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MILITARY AND GENEALOGICAL

RECORDS OF THE FAMOUS INDIAN WOMAN;

NANCY WARD

(The book features her uncle ATTACULLACULLA
and her son-in-law GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN
and Indian wife; Betty (Ward) Martin)

The statue carved by James Abraham Walker holds a plate with engraving "Nancy Ward, 1776 WATAUGA". in one hand, and in the other a lamb.

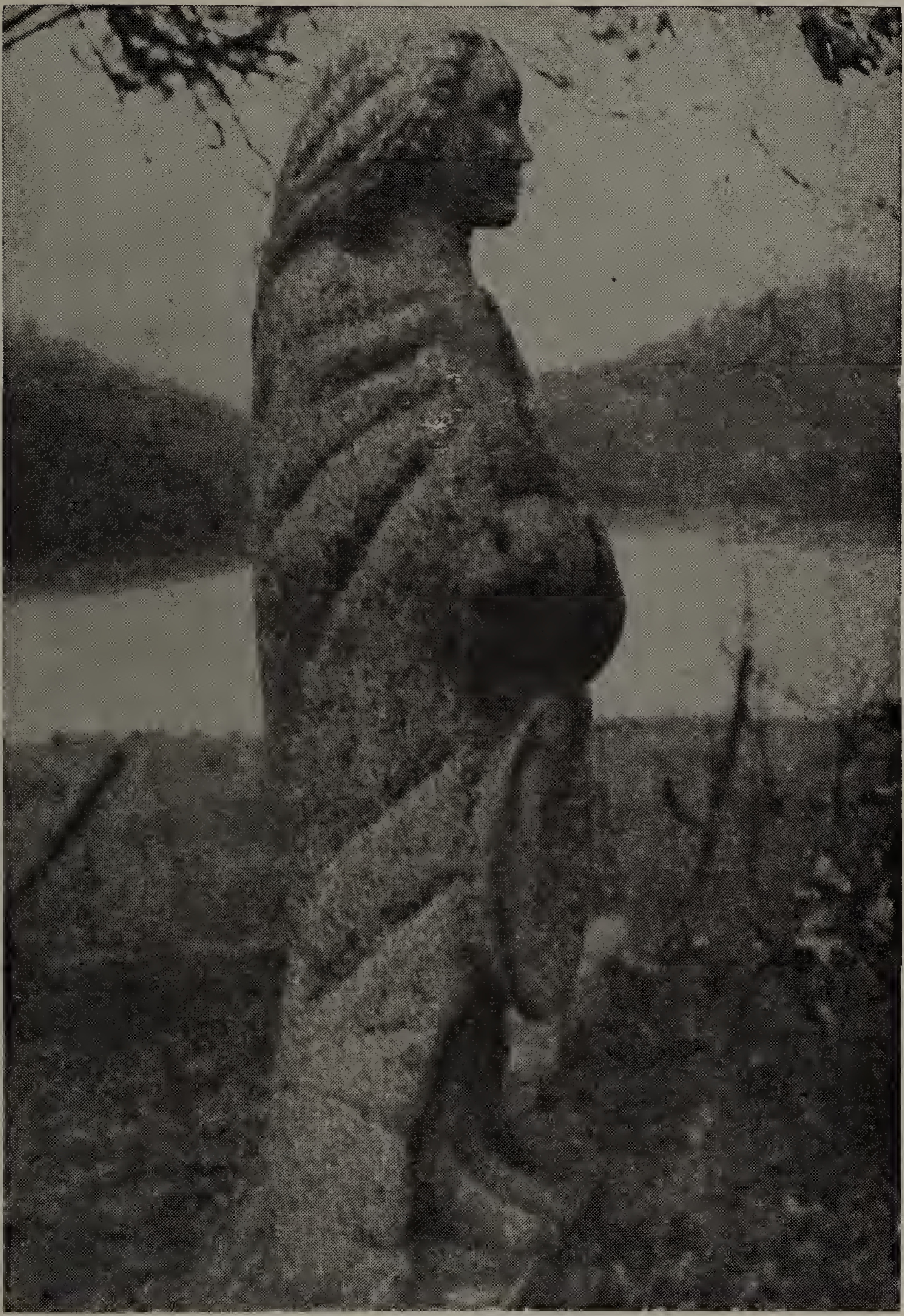
Nancy Ward born about 1738 at Fort Loudon Tennessee died in Polk County Tennessee about 1824.
James Abraham Walker was born in Claiborne County Tennessee 1860 died in Harlan County, Wallins Creek, Kentucky 10/10/1934.

ANNIE (WALKER) BURNS Bell
PO BOX 6183 Apex Station
Washington, D.C.

MILITARY AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE FAMOUS INDIAN WOMAN OF TENNESSEE:

1271406

NANCY WARD



Picture courtesy of Judge Burton Jones

The statue carved by James Abraham Walker holds a plate with the engraving "Nancy Ward, 1776 Watauga", in one hand and in the other a Lamb.

Nancy Ward born about 1738 at Fort Loudon, Tennessee, died in Polk County Tennessee about 1824. James Abraham Walker was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, 1860 and died in Harlan County, Wallins Creek, Kentucky, 10-10-1934.

Annie Walker Burns
PO Box 6183 Apex Station
Washington 4, D. C.

THIS BOOK IS WRITTEN AND COMPILED TO HONOR

NANCY WARD

The famous Tennessee Indian Woman, and to also honor my father James Abraham Walker, who carved the statue of her, though a real sculpturer might call it crude. It was his interpretation of just how she is supposed to have looked, according to historians and also descriptions were derived from hearing his ancestors tell of her saving the early settlers of Tennessee, as they were there on the ground, in Sullivan County Tennessee, which fast is shown by the pension record of Edward Walker Sr, a Revolutionary War Soldier.

There is listed in the 1830 census of Claiborne County Tennessee (Where Cumberland Gap is situated) one Betty Martin, about the right age (between 70-80 in 1830) to have been the daughter of Nancy Ward who was the Indian wife of General Joseph Martin, who was the first Indian agent in Tennessee, Sullivan County, and since I could not find her listed in any of the counties where Nancy and Betty were supposed to live, I am e inclined to believe that this may be her daughter. There are several Martin names appearing on the church records 4 miles south of Tazewell Tenn about 1802 at the historic church, includes the name Elizabeth Martin which Betty might be the nichnake for her. Some historians state she was ever after known by Betty Martin, while other state she was married to ----- Hughs or Hughes never giving the first name of said Huges. Would bike to correspond with anyone who knows about either Betty Martin or Elizabeth Martin.

NANCY WARD
(PRETTY WOMAN, BELOVED WOMAN, PROPHETESS)
OF EARLY TENNESSEE

BY ANNIE WALKER BURNS
PO BOX 6183 APEX STATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO WRITE ABOUT NANCY WARD, ESPECIALLY SINCE MY FATHER JAMES ABRAHAM WALKER CARVED A STATUE OF HER, WHICH IS ABOUT 5½ FOOT TALL. AS YOU CAN SEE FROM THE PICTURE SHE HOLDS A LAMB IN ONE ARM (DENOTING PEACE) AND AN ENGRAVED PLATE IN THE OTHER WITH THE WORDS "NANCY WARD, WAUTAGA 1776" THIS STATUE NOW STANDS IN THE ARNWINE CEMETERY IN GRAINGER COUNTY OF WHICH RUTLEDGE IS THE COUNTY SEAT TENNESSEE. I WRITE TO EXPLAIN HOW THIS STATUE CAME TO BE PLACED IN THIS CEMETERY INSTEAD OF AT THE HEAD OF NANCY WARD'S GRAVE.

MY FATHER WAS PREPARING TO MOVE TO HARLAN KENTUCKY IN 1912 AS HE WAS BROKE UP IN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS AND HE NEEDED READY CASH FOR THIS REMOVAL. HE ALWAYS INTENDED TO HAVE IT SET UP AT NANCY WARD'S GRAVE, WHO HE HAD ALWAYS SAID WAS HIS ANCESTOR, ACCORDING TO MY BROTHER HOMER A. WALKER'S STATEMENTS AS HE IS ABOUT FIVE YEARS OLDER THAN MYSELF, BUT THE QUICK REMOVAL TO KENTUCKY AND THE STATUE BEING SO HEAVY, HE DID NOT HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY THE EXPRESS, SO HIS BROTHER EBB WALKER HAPPENED TO BE VISITING HIM AND OFFERED SOME CASH FOR IT TO BE SET UP AT THE GRAVE OF HIS DAUGHTER IN SAID ARNWINE CEMETERY WHERE IT IS NOW LOCATED. MY FATHER PROMISED MY UNCLE EBB WALKER THAT HE WOULD RETURN TO THE CEMETERY AND REMOVE THE LETTERING ON THE STATUE OF "NANCY WARD, WATAUGA 1776" AND ENGRAVE INSTEAD HIS DAUGHTER'S NAME, BIRTH AND DEATH DATE" BUT THIS HE NEVER DID SO IT STILL HAS THE SAME LETTERING ON IT AS MY FATHER FIRST ENGRAVED. I WANTED TO MAKE THIS EXPLANATION AS SO MANY HISTORICAL MINDED PERSONS HAVE WRITTEN ME ABOUT THIS STATUE, ESPECIALLY THOSE CONNECTED WITH HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA, BENTON TENN IN POLK COUNTY, IN THE LATTER COUNTY WHERE NANCY WARD'S GRAVE HAS BEEN MARKED. MANY HISTORICAL SOCIETYES HAVE WANTED TO BUY THIS STATUE TO HAVE IT PLACED AT THE GRAVE IT WAS MEANT FOR BUT THE DAUGHTER OF MY COUSIN, WHOSE NAME IS MRS. BERTHA FARMER FREDENHAUSER OF ASHLAND, KENTUCKY DOES NOT DESIRE TO SELL ANYTHING SO PERSONAL, AND HAS STATED SHE WOULD NOT SELL IT AT ANY PRICE.

I DO NOT HAVE ANY DOCUMENTARY RECORDS TO PROVE THAT I AM DESCENDED OR RELATED TO NANCY WARD, EVEN THO THERE ARE WALKER RELATED TO HER AS ESPECIALLY HER DAUGHTER BY HER FIRST HUSBAND, KATHRINE KINGFISHER MARRIED A JOHN WALKER AND ONE HISTORIAN MENTIONS THAT HER DAUGHTER BETSY (WARD) MARTIN, HER DAUGHTER BY HER SECOND MARRIAGE A COUSIN "WALKER" BUT DID NOT GIVE HIS FIRST NAME. A HISTORY ENTITLED "TRAVELS IN TENNESSEE BY WM COLES WILLIAMS IS MENTIONED THE FACT ABOUT AN EARLY MINISTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA WHO STOPPED TO VISIT WITH BETSY MARTIN, THE WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN AND THAT SHE WAS GONE FROM HOME ON A VISIT.
BUT HER COUSIN WALKER WAS THERE AND THAT HE WAS AN INDIAN WHO SPOKE GOOD ENGLISH SO THIS DOES CLARIFY THE FACT THAT NANCY WARD AND HER DAUGHTER BETSY HAD WALKER RELATIVES AND RAMSEY ANNALS OF TENNESSEE SHOWS THAT ONE JOHN WALKER WAS A HALF BREED, BUT AS TO WHETHER THIS JOHN WALKER AS THE ONE I AM DESCENDED FROM IS NOT CLEARLY SHOWN BUT IT IS A FACT THAT MY FAMILY WAS IN SULLIVAN CO, TENNESSEE ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE HOLSTON RIVER, ON HORSE CREEK AS CAN BE SEEN FROM THE PENSION RECORD OF EDWARD WALKER, SR.. NEITHER OF THE HISTORIES AS ABOVE NAMED SHOW

I have done a great deal of Genealogical work, and have especially traced my lines of decent as follows:

Edward Walker Sr of the Revolution married 1790 Maria Jane Horn, daughter of Frederick Horn on the North Fork of the Holston River on Horse Creek (Long Island, Sullivan Co Tenn). His father was named John Walker and made his will 1818 in Hawkins Co Tenn. I cannot get back any further than when this Edward was born ~~176-~~ 1756 in Duplin Co N C, two counties north of Wilmington, NC. which is all mentioned in pension record of Edward. I do not know who his mother was or even her first name. The name of 2nd wife was Elizabeth and is mentioned in will of John Walker. My father alwasy stated we had indian blood in us, but I inferred he was joking, as he never stated to me how he knew.

Edward Walker Jr. of the War of 1812 married in Sullivan Co Tenn to a French girl, Mahala Tussey, the daughter of Jacob and Jane Tussey and even tho I have no documentary proof it has been stated this Jane was a Shuff before marriage, so far I have not traced out some of my lines. Jacob Tussey took oath of allegiance in Hagerstown Maryland, but I went there and searchd in the court house and there is nothing further concerning him. I do know that some of the Walker in Sullivan Co Tenn were indians.

My father James Walker who carved the Nancy Ward Statue never had any training along the sculpturing lines at any school of any kind and I believe if he had he would have been a real sculptor for he loved to chisel out faces and figures from stone. At one time I remember he had several long statues laying across jacks in a log cabin on our farm and as he would smooth the faces, hands and feet and legs he cut with the chisel and sand stone he would have me to rub them sith sandstone to make them smooth. He sold some of these statues for head stones in Claiborne County Tennesse in and near Cumberland Gap. He also made many tree stumps with grape vines growing on them and sometimes would place lambs at the fo t of the tree stump or a pair of little shoes on top of the stum or doves, and he would cut a scroll on the side of the tree stump on which to make the lettering of the name -birth and death date.

But the stones were usually not of the best grade of marble, or granite, except the Nancy Ward Statue which was made from Luttrell Tenn.granite. I think the Nancy Ward Statue is only one he made from granite, except I remember he carved a statue of George Washington Bust, but it was small and fell from the mantle piece and was broken, which was carved from a piece of fine white marble. There is ~~x~~ some tree stumps standing in the Thompson Chapel (Tenn) cemetery south of New Tazewell which he made. I think it is the the head stone of my grand parents on my mother's side. Abner and Mary Ann (Markham) Hansard. I know I have one Ward line on my mother's side which was through the Beverly Markham who married Elizabeth Ward in Franklin Co Va (which was formed from Henry Co Va) They married there 1792 - her pare parents were Daniel and Betsy Ward, Daniel made his will there 1826 mentionin -ing all 12 of his children, among which was this Elizabeth Markham. Peter Markham who was county court clerk of Claiborne Co Tenn (in which county is Historical Cumberland Gap) is a son of said Beverly . Mary Ann Markham was the the daughter of Peter Markham.

SECOND EDITION
OF MILITARY AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE FAMOUS INDIAN WOMAN OF TENNESSEE

NANCY WARD

WITH ADDITIONS IN THE FRONT, BUT NOT CARRIED IN THE INDEX, WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. DEED FROM THE CHEROKEE INDIAN CHIEFS:

OCONISTOTO (HIS X MARK (SEAL)

ATTACULLACULLAH (HIS X MARK (SEAL)
(THE UNCLE OF NANCY WARD)

SAVANOOKO, (OTHERWISE

CORONOH (HIS X MARK (SEAL)

DEED TO:

RICHARD HENDERSON
THOMAS HART
NATHANIEL HART
JOHN WILLIAMS
JOHN LUTTRELL
WILLIAM JOHNSTONE
JAMES HOGG
DAVID HART
LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK

2. THE WILL OF ISAAC THOMAS, ONE OF THE MEN WHO WAS SENT BY NANCY WARD TO WARN THE WHITE SETTLERS OF THE ON COMING ATTACK TO BE MADE BY THE INDIANS.

3. NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF BURTON JONES, OF CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE SHOWING DESCENT THROUGH (NANNI) NANCY WARD.

THE FOLLOWING DEED DATED IN HAWKINS COUNTY, ROGERSVILLE, TENNESSEE 1775 IS SIGNED BY THE UNCLE OF

NANCY WARD,

WHOSE INDIAN NAME WAS ATTACULLACULLACH OR

OUKOUNAKA OR

LITTLE CARPENTER

IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED BY THE COMPILER OF THIS BOOK, IF SOMEONE COULD TELL ME SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THIS INDIAN CHIEF, OR VICE-KING. AS I HAVE DONE MUCH RESEARCH TO TRY TO FIND SOMETHING MORE ABOUT HIM, UNDER ALL SPELLINGS AS LISTED ABOVE WITHOUT SUCCESS.

THE INDEXES TO THE EASTERN CHEROKEES IN ROOM 5-W AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE RECORDS OF ALL CHEROKEE GENEALOGIES AS COMPILED BY THEM WHEN THEY WERE MAKING APPLICATIONS FOR LAND OUT WEST, MONIES, ANNUITIES AND ETC. AND NONE OF THEM SHOW ANY NAME WHICH I WOULD INFER WAS ABOUT HIM. HE EVIDENTLY TOOK ON ANOTHER NAME WHICH WOULD NOT BE RECOGNIZABLE.

(TRANSFERRED FROM LIBER (BOOK) E PAGE 127) - - - - - - -

THE CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEES TO RICHARD HENDERSON & COMPANY REGISTERED NOVEMBER THE 15TH 1794.

THIS INDENTURE MADE THIS ______ DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY -FIVE BETWEEN OCONISTOTO, CHIEF WARRIOR AND FIRST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHEROKEE NATION OR TRIBE OF INDIANS AND ATTACULLACULLAH & SAVANOOKO, OTHERWISE CORONOH, CHIEFS APPOINTED BY THE WARRIORS AND OTHER HEAD MEN TO CONVEY FOR THE WHOLE NATION, BEING THE ABORIGINES AND SOLE OWNERS BY OCCUPANCY FROM THE BEGINNING OF TIME OF THE LANDS ON THE WATERS OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER UP THE SAID OHIO TO THE MOUTH OR EMPTYING OF THE GREAT CANAWAY OR NEW RIVER AND SO CROSS BY A SOUTHWARD LINE TO THE VIRGINIA LINE BY A DIRECTION THAT SHALL STRIKE OR HIT THEHOLSTON RIVER SIX ENGLISH MILES ABOVE OR EASTWARD OF THE LONG ISLAND THEREIN AND OTHER LANDS AND TERRITORYS THEREUNDTO ADJOINING OF THE ONE PART AND RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTRELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK OF THE PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA OF THE OTHER PART, WITNESSETH THAT THE SAID OCONISTOTO FOR HIMSELF AND THE REST OF THE SAID NATION OF INDIANS FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF TEN THOUSAND POUNDS LAWFUL MONEY OF GREAT BRITTON TO THEM IN HAND PAID TO THE IN HAND PAID BY THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON THOMAS HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THE RECEIPT WHEREOF THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND HIS WHOLE NATION DO FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR WHOLE TRIBE OF PEOPLE HAVE GRANTED BARGAINED AND SOLD, ALIENED, ENFEOFFED. RELEASED AND CONFIRMED, AND BY THESE PRESENTS DO GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL, ALIENED ENFEOFF AND CONFIRM, UNTO THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART,

NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERALL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLEY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER ALL THAT TRACT, TERRITORY OR PARCEL OF LAND BEGINNING ON THE HOLSTON RIVER WHERE THE COURSES OF POWELS MOUNTAIN STRIKES THE SAME; THENCE UP THE SAID RIVER AS IT MEANDERS TO WHERE THE VIRGINIA LINE CROSSES THE SAME; THENCE ALONG THE LINE RUN BY DONELSON AND COMPANY TO A POINT SIX ENGLISH MILES EASTWARD OF THE LONG ISLAND IN THE SAID HOLSTON RIVER; THENCE A DIRECT COURSE TOWARDS THE MOUTH OF THE GREAT CANAWAY UNTIL IT REACHES THE TOP RIDGE OF POWELS MOUNTAIN; THENCE WESTWARD ALONG THE SAID RIDGE TO THE BEGINNING, AND ALSO THE REVERSION AND REVERSIONS, REMAINDER AND REMAINDERS RENTS AND SERVICES THEREOF AND ALL THE ESTATE, RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST CLAIM AND DEMANDS WHATSOEVER OF THEM THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND THE AFORESAID WHOLE BAND AND TRIBE OF PEOPLE OF, IN AND TO THE SAME PREMISES AND OF, IN AND TO EVERY PART AND PARCEL THEREOF. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAID MESSUAGE AND TERRITORY AND ALL AND SINGULAR THE PREMISES ABOVE MENTIONED WITH THE APPURTENANCES ABOVE MENTIONED UNTO THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS IN SEVERALTY AND TENANTS IN COMMON AND NOT AS JOINT TENANTS THAT IS TO SAY ONE EIGHTH PART TO RICHARD HENDERSON, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE EIGHTH PART T TO THOMAS HART, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE EIGHT PART TO NATHANIEL HART, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE EIGHTH PART TO JOHN WILLIAMS, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE EIGHT PART TO WILLIAM JOHNSTON, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER, ONE EIGHTH PART TO JOHN LUTTERELL, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE EIGHT PART TO JAMES HOGG, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER; ONE SIXTEENTH PART TO DAVID HART, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER AND ONE SIXTEENTH PART TO LEONARD HENDLEY BULLOCK, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS

FOREVER TO THE ONLY PROPER USE AND BEHOOF OF THEM THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERALL WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER UNDER THE YEARLY RENT OF FOUR PENCE OR TO BE HOLDEN OF THE CHIEF LORD OR LORDS OF THE FEE OF THE PREMISES BY THE RENTS AND SERVICES THEREOF DUE AND OF RIGHT ACCUSTOMED AND THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND THE SAID NATION FOR THEMSELVES DO COVENANT AND GRANT TO AND WITH THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS THAT THEY THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND THE REST OF THE SAID NATION OF PEOPLE NOW ARE LAWFULLY AND RIGHTLY SEIZD AND IN THEI THEIR OWN RIGHT OF A GOOD, SURE, PERFECT, ABSOLUTE AND INDEFEASIBLE ESTATE OF INHERITANCE IN FEE SIMPLE OF AND IN ALL AND SINGULAR THE SAID MESSUAGE AND PREMISES ABOVE MENTIONED AND OF ALL AND EVERY PART AND PARCEL THEREOF WITH THE APPURTENANCES, WITHOUT ANY MANNER OF CONDITION, MORTGAGE, LIMITATION OF USE OR USES OR OTHER MANNER, CAUSE OR THING TO ALTER, CHANGE, CHARGE OR DETERMINE THE SAME AND ALSO THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND THE AFORESAID NATION NOW HAVE GOOD RIGHT, FULL POWER, AND LAWFUL AUTHORITY IN THEIR OWN RIGHT TO GRANT, BARGAIN AND SELL AND CONVEY THE SAID MESSAUAGE, TERRITORY AND PREMISES ABOVE MENTIONED WITH THE APPURTENANCES UNTO THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOS. HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAMJOHNSON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS TO THE ONLY PROPER USE AND BEHOOF OF THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON & CO. ACCORDING TO THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THESE PRESENTS AND ALSO THAT THEY? SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS SHALL AND MAY FROM TIME

AND AT ALL TIMES HEREAFTER PEACEABLY AND QUIETLY, HAVE, HOLD, OCCUPY, POSSESS AND ENJOY ALL AND SINGULAR THE SAID PREMISES ABOVE MENTIONED TO BE HEREBY GRANTED WITH THE APPURTENANCES, WITHOUT THE LETT, TROBBLE, HINDRANCE, MOLESTATION, INTERRUPTION AND DENIAL OF THEM, THE SAID OCONISTOTO AND THE REST OR ANY OF THE SAID NATION, THEIR HEIRS OR ASSIGNS AND OF ALL AND EVERY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS WHATSOEVER, CLAIMING OR TO CLAIM BY, FROM OR UNDER THEM OR ANY OF THEM AND FURTHER THAT THE SAID OCONISTOTO; ATTACULLACULLAH, SAVANOOKO OTHERWISE KNOWN AS CORONOH, FOR THEMSELVES AND FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THEIR WHOLE NATION AND THEIR HEIRS AND ALL AND EVERY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS AND HIS AND THEIR HEIRS ANY THING HAVING OR CLAIMING IN THE SAID MESSUAGE, TERRITORY AND PREMISES ABOVE MENTIONED OR ANY PART THEREOF, BY, FROM OR UNDER THEM, SHALL AND WILL AT ALL TIMES HEREAFTER AT THE REQUEST AND COSTS OF THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATH.HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS, MAKE, DO AND EXECUTE OR CAUSE OR PROCURE TO BE MADE, DONE AND EXECUTED ALL AND EVERY FURTHER AND OTHER LAWFUL AND REASONABLE, GRANTS, ACTS AND ASSURANCES IN THE LAW WHATSOEVER? FOR THE FURTHER, BETTER AND MORE PERFECT GRANTING, CONVEYING AND ASSURING OF THE SAID PREMISES HEREBY GRANTED WITH THE APPURTENANCES UNTO THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATH. HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART, LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS TO THE ONLY PROPER USE AND BEHOOF OF THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATH. HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER ACCORDING TO THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THESE PRESENTS AND TO AND FOR NONE OTHER USE, INTEREST OR PURPOSE WHATSOEVER. AND LASTLY, THE SAID OCONISTOTO, ATTACULLACULLAH, SAVANOOKO, OTHERWISE

CORONCH, FOR THEMSELVES AND THE WHOLE NATION AFORESAID HAVE ORDAINED; CONSTITUTED AND APPOINT, AND BY THESE PRESENTS DO MAKE ORDAIN, CONSTITUTE AND APPOINT, JOSEPH MARTIN AND JOHN PARRISH (OR FARRISH) ?

THEIR TRUE AND LAWFUL ATTORNEYS JOINTLY AND IN EITHER OF THEM SEVERALLY FOR THEM AND IN THEIR NAMES UNTO THE SAID MESSUAGE, TERRITORY AND PREMISES WITH THE APPURTENANCES HEREBY GRANTED AND CONVEYED OR MENTIONED TO BE GRANTED AND CONVEYED OR INTO SOME PART THEREOF IN THE NAME OF THE WHOLE _ _ _ _ _ _ TO ENTER AND FULL AND PEACEABLY POSSESSION AND SEISEN THEREOF FOR THEM AND IN THEIR NAMES TO HOLD AND TO HAVE AND AFTER SUCH POSSESSION AND SEISEN SO THEREOF AND HAD THE LIKE FULL AND PEACEABLE POSSESSION AND SEISEN THEREOF OR OF SOME PART THEREOF IN THE NAME OF THE WHOLE AND TO SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOMAS HART, NATH. HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, OR THEIR ABOVE ATTORNEYS IN THAT BEHALF TO GIVE AND DELIVER AND TO HOLD TO THEM THE SAID RICHARD HENDERSON, THOS. HART, NATHANIEL HART, JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN LUTTERELL, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JAMES HOGG, DAVID HART AND LEONARD HENDLY BULLOCK, THEIR HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER, ACCORDING TO THE PURPORT, TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THESE PRESENTS, RATIFYING, CONFIRMING AND ALLOWI ALLOWING ALL AND WHATSOEVER THEIR ATTORNEYS OR EITHER OF THEM SHALL DO IN THE PREMISES.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE SAID OCONISTOTO, ATTACULLACULLAH, SAVANOOKO, OTHERWISE CORONCH, THE THREE CHIEFS APPOINTED BY THE WARRIORS AND OTHERS HEAD MEN TO SIGN FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE WHOLE NATION, HATH HEREUNTO SET THEIR HANDS AND AFFIXED THEIR SEALS, THE DAY AND YEAR ABOVE WRITTEN.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF:

WM BAILEY SMITH

GEORGE LUMPKIN

THOS HOUGHTON

CASELTON BROOKS

JOHN BACON

TILMAN DIXON

VALINTINE SERCEY (OR SEVIER) ?

THOMAS PRICE

OCONISTOTO (HIS X MARK (SEAL)

ATTACULLACULLAH (HIS X MARK)
(SEAL)

SAVANOOKO, OTHERWISE

CORONOH (HIS X MARK)(SEAL)

JOSEPH VANN, LINGUISTER

STATE OF TENNESSEE /
HAWKINS COUNTY / REGISTER'S OFFICE

I, H. H. KLEPPER, REGISTER OF DEEDS IN AND FOR THE STATE AND COUNTY AFORESAID, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE DEED FROM THE CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS TO RICHARD HENDERSON AND COMPANY AS THE SAME APPEARS OF RECORD IN THIS OFFICE IN DEED RECORD BOOK NO. 1 AT PAGE 147, AS BEST THE SAME CAN BE INTERPRETED.

THIS THE 18 DAY OF AUGUST 1959

SIGNED BY
H. H. KLEPPER
REGISTER OF DEEDS

THE REASON I AM PUBLISHING THE FOLLOWING ABOUT ISAAC THOMAS IS BECAUSE I AM SURE THIS IS THE SAME PERSON WHO WAS SENT BY NANCY WARD TO NOTIFY THE WHITE PEOPLE THAT THE CHEROKEE INDIANS WERE GOING TO ATTACK THEM.

THIS IS TO BE FOUND AT CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY IN A SMALL HISTORY OF SEVIER COUNTY TENNESSEE (SEVIERVILLE THE COUNTY SEAT) BY FRED MATTHEWS, PAGE 13.

"THE FIRST COUNTY COURT HELD IN SEVIER COUNTY, CONVENED AT THE HOUSE OF ISAAC THOMAS, 11-8-1794. MR. THOMAS RESIDED ON THE WEST BANK OF WEST FORK OF LITTLE PIGEON RIVER. THIS WOULD PLACE THE LOCATION ALMOST DIRECT WHERE WALTER RUNYAN RESIDES IN (1950).

THERE IS AN INTERESTING STORY ABOUT ISAAC THOMAS ON PAGE 17 OF THIS BOOK ALSO THE WILL OF ISAAC THOMAS MADE OCTOBER 28 1818, WHO WAS THE INDIAN TRADER, AND SCOUT SOLDIER AND IN WHOSE HOME THE FIRST COUNTY COURT OF SEVIER COUNTY WAS HELD(NO ONE KNOWS WHERE HE IS BURIED, BUT BELIEVE TO HAVE BEEN BURIED IN TEXAS.) THIS WILL WAS COPIED BY LEONARD EPPLER OF CISCO,TEXAS DECEMBER L925. THE WILL WAS FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF HIS GRAND FATHER MILES EPPLER WHO WAS THE YOUNGEST SON OF JOHNATHAN EPPLER AND ELSIE THOMAS HIS WIFE. THE WILL STATES;

"I, ISAAC THOMAS OF SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE TO SON ISAAC THOMAS AND DENNIS FOR TWO-THIRDS OF THE PLANTATION THAT I NOW LIVE ON INCLUDING THE MILLS AND/THAT THE LAWFUL HEIRS OF MY SON ELLIS THOMAS ; WITH THE OTHER THIRD; THAT MY SONS JOHN AND HENRY HAVE THE UPPER PLANTATION ON WHICH MY SON JOHN NOW LIVES TO BE DIVIDED AGREEABLE AND TO MY STEP DAUGHTER POLLY DAUTHILL ONE SLAVE TO MY DAUGHTER LUCRETIA WEAR ONE SLAVE TO MY DAUGHTER BETSY PORTER ONE SLAVE; MY DAUGHTER ELSIE EPPLER TWO SLAVES; GIVE TO MY GRAND CHILDREN - DAUGHTER AND SON OF SON ELLIS THOMAS; THAT IS TO SAY; MALINDA THOMAS; NAPOLEON THOMAS; ISAAC THOMAS AND ELLIS THOMAS 4 SLAVES

ALSO GIVE TO MY GRAND SON ISAAC ELLIS ONE SLAVE. MY GRAND SON JEREMIAH M. ELLIS. MENTIONS MY BELOVED WIFE ELIZABETH THOMAS. MENTIONS HUSBAND OF HIS STEP DAUGHTER POLLY DAUTHILL WHOSE NAME WAS SAMUEL DAUTHILL.

THE TENNESSEE SOCIETY OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF

BURTON JONES DESCENDANT OF

(NANNI) NANCY WARD

SUPPLIMENTALS FOLLOW: BENJAMIN JONES.

APPLICATION EXAMINED AND APPROVED FEB 8 1955 DONAN CLARK STATE REGISTRAR

ACCEPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FEBRUARY 8 1955, DONAN CLARK: STATE SECRETARY

DATES:

APPLICATION FILED WITH STATE SECRETARY FEBRUARY 8 1955

FEES PAID FEB 3 1955, DUPLICATE SENT TO REGISTRAR GENERAL 2-10-1955

APPROVED AND REGISTERED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL FEB 14, 1955

APPROVED AND REGISTERED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL FEB 14 1955,

APPROVED AND REGISTERED BY "

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP DELIVERED MARCH 3 1955,

I, BURTON JONES, BEING OF THE AGE 77 HEREBY APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THIS SOCIETY BY RIGHT OF LINEAL DESCENT IN THE FOLLOWING LINE FROM

(NANNI) NANCY WARD, WHO WAS BORN IN OR NEAR FORT LOUDOUN, TENNESSEE ABOUT 1735 AND DIED IN POLK COUNTY TENNESSEE SPRING OF 1824 AND WHO ASSISTED IN ESTABLISHING AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

I WAS BORN IN OR NEAR CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE , BRADLEY COUNTY, TENN. 7TH OCTOBER 1877.

(1) I AM THE SON OF WILLIAM D. JONES, BORN 1-13-1853 BRADLEY CO TENN AND HIS WIFE MARGARET E. WEATHERLY BORN 11-5-1853 NEAR CALHOUN, TENN.

DIED 6-13-1931 BRADLEY CO TENN

MARRIED 1876 McMINN CO TENN

Burton Jones, SAR papers

(2) grandson of Wilson H. Weatherly born 7-10-1815 GUILFORD CO. N.C.

died 3-22-1903 Bradley Co Tennessee

and his wife Clemintine Parks born 5-18-1821, Bradley Co Tennessee

died 12-5-186~~3~~2 Nrad;eu Cp Temmessee

Married 4-9-1850 Bradley Co Tennessee

(3) great grandson of Samuel Parks born 1-12-1789 Bradley Co, Tennessee

died 1-3-1841 Bradley Co Tenn.

and his wife Susan Taylor, born 2-1-1798 near Charleston, Tennessee

died 12-12-1876 Bradley Co Tennessee

married 4-1814, near Charleston, Tenn

(4) great grandson of Charles Fox Taylor born about 1779 in England

died after 1819, went west

and his wife Jennie Walker born about 1780 Polk Co Tennessee

died after 1819 Polk Co Tenn

married vicinity of Cherokees

(5) great grand son of John Walker born ab ut 1755, Polk Co Tenn

died about 1836 Bradley Co, Tenn

and his wife Catherine (daughter of: born about 1755 Polk Co Tenn
KINGFISHER and Nancy Ward died after 1836 Polk Co Tenn

KINGFISHER born about 1735 Cherokee Areas
died in battle of Muskogees before Revo.
Nanni or Nancy Ward, born about 1835 near Ft Loudoun Tenn
died 1824

BURTON JONES DESCENT FROM NANCY WARD, AND COPY OF HIS SAR PAPERS

HIS NATIONAL NUMBER IS 78664.

SAID WILLIAM D. JONES DIED 11-2-1918 IN BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE.

MARGARET E. WEATHERLY DIED 6-13-1931 IN BRADLEY CO TENN

THEY MARRIED IN MCMINN COUNTY TENNESSEE 1876.

(2, GRANDSON OF WILSON H. WEATHERLY BORN 7-10-1815 GUILFORD COUNTY, N.C.

WHO DIED 3-22-1903 IN BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE.

AND HIS WIFE: CLEMINTINE PARKS BORN 5-18-1821 IN BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE

DIED 12-5-1862 IN BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE. MARRIED 4-9-1850 IN BRADLEY CO,TENN

(3) GREAT GRANDSON F SAMUEL PARKS BORN 1-12 -1789 BRADLEY CO TENN

DIED 1-3-1841 IN BRADLEY CO TENN

AND HIS WIFE SUSAN TAYLOR BORN 2-1-1798 BRADLEY CO, NEAR CHARLESTON TENNESSEE

(4) GREAT GRANDSON OF CHARLES FOX TAYLOR BORN ABOUT 1779 IN ENGLAND

DIED AFTER 1819 ~~WEST~~ WENT WEST

AND HIS WIFE JENNIE WALKER BORN ABOUT 1730 POLK CO TENN

DIED AFTER 1819 POLK CO TENN

MARRIED IN VICINITY OF CHEROKEES

(5) GREAT GRANDSON OF JOHN WALKER, BORN ABOUT 1755 POLK CO TENNESSEE, DIED

ABOUT 1836 IN BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE

AND HIS WIFE CATHERINE (DAUGHTER OF KINGFISHER AND NANCY WARD ABOUT 1755

POLK CO TENNESSEE AND DIED AFTER 1836 POLK CO TENN

MARRIED IN VICINITY OF CHEROKEES DIED IN BATTLE OF MUSKOGEES PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

NANNI OR NANCY WARD BORN ABOUT 1739 AT FT LOUDOUN TENN

DIED 1824

Ancestors Service

In June 1776 Dragging Canoe, Abraham and the RAVEN planned to attack the settlements on the Watauga and the Holston. Nancy Ward sent a trader, Isaac Thomas, and a half-breed William Fawling to warn the settlers. Owing to the warming the attack was a failure. The settlers gathered in the forts and prepared to repulse the Indians.

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The Cherokees, however, took a few prisoners, among them, Mrs. Wm Bean and a boy named Samuel Moore, The boy was burned at the stake. Mrs. Bean was bound to a stake and fagots were piled around her. The torch was applied when Nancy Ward reached her and stayed the dreadful execution. She freed the almost unconscious victim and took her to her own cabin. Mrs Bean in gratitude for her rescue, taugh t the beloved woman butter and cheese making and other domestic arts which Nancy Ward then taught toe women of the Nation. Nancy Ward sent Mrs. Bean to the white settlements escorted by the Beloved Woman's full brother, TUSKEEGEETEETEE, Longfellow. She warned the white people of a proposed attack in 1780 and again in 1781 When Campbell's army was almost without food after the battle of King's mountain, she sent cattle to provide milk and beef. She savedthe lives of Jeremiah Jack and Wm Rankin and is said to have saved the life of an ancestor of the Lea family. During the Revolution the "Beloved Woman" resided at Chota. She was many times in the section which is now Hamilton county. She lived to be an old woman. Late in life she resided on the Woman Killer Ford of Ocoee river, now in Polk county, where she conducted a INN which was popular with traeel ers. She died there in spring of 1824. The Nancy Ward Chapter D A R erected a monument above her grave.

FULL MAIDEN NAME OF APPLICANT'S WIFE BORN OCT 30 1887

MARRIED SEPT 26 1906 WAS PEARL CARROLL JONES.

NAME OF CHILDREN:

JOHN CARROLL JONES, DECEASED. WIFE MARGURETE HART

GRANDCHILDREN, ANN WHEELER, JONES, TO NANCY CARROL SHIPLEY JONES

GREAT GRAND CHILDREN; WADE HAMPTON WHEELER, CARROLL JONES WHEELER, DAVID BURTON WHEELER, BURTON JONES WHEELER, ELLEN CARROLL SHIPLEY.

--- THE FOLLOWING ARE REFERENCES TO THE AUTHORITIES FOR THE RECORD OF MY ANCESTOR'S SERVICE AND FOR THE GENEALOGICAL DATA CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION:

D. A. R. PAPERS NO 339054, MISS MATTIE LOWERY, OCOEE, TENN, TENN SOCIETY

HAYWOODS HISTORY OF TENN; RAMSEYS ANNALS OF TENN, PAGES 144, 157,161,273

CHEROKEE INDIANS BY EMMET STARR, PAGES 350, 468, 469 410-414-657

FORT HILL CEMETERY RECORDS 1938 PAGE 37, BRADLEY CO RECORDS, HAMILTON CO RECORDS AND DEEDS.

(SIGNED) BURTON JONES
100 RIDGESID ROAD ,CHATTANOOGA, TENN

QUOTATIONS FROM THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED "FLOWER AND FEATHER"
Pages 57 to 59.

"NANCY WARD, LITTLE OWL'S COUSIN,"BY J. P. BROWN A NOTED WRITER ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIANS.

JACK HILDERBRAND, WHO WAS THE GREAT-GRANDSON OF NANCY WARD, SAID THAT HER FATHER WAS A DELAWARE CHIEF WHO HAD MARRIED THE SISTER OF ATTAKULLAKULLA, AND ACCORDING TO INDIAN CUSTOM HAD BECOME A MEMBER OF HER TRIBE. THE DELAWARES WERE WELL THOUGHT OF BY THE OTHER INDIANS, FOR THEY WERE CONSIDERED THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND WERE CALLED THE GRANDFATHER INDIANS. THEY CALLED THEMSELVES LENNI-LENNAPE. THE WORD LENNAPE MEANS "PEOPLE," AND AMONG ALL INDIANS, THE REPETITION OF A WORD DOUBLED ITS MEANING, HENCE, LENNI-LENNAPE MEANS "VERY IMPORTANT PEOPLE," OR "ORIGINAL PEOPLE."

HILDEBRAND MISTAKENLY SAYS THAT NANCY WARD WAS 120 YEARS OLD AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH IN 1822; THAT HER AGE WAS CALCULATED BY THE DATE OF WILLIAM PENN'S TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES, SHE BEING TWELVE YEARS OLD AT THE TIME. WHAT HE HAD IN MIND WAS THE FAMOUS "WALKING TREATY", WHICH WAS MADE NOT WITH WILLIAM PENN, BUT WITH HIS HEIRS, AND WOULD HAVE MADE NANCY APPROXIMATELY 80 AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH.

NOTHING IS KNOWN OF NANCY'S CHILDHOOD, BUT AS A YOUNG WOMAN SHE MARRIED THE KINGFISHER, A BRAVE WARRIOR. BY HIM SHE HAD TWO CHILDREN; CATHERINE AND FIVE KILLER. THE CREEK INDIANS BEGAN A WAR AGAINST THE CHEROKEES IN 1755, WHICH ENDED IN A GREAT BATTLE AT TALIWA, NEAR THE PRESENT CANTON, (CHEROKEE COUNTY) GEORGIA, IN THAT YEAR. OCONOSTOTA, WITH FIVE HUNDRED CHEROKEES, DEFEATED A MUCH LARGER NUMBER OF CREEKS. DURING THE BATTLE, THE KINGFISHER WAS KILLED. NANCY WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED HIM AS WAS THE CUSTOM AT THE TIME, SEIZED HIS RIFLE AND FOUGHT IN HIS PLACE. HER ACT AROUND UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION AMONG THE CHEROKEES. A SHORT TIME LATER, A VACANCY OCCURRED IN THE OFFICE OF BELOVED WOMAN,

WHO WAS HEAD OF THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL OF THE CHEROKEES, NANCY WARD WAS SELECTED. THE TITLE WAS AGI-GA-U-E, WHICH MEANS "VERY MUCH BELOVED WOMAN." IT WAS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT POSITION. SHE HAD THE POWER OF LIFE OR DEATH OVER WAR PRISONERS. HER WORD WAS MORE POWERFUL THAN THAT OF THE CHIEF'S AND WAS CONSIDERED THE VOICE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT SPEAKING THROUGH HER. SHE EVEN HAD POWER TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL OF A CHIEF SHOULD SHE CONSIDER HIS ACTIONS UNWORTHY. THE CHEROKEE PAID EXTRAORDINARY RESPECT TO WOMAN-HOOD.

SOON AFTER SHE WAS CHOSEN BELOVED WOMAN, NANCY MARRIED BRYAN WARD, WHO HAD SERVED IN THE BRITISH ARMY. HE WAS OF IRISH DESCENT. HE AND NANCY DID NOT LIVE LONG TOGETHER. AT THE BREAKING OUT OF THE CHEROKEE ENGLISH WAR OF 1760, WARD WITHDREW FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION, AND SETTEED IN PENDLETON DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. HE MARRIED A WHITE WOMAN AND RAISED A FAMILY, WILLIAM MARTIN, (SON OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN) WAS A NEAR NEIGHBOR. HE STATES THAT NANCY WARD CAME TO VISIT THE FAMILY OCCASIONALLY AND WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT RESPECT BY THE WARDS. AS THE RESULT OF HER SHORT MARRIAGE WITH WARD, NANCY HAD ONE DAUGHTER, ELIZABETH, OR BETSY, WHO BECAME THE INDIAN WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN THEIR SON, JOHN MARTIN, WAS TO BE TREASURER OF THE CHEROKEE NATION AND ITS CHIEF JUSTICE.

BRYANT WARD'S BLOOD, HOWEVER, FLOWS IN THE WELL-KNOWN WARD FAMILY WHICH HAS FURNISHED SOME OF THE GREAT MEN OF THE WESTERN CHEROKEES. THAT IS BECAUSE HIS SON JACK WARD CAME FROM IRELAND SEARCHING FOR HIS FATHER AMONG THE CHEROKEES, AND DISCOVERED THAT HE HAD REMOVED TO SOUTH CAROLINA. BUT HE FOUND HIS STEP-MOTHER, NANCY WARD, THE MOST PROMINENT WOMAN IN THE NATION, AND HIS HALF SISTER, BETSY, THE WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN, WHO WAS THE INDIAN AGENT. IT WAS A CONGENIAL ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH JACK WARD FOUND HIMSELF. HE MARRIED CATHERINE MCDANIEL, THE

HALF BLOOD DAUGHTER OF A SCOTTISH TRADER NAMED MCDANIEL, AND HIS CHEROKEE WIFE. THE WELL KNOWN FAMILY OF WARDS, KNOWN AS "THE MISSIONARY WARDS" WAS THE RESULT. THE FAMILY INTERMARRIED WITH THE BENGES, LOWERYS, AND OTHER LEADING FAMILIES AND IS PROMINENT IN OKLAHOMA TODAY ONE OF ITS SONS, HOUSTON BENGE TEEHEE, SERVED FOR MANY YEARS AS TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES (SEE HIS BIOGRAPHY ELSEWHERE IN THIS BOOK)

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, THE CHEROKEES, WHO HAD LONG BEEN LOYAL TO JOHN STUART, (ALSO SEE HIS BIOG ELSEWHERE) THE BRITISH AGENT, WERE INCLINED TO SIDE WITH THE BRITISH IN THE STRUG STRUGGLE, SOUTH CAROLINA PROMPTLY CUT OFF THE INDIAN SUPPLYES, JOHN STUART, TO REPLACE THIS, SENT A LARGE PACKTRAIN OF AMMUNITION FROM PENSACOLA, IN CARE OF HIS BROTHER HENRY. THE CHEROKEE WAR PARTY, UNDER DRAGGING CANOE WHO WAS NANCY WARD'S COUSIN, WAS WILD FOR WAR, STUART TRIED TO HOLD THEM BACK. HE TOLD DRAGGING CANOE THAT HE WOULD WRITE TO THE WHITE SETTLERS AT WATAUGA AND TELL THEM TO MOVE OFF THE CHEROKEE LANDS. HE DID WRITE THE LETTER AND SENT IT BY ISAAC THOMAS. TO BLUFF THE WATAUGANS, HE TOLD THEM THAT HIS MAJESTY EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY TO LAND AN ARMY IN FLORIDA TO MARCH ON THE QMERICAN FRONTIER FRONTIER, TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A THOUSAND INDIAN ALLIES, CREEKS , CHOCTAWS, AND CHEROKEES. HE ACTUALLY DID THIS AS A WARNING TO LOYAL ENGLISH SUBJECTS, SO THEY MIGHT HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO ESCAPE.

THE WATAUGANS DID NOT BLUFF EASILY. THEY IMMEDIATELY BEGAN BUILDING FORTS TO REPEL THE EXPECTED INVASION. SEEING THAT THEY HAD NO INTENTION OF REMOVING DRAGGING CANOE PLANNED WARFARE AGAINST THEM. AT THE CRUCIAL MOMENT, NANCY WARD HAVING DISCOVERED THE PLACE, SENT ISAAC THOMAS, JARRETT WILLIAMS, AND WILLIAM FALLING TO WARN THE WHITE MEN THAT THE INDIANS WERE COMING. THE MESSENGERS DELIVERED THE

WARNING TO JOHN SEVIER, WHO ALARMED THE WHOLE FRONTIER, AND WHEN THE INDIANS ARRIVED, THEY FOUND THE WHITE INHABITANTS SHUT UP IN FORTS, BY NANCY WARD'S ACTION, SHE UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED MANY WHITE LIVES. ONE CANNOT HELP BUT WONDER JUST WHY SHE DID WHAT SHE DID. UNDOUBTEDLY SHE WAS INFLUENCED BY THE THOUGHT OF HER WHITE HUSBAND, BUT EVEN MORE BY HER UNCLE, THE LITTLE CARPENTER (ATTACULLACULLA) WHO ALL HIS LIFE WAS DETERMINED TO HAVE PEACE WITH THE WHITE MEN. HE WAS ADMIRED BY ALL THE CHEROKEES AND WAS PROBABLY DEARLY BELOVED BY HIS NIECE, NANCY WARD.

MRS. WILLIAM BEAN FAILED TO REACH THE FORT IN TIME. SHE WAS CAPTURED, TAKEN TO THE INDIAN TOWN OF TOQUO ON THE LITTLE TENNESSEE, AND WAS CONDEMNED TO BE BURNED TO THE STAKE. TIED TO THE STAKE AT THE TOP OF A LARGE MOUNT THAT STILL STANDS AT TOQUO, THE FAGOTS HAD BEEN LIGHTED WHEN NANCY WARD ARRIVED. SHE RAN TO THE TOP OF THE MOUND, KICKED ASIDE THE BURNING BRANDS, AND UNTIED THE CAPTIVE. "NO WOMAN SHALL BE BURNED AT THE STAKE WHILE I AM BELOVED WOMAN." SHE CRIED. THE SULLEN CHIEFS DID NOT DARE OPPOSE HER WILL. SHE TOOK MRS. BEAN TO HER OWN HOUSE, TREATED HER AS AN HONORED GUEST, AND DELIVERED HER LATER TO HER OWN PEOPLE. IN RETURN, MRS. BEAN SHOWED HER, IT IS SAID, HOW TO MAKE BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND THIS WAS THE BEGINNING OF * CATTLE RAISING AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

WHEN THE WHITE MEN INVADED THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY, THEY INVARIABLY SPARED CHOTE, NANCY WARD'S TOWN, BECAUSE OF HER. SHE MET WITH THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PEACE AT LONG ISLAND OF HOLSTON IN 1779, AND DELIVERED A BRIEF BUT ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PEACE.

"I KNOW THE WHITE PEOPLE THINK THAT A WOMAN IS NOTHING," SHE SAID, "BUT WE ARE YOUR MOTHERS. OUR CRY IS ALL FOR PEACE. LET IT CONTINUE. THIS PEACE MUST LAST FOREVER. LET YOUR WOMEN'S SONS BE OURS, AND LET OUR SONS BE YOURS. LET YOUR WOMEN HEAR OUR CRY."

Colonel William Christian, commissioner for Virginia, answered the Beloved Woman. "Mother," he said, "we have listened to your talk. It is humane. No man could hear it without being moved by it. Such words and thoughts show that the human nature is the same everywhere Our women shall hear your words, and we know they will feel and think of them. We will not quarrel with you, because you are our mothers. We will not meddle with your people if they will be still and quiet at home, and let us live in peace."

So great was the impression made by Nancy Ward's talk that it was one treaty in which no Indian land was demanded.

With the return of peace, Nancy Ward became more and more influential with her people. She was the first slave owner among the Cherokees and taught them to raise cattle. She continued to live at CHOTE until it was sold by the HIWASSEE PURCHASE of 1819. As she grew older and was unable to attend treaties in person, she would send her distinctive walking stick by her son, to cast her vote for her. After Choto was sold, she moved to what was to become POLK COUNTY and and settled on a beautiful hill on OCOCE River, a few miles south of the present Benton. There she died, in 1822, and her grave has been marked. "When she died," Jack Hilderbrand says, "a light went out the F.O.R."

Could Nancy Ward walk the trails of the Elise Chapin Wildlife Sanctuary today, she would beyond doubt visit the site of the town of her cousin, LITTLE OWL, and her soul would rejoice that peace has come forever to at least that much of the old Cherokee hunting grounds. Her heart would rejoice that here the birds, the trees, the wild flowers, even the fish in the stream are free from the white man's axe and gun, free to live and grow as the Great Spiritu would wish them to grow." End of quotes from Flower and Feather.

Letter from

MRS. GRANT FOREMAN (CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN)
1419 West Okmulgee Avenue
Muskogee, Oklahoma

August 6, 1957

Dear Mrs. Burns:

I am happy that you are pleased with my book "Indian Women Chiefs" with the frontispiece of the statue of your father's carving of Chief Nancy Ward.
(James A Walker)

You are at liberty to use parts of my book if you will give me credit in a footnote to anything you publish.

As you requested I have sent notices of my book to your two brothers in Washington and to your nephew Lawrence Walker in Athens, Georgia.

Fortunately I have all of our family records so I am returning the forms you sent.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Carolyn Thomas Foreman

QUOTATIONS FROM "INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS BY CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN PRINTED BY THE STAR PRINTERY, INC. MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA 1954

HER ADVERTISEMENT OF THIS BOOK READS AS FOLLOWS:

"INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS AND QUEENS.

IT WAS A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN THEY WON THE RIGHT TO VOTE, BUT IT MAY BE A SURPRISE TO PEOPLE TO LEARN THAT A NUMBER OF INDIAN WOMEN RULED THEIR TRIBES CENTURIES BEFORE WHITE WOMEN WERE GRANTED THE FRANCHISE.

HEIRSHIP DESCENDED THROUGH THE FEMALE LINE SO THAT THE INDIAN MATRIARCH TOOK PRECEDENCE OF THE FATHER IN MANY RESPECTS, SOME OF THE WOMEN CHIEFS FOUGHT BESIDE THE MEN OR LED THE WARRIORS IN BATTLE.

POCAHONTAS IS DOUBTLESS THE BEST KNOWN INDIAN WOMAN, BUT WHEN A HALL OF FAME IS ERECTED TO CELEBRATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RED WOMEN RULERS THE VIRGINIAN WILL NOT BE LISTED AMONG WOMEN CHIEFS.

AMONG THE QUEENS AND WOMEN CHIEFS OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THIS COUNTRY WERE THE SQUAW SACHEM ★ OF MASSACHUSETTS: THE QUEEN OF CIBOLA WAS FAMOUS AMONG SPANISH EXPLORERS; WETAMOO, THE SQUAW SACHEM OF POCASSET WAS THE ALLY OF KING PHILIP AND THE NATCHEZ WERE GOVERNED BY A WOMAN WHO HAD THE POWER OF LIFE AND DEATH, CATHERINE MONTOUR, CAPTURED BY THE IROQUOISE, BECAME THE CHIEF MATRON OF HER CLAN. MAGNUS WAS A FAMOUS CHIEF AND QUEEN ANNE FIGURED LARGELY IN THE HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATED POWHATAN TRIBES.

THE OSAGES HAD TWO WOMEN CHIEFS, THE FIRST TEXIER DESCRIBED AS GREATLY HATED; ROSANA CHOUTEAU BECAME SECOND CHIEF IN 1875. LUCY EADS WAS CHOSEN CHIEF OF THE KAW INDIANS IN 1908.

AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES WERE A NUMBER OF CHIEFS SUCH AS THE CHEROKEE BELOVED WOMAN, NANCY WARD; MARY BOSOMWORTH OF THE CREEKS, AND MRS ALICE BROWN DAVIS OF THE SEMINOLES. AS LATE AS 1952 MRS. VIOLA JIMULLA WAS MADE CHIEF OF THE YAVAPAIS IN ARIZONA. 86 PAGES & 2

QUOTATIONS FROM "INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS by Carolyn Thomas Foreman illustrations for sale of $1.50 by Mrs Foreman 1419 West Okmulgee Avenue, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

One of the illustrations she spoke of is the Statee sculptured by James Abraham Walker born 6-3-1860 and who died October 1934. He was born in Claiborne Co Tennessee and died in Harlan County, Wallins Creek Kentucky.

Page 72 of the book contains an article about NANCY WARD, Cherokee Beloved Woman.

The concept of liberty pervaded the whole Cherokee life except where the status of women was concerned. Women were virtually slaves, although the clans were matrilineal; there were occasionally outstanding women like the Beloved Woman who possessed great influence in the tribe.

ROYCE described the Cherokee women:

"Their treatment of their women had undergone a radical change; that the countenance and encouragement given to their cultivation disclosed a more exalted estimate of female characte , and that instead of being regarded as a slave and a beast of burden she was now recognized as a friend and companionl"

In the daily council the women had a voice. The Cherokees were just emerging from the matriarchal stage. Adair the historian of the Indians, wrote "They have been a considerable while under petticoat government." Great respect was bestowed upon womankind. She had not only a voice in the council, but a deciding vote for chieftainship.

In ~~f~~ each clan the woman chose a leader and those women made up the Womans' Council, which did not hesitate to override the authority of the chiefs if they thought best. The Beloved Woman of the tribe was the head of the Womans' Council and she spoke for the Great Spirit.

QUOTATIONS FROM "INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS BY CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN

WOMEN OCCUPIED A RELATIVELY HIGH POSITION AMONG THE CHEROKEE INDIANS, ALTHOUGH THEIR ACTIVITIES WERE SOMEWHAT CIRCUMSCRIBED BY TABOOS RELATING TO MENSTRUATION AND PREGNANCY. THERE ARE TRADITIONS OF WOMEN WARRIORS, AND IN LATER AND MORE ADVANCED TIMES A PLACE WAS RESERVED FOR WOMEN IN THE COUNCIL HOUSE; ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE OR TAKE PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE CHIEFS, THEY DID EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON CERTAIN OCCASIONS. IN A PRIMITIVE DOCUMENT A DELEGATION OF WOMEN DIRECTED "OUR BELOVED CHILDREN, THE HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS, TO HOLD OUT TO THE LAST IN SUPPORT OF OUR COMMON RIGHTS."

NANCY WARD WAS A FULL BLOOD CHEROKEE ACCORDING TO EMMET STARR, THE CHEROKEE HISTORIAN. HER INDIAN NAME WAS GHIGUA AND SHE BELONGED TO THE WOLF CLAN.. IT IS THOUGHT THAT SHE WAS BORN ABOUT 1740. HER FIRST HUSBAND, KINGFISHER, OF THE DEER CLAN, WAS THE FATHER OF HER FIRST TWO CHILDREN; CATHERINE AND FIVE KILLER .

KINGFISHER WAS KILLED WHILE FIGHTING THE CREEKS AT THE BATTLE OF TALIWA IN 1755. HIS WIFE WAS WITH HIM DURING THAT FIGHT; SHE LAY BEHIND A LOG CHEWING BULLETS FOR HIM TO MAKE THEM CAUSE SERIOUS LACERATIONS. AFTER KINGFISHER'S DEATH NANCY SNATCHED UP HIS RIFLE AND FOUGHT AS A WARRIOR DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE BATTLE. ON THE DEFEAT OF THE CREEKS THE PRISONERS WERE DIVIDED AMONG THE VICTORS VICTORS AND NANCY RECEIVED A NEGRO SLAVE, THUS BECOMING THE FIRST SLAVE OWNER AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

IN 1776, NANCY PREVENTED A FORMIDABLE INVASION WHEN DRAGGING CANOE, RAVEN AND ABRAHAM WAR CHIEFS, AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE BRITISH, ATTACKED THE WESTERN SETTLEMENTS. THE BRITISH HAD FURNISHED ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO THE CHEROKEES. NANCY, AWARE OF WHAT WAS GOING ON, SENT ISAAC THOMAS, A TRADER AND WM FAWLING ON THE LONG TREK TO WARN THE SETTLERS ON THE WATAUGA AND HOLSTON OF THE COMING OF THE CHEROKEE

From Lucy Kate McGhee, Box 6183 Apex Station, Washington D C

I understand the following John Martin was son of General Joseph Martin by Betsy Ward Martin, but I intend to recheck this:

~~Is~~ The reference is from the book "A traveler in Indian Territory by Grant Foreman, noted writer in Oklahoma.

"John Martin died Oct 17 1840 age 55, which would place his birth about 1785, about the time he was in Tennessee. age 55 11 months and 27 days.
see ARKANSAS GAZETTE. DECEMBER 2 1840. He was buried at Fort Gibson, and his monument records that he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation.
Wm Thompson married a daughter of this John Martin,
One Hildebrand is mentioned in this same article
" probably is the same person as lived in Polk Co Tenn at one time.

chiefs with 700 followers.

Mrs. William Bean was captured near Watauga and taken to the Indian camp near Nollichucky where the red men intended to kill her. "She was bound, taken to the top of one of the mounds, and was about to be burned, when Nancy, the Pretty Woman, interferred and pronounced her pardon."

When it became safe to travel, Nancy sent Mrs. Bean to her husband an and family, under the care of her brother, TUSKEEGEETEEHEE or Longfellow and her son FIVEKILLER (Hiskyteehee)

During the Indian outbreak in 1780, Nancy helped a number of prisoners to escale, and the following year she was sent by the chiefs to make peace with John Sevier and Colonel Arthur Campbell who were advancing against the Indian towns. In his report Campbell wrote of her as "The famous Indian woman, Nancy Ward." Peace was not granted at that time, but when her relatives were brought in later with other prisoners they were treated with much consideration as a return due due to her good offices "

During the early days of the settlements on Nollichucky, corn became scarce and Jeremiah Jack and Wm Rankin of Greene County, descended the river in a canoe, to barter with the Indians for the grain. The Cherokee refused to exchange or sell the corn, they showed signs of suspicion and enmity when they lifted up some garments in the canoe and discovered rifles. That settled the matter of selling their grain and they began to threaten violence to the white men. Fortunately the Beloved Woman was present and managed to appease their wrath. The Indian children were soon clothed in the garments brought by the traders and the canoe filled with corn. Nancy once more proved her fidelity to the white settlers.

QUOTES FROM "INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS BY CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN PAGE 10

NANCY'S SECOND HUSBAND WAS BRIAN WARD WHO HAD FOUGHT IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS AGAINST THE ENGLISH. HIS SON JOHN WARD LATER CAME FROM IRELAND TO HUNT HIS FATHER AND HE MARRIED CATHERINE McDANIEL, A HALF BLOOD CHEROKEE WHO LEFT MANY DESCENDANTS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

BRIAN WARD LIVED ONLY A FEW YEARS AFTER HIS MARRIAGE WITH NANCY, HE HAD LEFT HER AND RETURNED TO HIS WHITE WIFE. IN 1791 THEY WERE LIVING ON TUGALOO RIVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND NANCY IS REPORTED TO HAVE VISITED WARD AND THAT SHE WAS TREATED WITH GREAT RESPECT BY HIS FAMILY.

WILLIAM MARTIN, A SON OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN WROTE AS FOLLOWS OF CHEROKEE AFFAIRS: ..."IN MY OTHER COMMUNICATIONS, I PURPOSELY OMITTED A PRETTY IMPORTANT ITEM, IN THE HISTORY OF MY FATHER'S LIFE, FROM A WISH TO THROW A VEIL OVER IT; BUT ON REFLECTION, CONCLUDED TO GIVE THE PARTICULARS; VIZ:

"WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED AGENT OF THE CHEROKEES, HE TOOK A YOUNG HALF -BREED CHEROKEE, BY THE NAME OF BETSY WARD, TO WIFE. SHE WAS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CLAN OF THE WHOLE TRIBE, AND ONE OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF THAT CLAN (FOR THERE WAS THEN, AS MARKED DISTINCTION BETWEEN FAMILIES AMONG THEM, AS IN CIVILIZED LIFE).

"HER MOTHER, NANCY WARD, WAS SAID TO HAVE MORE CHARACTER THAN ANY WOMAN THERE, OF HER DAY- WAS WEALTHY, ETC. WITH THIS WOMAN HE LIVED THE GREATER PART OF HIS LONG AGENCY-- MOSTLY AT THE LONG ISLAND, BUT SOMETIMES IN THE NATION. ONCE IN A WHILE HE WOULD GO HOME TO VIRGINIA, STAY A WHILE AND RETURN. AND STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM IT NEVER PRODUCED ANY DISCORD BETWEEN HIM AND MY MOTHER; SUCH WAS HER AFFECTION FOR HIM, AND SUCH WAS HIS ADDRESS THAT HE QUITED ALL CONCERNED EXCEPT MYSELF.

Quotes from "Indian Women Chiefs by Carolyn Thomas Foreman Page 11

* **** "By this Indian woman he had a son and daughter very promising. When he quit the agency, he took the boy home to Virginia and raised and educated him, with the other children: and at my insistance he enlarged his education, to a knowledge of the classics; as he was promising, hoping, that, with these advantages he might, when grown, be of advantage to his people. But, after getting his education, he went to the Nation, and disappointed all our hopes, and turned out badly. The girl married a respectable white man, and did well.

"When I lived in South Carolina, Bryant Ward, then old, sensible and intelligent, lived my neighbor, was settled, and had a family. He had, in early life, been a trader among the Cherokees. He took a wif wife there, the notorious Nancy Ward, spoken of above, and the same refer referred to by Haywood. She was, as I think, one of the most superior women I ever saw (maening apart from the advantages of education etc.) By this woman he had a daughter, the same that my father afterwards had for his wife, as spoken of already.

"He and his family recognized her, for I have frequently seen her there; we then living not far from the Cherokee settlements. When the Americans carried war into the Indian villages, all were destroyed except Chote which was spared out of consideration for the Beloved Woman.

General Martin, a native of Virginia, was appointed Cherokee agent for North Carolina. He set up a residence in the Overhill towns, and "had married, partly for political reasons no doubt (Elizabeth a daughter of Nancy Ward." The territory of the Lower Towns had been approached by a frontier army more than once "but the citadel itself was not penetrated. Sevier's raid of 1782 turned aside into Georgia. after reaching Lookout Mountain. In 1788, General Joseph Martin

failed miserably at the same spot."

According to a recent writer Nancy Ward's given name was the Anglicized form of ~~th~~ her Cherokee name Nanye'hi which "was an old personal name among the Cherokees signifying 'One who goes about' from Nunne'hi, the legendary name of the spirit people in the Cherokee myth."

According to the Handbook of American Indians Nancy Ward was a half breed woman, the date and place of whose birth are unknown. Her father was said to have been a British officer of the name of Ward, and she was probably related to Brian Ward, an oldtime trader among the Cherokees"

In Rabun County northeastern Georgia, is a stream called War Woman's Creek which flows into the Chattooga River, in the Midst of the old Lower Cherokee country. Mooney relates: "An upper tributary of Savannah river in Georgia bears the name War-woman creek." The Cherokee name has been lost and the story has also perished but it is thought to have been an Indian name. White in his Historifal Collection of Georgia quoted a writer who attributed its origin to the exploit of a Revolutionary woman who captured a party of Tories, but the name was used by Adair as early as 1775.

There is reason for thinking that the name refersto an earlier female Cherokee dignitary who was described by John Haywood in Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, under the title of the "Pretty Woman" who had authority to settle the fate of prisoners of war. Colonel James D. Wofford knew an old woman who was called Da'na-ga, which is an abbreviated form of Da'nawa-gasta (Sharp War), meaning a fierce warrior.

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In the memoirs of Lieutenant Henry Timberlake, issued in London England 1765, he wrote that the story of the Amazons is not so great a fabic as had been imagined; majy Indian women we e as a famous in war as they were powerful in the council. These war women bore the title of Beloved and it was the only title ever bestowed on women of the tribe. The power it gave them was so great. "that they can, by the wave of a swan's wing, deliver a wretch condemned by the council and already tied to the stake." An instance of this power was exercised when Nancy Ward rescued Mrs. Bean.

Mooney relates in his MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEE that the War Woman had power to decide the fate of captives. Because of the decay of Cherokee tradition it is now impossible to learn anything positive from the Indians themselves, but from contemporary docuements it is certain that there existed a custom among the Cherokees similar to that practiced among the Iroquois and probably other eastern tribes, by which settlement of important questions concerning war and peace were left to the vote of the woman A council of matrons exercised that privilege among the Iroquois and it may have been the same with the Cherokees, leaving the decision of the council to be stated by the "Pretty Woman" (War Woman), or perhaps the final word may have been left to the will of the woman herself. This custom had its origin in the clan system and helped in a manner to mitigate the evils of war.

A captive enemy remained an enemy until he had been adopted into the tribee and that was possible only through adoption into a clan and family; as descent reckoned through the female line it remained with them to decide the matter of adoption. When the woman was agreeable all went well and the captive was received as a member of a family and clan, otherwise, the public enemy was condemned to death, unless ransomed by his friends.

"The proper title of this female arbiter of life and death is unknown. The clan of the Ani-Gilahi. or "Longhairs' is sometimes spoken of as the Pretty Woman clan, and the office may have been hereditary in that fclan."

Senecca traditions imply that there were two of the woman officers, but Haywoods' account mentions but one.

There is a tradition recorded in the Wahnenauhi manuscript of an attack against a Cherokee village in which the chief was killed by a hostile war party. "Cuhtahlatah (Gatunlati), 'Wild hemp.' his wife on seeing her husband fall, snatched up his tomahawk, shouting, "Kill;Kill;" and rushed upon the enemy with such fury that the retreating Cherokee rallied and renewed the battle with so great courage as to gain a complete victory. This may be a different stateme statement of the same incident."

In General Griffith Rutherford's expedition with North Carolina troops, against the Cherokees in 1776, the red men took a stand near Waya Gap, in the Nantahala Mountains and a hard fight took place the white men lost nineteen soldiers, After the main body of the enemy had retreated an Indian was seen, peering from behind a tree, and was shot and killed by the soldiers. Ubon going to the place the body of a woman was found, painted and stripped like a warrior and armed with bow and arrows. The woman had already been wounded in the thigh and had therefore been unable to escape with her party.

From Richmond, February 17, 1781, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Colonel Robert Campbell: "...I... am much pleased at the happy issue of the expedition against the Cherokees. I wish tt to be used for the purpose of bringing about peace. The prisoners you have taken had better be kept for the purpose of exchanging for any of ours taken

Quotes from Indian Women Chiefs by Carolyn Thomas Foreman Page 15

had better be kept for the purpose of exchanging for any of ours taken by them. Nancy Ward seems rather to have taken refuge with you, in this case, her inclination ought to be followed as to what is done with her.

According to Theodore Roosevelt in his Winning of the West. the country of the Overhill Cherokees was laid waste. 29 Warriors were killed, a thousand cabins were burned, and fifty thousand bushels of corn were destroyed in 1781. 17 women and children were captured and they did not include "the family of Nancy Ward, who were treated as friends, not prisoners."

Mrs. Ward was noted for her business acumen and the acquired wealth in slaves and livestock. She is aid to have been the first to introduce the raising of cattle among her people.

During the Hopewell treaty council in 1785 the principal chief of Echota, after his opening speech said:

"I have no more to say, but one of our beloved women has, who has borne and raised up warriors." After delivering a string of wampum to stress the importance of the occasion, "the War Woman of Chota then addressed the commissioners." She spoke of her pleasure at the peace and continued, "I have a pipe and a little tobacco to give to the commissioners to smoke in friendship. I look on you and the red people as my children. Your having determined on peace is most pleasant to me for I have seen much trouble during the late war. I am old but I I hope yet to bear children, who will grow up and people our nation as we are now under the protection of Congress and shall have no more disturbance. The talk I have given is from the young warriors I have raised in my town, as well as myself. They rejoice that we have peace, and we hope the chain of friendship will never more be broken."

She delivered two strings of wampum, apipe and some tobacco to the white commissioners."

When the Cherokee Council was held at Amoah, May 6, 1817 . Mrs. Ward because of her old age was unable to attend, she sent her walking cane and her vote on important questions, and she thus renounced her high office of Beloved Woman, in favor of written constitutional law.

Amovey in council 2nd May 1817

A true copy:
"The Cherokee ladys now being present at the meeting of the Chiefs and warriors in council have thought it duty as mothers to address their beloved chiefs and warriors now assembled.

"Our beloved children and head men of the Cherokee nation we address you warriors in council we have raised all of you on the land which we now have, which God gave us to inhabit and raise provisions we know that our country has once been extensive but by repeated sales has become circumscribed to a small tract and never have thought it our duty to interfere in the disposition of it till now, if a father or mother was to sell all their lands which they had to depend on which their children had to raise their living on which would be indeed bad and to be removed to another country we do not wish to go to an unknown country which we have understood some of our children wish to go over the Mississippi but this act of our children would be like destroying your mothers. Your mothers your sisters ask and beg of you not to part with any more of our lands, we say ours you are descendants and take pity on our request, but keep it for our growing children for it was the good will of our creator to place us here and you know our father the great President will not allow his white children to take our country away only keep your hands off of paper talks for it is our own country for if tt was not they would not ask you to put

your hands to paper for it would be impossible to remove us all for as soon as one child is raised we have others in our arms for such is our situation and will consider our circumstance.

"Therefore children don't part with any more of our lands but continue on it and enlarge your farms and cultivate and raise corn and cotton and we your mothers and sisters will make clothing for you which our father the President has recommended to us all we don't charge anybody for selling any lands, but we have heard such intentions of our children but your talks become true at last and it was our desire to forewarn you all not to part with our lands.

Nancy Ward to her children Warriors to take pity and listen to the talks of your sisters, although I am very old yet cannot ~~r~~ but pity the situation in which you will hear of their minds, I have great many grand children which I wish them to do well on our land.

Signed Nancy Ward

Attested A McCoy clerk

Thos Wilson, Secty

Jenny McIntosh

Caty Harlan

Elizabeth Walker

Susannah Fox

Widow Gunroe

Widow Woman Holder

Widow Tarpin

Ally Crittington

Cun, o. ah

Miss Asty Walker

Mrs. M Morgan

Mrs Nancy Fields.

When Thomas Nuttall, the famous botanist, was among the Cherokees in Arkansas in 1819, he was told by her people that Nancy Ward introduced the first cows into the nation and that by her influence, and that of her children, the condition of the Cherokees was greatly improved. "He wws also told that her advice and counsel bordered upon the supreme,

AND THAT HER INTERFERENCE WAS ALLOWED CFTD BE DECISIVE EVEN IN F AFFAIRS OF LIFE AND DEATH." ALTHOUGH NUTTALL SPOKE IN THE PRESENT TERMS IT WAS HARDLY POSSIBLE THAT NANCY SURVIVED TO THAT LATE DATE, AND HE DID NOT CLAIM TO HAVE MET HER.

ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT OF THE CHEROKEE HISTORIAN, EMMETT STARR, "PART OF TIMBERLAKE'S ENTERTAINMENT WAS CONSORTIUM WITH A CHEROKEE GIRL WHICH RESULTED IN THE YOUNG ENGLISH OFFICER LEAVING DESCENDANTS AMONG THE CHEROKEES. HIS SON APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN RICHARD TIMBERLAKE AND HIS GRAND SON LEVI TIMBERLAKE MARRIED NANNIE TAYLOR A DESCENDANT OF THE FAMOUS NANCY WARD, OR BELOVED WOMAN. THERE ARE SAID TO BE NUMEROUS DESCENDANTS OF THIS CELEBRATED WOMAN IN OKLAHOMA TODAY.

MRS. WARD OPERATED AN INN AT WOMANKILLER FORD ON THE OCOWEE RIVER AND BECAME WEALTHY. SHE WAS THE OWNER OF SLAVES, LIVESTOCK AND MONEY. SHE WAS POPULAR WITH TRAVELERS WHO CALLED HER "GRANNY WARD" AFTER SHE BECAME OLD. EVEN THEN SHE WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING REMARKABLE BEAUTY - POISE AND A QUEENLY COMMANDING PRESENCE.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AFTER THE FRIGHTFUL YEARS OF THE REVOLUTION, WAS DETERMINED TO HAVE PEACE AND HE APPOINTED A COMMISSION COMPOSED OF BENJAMIN HAWKINS, JOSEPH MARTIN, ANDREW PICKENS, AND LACHLAN MCINTOSH TO DEAL WITH THE INDIANS. ON NOV 28 1785, THE COMMISSIONERS MET WITH THE CHEROKEES AT HOPEWELL, SOUTH CAROLINA, ON KEOWEE RIVER

ONLY CITIZENS OF THE UPPER CHEROKEES WERE PRESENT AT THE MEETING AND OLD TASSEL OF THE TOWN OF CHOTA, WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER FOR THE INDIANS. BEFORE THE TREATY WAS SIGNED, OLD TASSEL ASKED LEAVE FOR THE WAR WOMAN OF CHOTA TO TALK TO THE COMMISSIONERS, SHE SPOKE AS FOLLOWS:

I AM FOND OF HEARING THAT THERE IS A PEACE. I HOPE THAT YOU HAVE NOW TAKEN US BY THE HAND IN REAL FRIENDSHIP. I HAVE A PIPE AND A

little tobacco to give to the commissioners to smoke in friendship. I look on you and the red people as my children... I have seen much trouble during the late war. I have borne and raised up warriors. I am now old but hope yet to bear children who will gbow up and people our Nation, as we are now under the protection of Congress and shall have no more disturbance. The talk that I give you is from the young warriors, I have raised in my town, as well as from myself. They rejoice that we have peace and hope that the chain of friendship will never be broken.

Mrs Ward was described by Robertson, the Historian, when he visited her, as "Queenly and commanding" in appearance and manner, and he related that her home was furnished in accord with her high dignity.

Nancy Ward died in 1822 in the present Polk County. Tennessee,& her grave about five miles from Benton has been marked.
(The cite of her grave is pictured on page 82.
There is a fence made of stone and also an iron fence enclosure.
On hill top, Benton, Tenn. The Nancy Ward Chapter DAR have made the improved enclosure. The bronze tablet states she was born 1738 and died 1822. "Princess and Prophetess of the Cherokee Nation. The Pocahontas of Tennessee, the Constant Friend of the American Pioneer

A touching tribute was paid to the memory of Nancy Ward by the Reverend W R L Smith in his book called "The Story of the Cherokees. He spoke of her as "that beautiful, winsome and resourceful womnan Nancy Ward. The Cherokees called her White Rose and the whites named her the Pocahontas of the Tennessee. She was daring, cascinating, influential and beloved by all. The town of Benton honored her by called calling a beautiful brick school house by her name.

The Nancy Ward Chapter of the DAR in October 1923 erected over her grave a pyramid of quartez field stones in which was embedded a bronze

QUOTES FROM INDIAN WOMEN CHIEFS BY CAROLYN THOMAS FOREMAN PAGE 20
TABLET HONORING HERMEMORY.

NANCY WARD WAS DESCRIBED AS "TALL, ERECT, AND BEAUTIFUL, WITH A PROMINENT NOSE, REGULAR FEATURES, CLEAR COMPEEXION, LONG SILKEN BLACK HAIR, LAR E, PIERCING BLACK EYES, AND AN IMPERIOUS YET KINDLY AIR."

MR BURTON JONES OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, WHO TOOK THE PHOTOGRAPHS TO ILLUSTRATE THIS ARTICLE WROTE:

RECENTLY I HAVE LOCATED A STATUE ON THE CLINCH RIVER, GRAINGER COUNTY, TENNESSEE TO NANCY WARD. THE STORY IS THAT THIS STATUE WAS BEING SENT DOWN THE CLINCH RIVER ON A FLAT BOAT. THE FLATBOAT SANK AND THIS STATUE WAS IN THE RIVER STILL RESCUED AND PLACED IN A CEMETERY AT THE HEAD OF GRAVE OF A MAN'S WIFE SO FAR BACK THAT NONE OF THE FAMILY NOW EXISTS. THE STATUE IS OF GRANITE AND ABOUT 4½ FEET HIGH.

"IT IS IN THE ARNWINE CEMETERY WHICH IS VERY OLD AND IS ON LAND OF THE T.V. A. BUT WAS NEVER MOVED.

"IT IS OUR INTENTION TO GETTHIS STATUE AND PLACE IT ON THE GRAVE OF NANCY WARD AT BENTON, TENNESSEE. I AM OF THE OPINION THAT IT WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO BE PLACED AS A MEMORIAL TO HER. SHE BEFRIENDED THE BEAN FAMILY AND SOME OF THEM MAY HAVE INTENDED SENDING IT DOWN TO HER SECTION OF THE NATION AND PLACE IT THERE."

WHILE THIS ACCOUNT IS LIMITED TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BORNE THE TITLE OF CHIEF OR QUEEN IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IGNORE A NUMBER OF INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN OUTSTANDING, NOT ONLY IN THEIR TRIBES, BUT ALSO AMONG LEADING WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, RACHEL CAROLINE EATON, MABEL WASHBOURNE ANDERSON, AND MURIEL H. WRIGHT ARE HISTORIANS; MRS. JESSEE R. MOORE SERVED MANY YEARS AS CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA AND MRS. SUSANNA DREW ADAIR ROGERS ACTED AS CLERK OF THE CREEK COURTS. MRS. ELIZA MISSOURI BUSHYHEAD ALBERTY WAS NOT ONLY A COMPETENT BUSINESS WOMAN, BUT SHE WAS

ALWAYS AWARE OF CHEROKEE POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND SHE IS SAID TO HAVE YIELDED AN IRON HAND IN A VELVET GLOVE WHEN INTERESTED IN IMPORTANT MATTERS RELATING TO HER NATION.

MRS. ROBERTA CAMPBELL LAWSON, A GRANDDAUGHT R OF THE CELEBRATED DELAWARE CHIEF CHARLES JOURNEYCAKE, WAS ACTIVE IN PHILANTHROPHY, IN COLLECTING INDIAN RELICS OF ALL SORTS, AND IN WOMEN'S CLUBS. IN THE LATTER WORK HER ABILITY LED HER TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS, OF THE UNITED STATES WHERE SHE PRESIDED WITH INTELLIGENCE AND DIGNITY.

MANY INDIAN WOMEN HAVE BEEN EDUCATED IN THE HIGHEST COLLEGES IN THE U.S AFTER WHICH THEY HAVE TAUGHT SCHOOL; SERVED AS MISSIONARIES FOR THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND EDUCATION OF THEIR TRIBESMEN; AS TRAINED NURSES, CONCERT SINGERS; SEVERAL HAVE BECOME CELEBRATED ACTRESSES IN THIS COUNTY AND EUROPE.

THE OKLAHOMAN (OKLAHOMA CITY), AUG 15 1953, CONTAINED AN ACCOUNT OF MRS. BERT DENNISON, ROUTE 3, PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA, SHE IS A KAW INDIAN WHO SERVED HER TRIBE AS CHIEF FOR 12 YEARS, ALTHOUGH MARRIED ALMOST FIFTY YEARS TO AN OSAGE. SHE IS NOT ONLY AN EXPERT IN TRIBAL AFFAIRS BUT SHE IS NOTED IN THE STATE AS AN EXCELLENT COOK WHO HAS NEVER LOST HER INTEREST IN MAKING INDIAN DISHES. (THE END).

(SEE LETTER NEXT FOLLOWING THIS PAGE WHICH EXPLAINS SOMETHING REGARDING THE STATUE OF NANCY WARD, WHICH WAS SCULPTURED BY

JAMES ABRAHAM WALKER IN CLAIBORNE CO TENN .

THE FOLLOWING ITEM APPEARED IN "THE CLAIBORNE PROGRESS"
NEWSPAPER DATED "TAZEWELL & NEW TAZEWELL, TENNESSEE
OCTOBER 15 1953
IN THE COUNTY OF CLAIBORNE:

PAGE 22

"NO "MYSTERY" TO INDIAN MAIDEN (STATUE) MONUMENT.

BILL SPENCE, OWNER-MANAGER OF THE CITY PLUMBING AND HEATING COMPANY OF NEW TASEWELL, TOOK ALL OF THE MYSTERY OUT OF BERT VINCENT'S STORY, WHICH APPEARED IN THE SENTINEL UNDER DATE OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1953 ABOUT THE MAGGIE FARMER MONUMENT (STATUE) IN THE OLD ARNWINE CEMETERY ABOUT SIX MILES FROM LIBERTY HILL, TENNESSEE, IN GRAINGER COUNTY.

BILL SPENCE SAID, "THERE IS NO MYSTERY ABOUT THAT MONUMENT. IT IS MADE OF BEAR CREEK STONE, AND WAS MADE BY JIM WALKER AND ERECTED ON THE ORDER OF ELBERT WALKER, FATHER OF MAGGIE FARMER. MY MOTHER-IN-LAW, OLLIE ARNWINE, AGE 73, IS A SISTER OF MAGGIE FARMER, AND A DAUGHTER OF ELBERT WALKER, MAGGIE FARMER'S DAUGHTER IS MRS BERTHA FRIEDENMAKER, OF 628 MAY COURT, ASHLAND, KENTUCKY. THE MONUMENT (STATUE) WAS PLACED OVER THE GRAVE OF MAGGIE FARMER A LITTLE MORE THAN 45 YEARS AGO.

SEVERAL TIMES DURING THESE YEARS THERE HAS BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE (STATUE)MONUMENT FOR IT'S HISTORIC VALUE AND IT TOOK COURT INJUNCTIONS AND THREATED INJUNCTION TO KEEP THE (STATUE) MONUMENT IN PLACE. ANY TIME THERE IS TALK OF MYSTERY ABOUT THE MONUMENT, MY MOTHER-IN-LAW THINKS SOMEONE IS GOING TO TRY TO HAVE IT REMOVED. SO I HOPE YOU SET THE RECORDS STRAIGHT AND TELL YOUR FRIEND BERT VINCENT THAT THERE IS NO MYSTERY ABOUT THAT MONUMENT."

BERT VINCENT'S ARTICLE SAID IN PART:

"VISITORS TO THE OLD ARNWINE COUNTRY GRAVEYARD NEAR LIBERTY HILL, IN GRAINGER COUNT , LOOK AND WONDER ABOUT THE STRANGE MONUMENT (STATUE) IT IS THE SCULPTURED FIGURE OF AN INDIAN MAID. ON A PLAQUE THE MAID HOLDS IN HER HANDS IT SAYS:

NANCY WARD, WATAUGA 1778"

BILL SPENCE HOPES HE HAS CLEARED UP THE MYSTERY, AND HOPES THAT NO ONE WILL AGAIN TRY TO REMOVE THE OLD HISTORIC STATUE(MONUMENT) AS IT HAS GIVEN THEM MUCH TROUBLE OVER THE YEARS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM BURTON JONES,
25 Tunnel Boulevard
Chattanooga Tennessee March
24- 1950

Mrs Annie Walker Burns
503 - 65 Midland Park
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Burns:

I am writing you under rather difficult conditions and will explain first: Sometime ago I learned of the Nancy Ward statue in the ARNWINE CEMETERY in Grainger county, Tennessee. Previous to this I have run across some of your genealogical work in our library here in Chattanooga and in a letter from Mrs. Friedenmaker she mentioned your name as being familiar with this statue and it's origin. It's origin is what has given me some concern, as I am connected with the Chattanooga Area Historical Association and we were making investigation of this statue with the intention of placing it at her grave at Benton, Tenn.(Polk county) My information was that it was rescued from a sunken flat boat in the Clinch River and had been rescued and placed in the above cemetery.

I have searched every source I know of for information regarding it and without much results. I also want to explain that there developed some opposition to this move and we have dropped the matter, as our work was only for the purpose of getting all available history of Nancy Ward for our association.

You know after you get into these things, that you often feel discouraged with results and this was my case. Now I am asking you about the origin of the statue and if you think its history worth making much of an effort to get. Will say that it is very fine piece of work and worthy of more publicity and credit than it has had, even if it was never intended for Nancy Ward.
I had an idea that some of the Bean family after their settlement at Bean's station might have attempted to pay homage to Nancy Ward and was sending it down the Clinch to some destination. Those were just dreams. Will appreciate hearing from you regarding the statue. Will say that we have a one year old historical association with about 200 members and Cherokee History has been our study the past year. I made some pictures of the statue and am sending you some of them for I doubt you having any.

With kindest regards and hoping to hear from you, I am
Sincerely, Burton Jones.

- - - -I answered Mr. Jones, telling him that my father James A. Walker did make the statue when I was about age 16, and I well remember it, and that when we moved to Harlan Kentucky 1912 that he sold this statue to my Uncle Ebb Walker, for a monument to his daughter who lies buried in Arnwine Cemetery in Grainger county Tennessee. He hated to sell the statue so much for he really wanted to set at the grave of Nancy Ward, but our finances were such that a small amount of money looked good to him on the eave of our move so he sold it to his brother for a monument, promising him that he would return to the cemetery and take the carving of "NANCY WARD -WAUTAUGA 1776" and carve the name of his daughter and her birth and death date thereon instead, but this he never did, so the carving still

remains on the statue. And I suggested that since my uncle is also deceased as well as my father, and the sister of my cousin who is buried there, Mrs. Friedemaker of Ashland, Ky, that whomever desires this statue they could only have a sculptor to reproduce a statue of the same likeness, since Mrs. Friedenmaker does not want to sell the same.

I received another letter from Mr. Jones as follows: dated March 24, 1950 - Chattanooga, Tennessee.25 Tunnell Blvd.
Mrs. Annie Walker Burns
Box 6163 Apex Station
Washington, D.C
Dear Mrs. Burns:

This is indeed an early reply to your nice long letter just received I not only read your letter with interest but the heading about the DR. THOMAS WALKER MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION for I had just been talking with Mr. Robert Sparks Walker, our local naturalist. I see my good friend Mr. Robert L. Kincaid is one of your vice presidents. I feel that I have almost run accidently with friends. Mr. Walker is probably related to your family as they one time lived in Hawkins County, Tenn. and I feel there is some relationship. Some of my people came through Hawkins county. My grand mother was a Howard and her mother was a Moore. Two brothers Samuel Howard and William Howard married two sisters, the Moore girls. My great grand mother was named Peggy Moore and married Samuel Howard who came from Baltimore.

Back to Nancy Ward. In a letter also received today from Mrs. Grant Foreman of Oklahoma, she is very much interested in this NANCY WARD history, if there is any history concerning her in this statue. She is now writing some history of Cherokee women and a great part of it is about Nancy Ward, and she wants to use some of those pictures should they be of any connection with the life of Nancy Ward. You know there is not much written history of Nancy Ward.

Right close to this statue is a nice modern tombstone to "Farmer " but I did not pay much attention to it. Wish I had now. If I did not, in my letter explain all, will tell you that this is in the Arnwine cemetery in Grainger county about 45 miles above Knoxville just across the Clinch River which divides this county from Claibone. It is in the T.V.A.Norris basin not very far from Tazewell but across the river. Tazewell is probably about 45 miles f from Barbourville and should you attend this celebration, it would be but a short trip down there and you can make the investigation yourself. Think I should tell you that there is a walk about 6/10 ths of a mile from any road to the marker over ridge path that is not so easy to get over.

Since receiving your letter, and if this meeting in Barboursville open to the public, I am tempted to make a trip up there sometime during the 3 day celebration. My route would be through Tazewell and there I could do a little investigation of the information you give me about your father's tombstone making. I must say this x is a piece of art and should receive some recognition more than it has. I doubt it's ever being intended to be placed where it is now located. Think I dold you the story as I had it, that the statue was being floated down the Clinch when the flat boat sank and it lay in the river for many years till rescued and

placed in this cemetery. In one letter there is a mention of a man by the name of (James) Walker seems to have brought it here. He had bought it from someone but no one knows who. It also seems like one Hank Farmer had something to do with it, and I might explain again that this marker I mentioned being to "Walker" might have been "Farmer" instead of Walker. This I do not remember positively now. --it is Farmer.

Mrs Bertha Fridemaker lives in Ashland, Ky 628 May Court. She says in her letter that "her mother"s uncle, Jim Walker made the stone, sold it to his brother, Ebb Walker, who was her mother's father, and he put it at my mother's grave. Mother died in 1906, Uncle Jim Walker has a daughter in Washington,D.C. Annie Walker Burns, who wrote and wanted the stone, because her father had made it. You see this agrees with your letter and it must be true, and it there is a lot of mystery. This may clear up some of the information you want.

The statue with pedestal is about 5 feet fall and would probably weigh about 400 pounds. The work is extra good and it hasn't a blemish it is of a gray granite or similar stone and the weather has in no way affected it.

If you will go to the Congressional library and ask to see T.V.A. maps "Norris Reservation sheet 90 C also U.S.TVA Dutch Valley Triangle, 154-SE you will find a perfect survey of the location of the Arnwine Cemetery. Both in N.W.Section of Map. I am sure you will find in Cong. Library

As explained in previous letter, it was the intention of the Chattanooga Area Historical Association to bring this statue and place at her grave as we never understood any reason for it's being at the present location. Now we doubt it's being intended for her grave and will let that angle of it drop. However I will be very much pleased if you in your searches will give me any unusual information about Nancy Ward. you may get. At times there may be information you may want or pictures which Il will be glad to assi assist you.

I think your letter solves the question of the statue's origin and it has probably put new ideas in your mind of your past and I am hoping they will prove to be pieces of artistic sculpture that will be much to the credit to your father's work!

INQUIRE at Congressional Library for Diary of Benj Eberfield Atkins, 1848-1909 pub in Gastonia N C.

and SPRINGPLACE: MORAVIAN MISSION BY Murial Wright

This is on the Ward Family and very interesting.

Nancy Ward: referen es
North Carolina Register Volume l page 394 and Volume 2 page 36l-l -373 and 534

Volume 9 Southern Historical Association Page 29-38 dated l905

Volume 4 pages 443 Southern Histori al Association, collection by Colonel William Martin of Smith County Tennessee born 1765 - 1846) was the oldest son of General Joseph Martin who was born 1740- died 1808) --William Martin lived in South Caroline 1791-1798 removed to Smith 1798 -- lHe was in the Creek Campaign and war of 1812.
--- also see Virginia Magazine of History and Biography of 1890 by John Redd, see also North Carolina State Records as his papers have been printed in them

--Wm Martin had a brother in Va with whom slave Tobey lived ; states my father Joseph Martin, often said he should free Toby but his father Joseph died intestate but Toby was freed by the family (he states My brother is 20 years younger than I am)
(he was a half brother)

Wm Martin was writing to Mr. Drapper and told him to come on to Richmond, thence 200 miles to his brothers house, in the direction to this place and it will l mile -- to Pontotoc.(not in posttal guide.

Page 457 Volume 4 Sou Hist Assn.

Nancy Ward and military Etiquite - again Nancy Ward of the most powerful clan, having great influence and always friendly to the white - came in. The army was starting for ; provision. She was rich in sto k and agreed to furnish beeves. She had a son and and a son and a brother who was distinguished warriors. The son was called the LITTLE FELLOW being small, the other the Long Fellow being tall. Wm Martin states "I have seen both of them, these were brother and uncle in law of my father.

After my father was appointed agent and had married into the family they became acquainted and talked the matter over.

William Martin never stated the name of his brother in Va.
Vol 8 Southern Histori al Assn published 1904 page 444.
----HENRY CO VA HISTORY BY HILL at Library of Congress F232-H6H64
page 327 Joseph Martin Married Susannah Graves 1784
Joseph Martin married Ruth Dillard 8-30-1793

- - - - - -

One of the re ent letter I have received regarding the statue my father made is as follows:

Benton Tennessee June 7, 1956
from Roy G Lillard, President of Polk County Historical Association
"Dear Mrs-Burns:

We want to thank you for the material which you mailed to us recently (Historical books) You will realize that this is a small town, and that our organization is small as well as new. We will take the books to our next meeting or pass them around among our members.

Sin e our last letter to you our association held its first annual banquet with Miss Zella Armstrong of Chattanooga as guest speaker, and Dr. Dan Robinson of Nashville, (Chairman of the State Historical Commission) as our special guest. Prior to our banquet a tour of several historic spots in POLK COUNTY was made, including the grave of NANCY WARD. A number of organizations from Chattanooga placed wreathes on the tomb of NANCY WARD.

At your convenience, will you please drop me a card or letter stating whether or not the "NANCY WARD" monumne t which your father made is at the grave of the daughter of your un le Eb Walker. I understood your letter to give that meaning, however, I wanted to be sure about it.

We want to thank you again for your information.

'(s) Roy G. Lillard, President
POLK COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
BENTON TENNESSEE

- - - - - - - - - - -

NANCY WARD REFERENCE IN DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Page 433

Nancy Ward (1778-1781) Indian Leader, was born among the Cherokee Indians, and lived at the OVERHILL town of GREAT ECHOTA in what is now MONROE COUNTY TENNESSEE: the First Census in existence is 1830) and it is the 2nd county south of Knoxville, and the county seat is Madisonville, Tennessee).

Her father is believed to have been a British officer and her mother a sister of the Cherokee chief ATTAKULLACULLA. Distinguished among the Cherokee by the title of "Beloved Woman" or "Pretty Woman" she enjoyed the right to sit in council and, especially, the right to revoke by her single will any tribal sentence of punishment or death. It is said that she was one of the first to introduce negro slavery and the use of cattle among the Cherokee. An advocate of peace within the tribal sentence of punishment or death. It is said that she was one of the first to introduce negro slavery . An advocate of Peace within the tribe and beyong the tribe, she helped the white frontiersmen again and again. At the outbreak of the Revolution it was she who warned the Watauga and Holston Settlers in time to save themselves from destruction at the hands of the Indians. She also exercised her right to spare the prisoners captured in the raids and to pardon them even though already condemned and bound to the stake. Later in the war she again reported early news of Indians were repulsed she sought to intercede for her people, but, although shee seems to have been kindly treated, her mission was unsu ccessful.

Her part in the unsettled years, after the Revolution is obsebure, and, although her name was mentioned by Nuttall, (post Page 130 as late as 1819 it is not clear that she was still living at that time.

BOOKS OR WHICH TO REFER:

JAMES MOONEY "MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEE" 19th annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology part I (1900)

Calendar of Va State Papers Vol I 1875 Southern Frontier Life of Revolutionary Days. Southern Historical Ssociation Publications Volume 4 1900 page 457-58.

Thomas Nuttall, a Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory 1819

J G M Ramsey The annals of Tenn 1853 reprint with index.

NANCY WARD REFERENCES IN BOOK "EARLY TRAVELS IN TENNESSEE BY WILLIAMS page 460 - 490 and 275

Call number at Library of Congress F 436 W 715. States about the Hildebrand family, (German) that his son Michael Hildebrand married KATE HARLAND daughter of Henry Harland and grand daughter of Celebrated Nancy Ward. Hildebrand Ford of Ocoee river preserves the name. Michael Hildebrand owned a large boundary of land and many slaves. He built a fine residence which is yet standing.

Page 490 The Indian wife of General Joseph Martin daughter of Nancy Ward named Betty Ward

Page 490 in the Repert of Steiner and Schwerwitz? They state We dismounted at the home of Mrs Martin (daughter of Nancy Ward) but heard she had gone on a visit to her father, (five days journey)

She has her home on a fine plantation along the river. Her cousi cousin, by the name of WALKER who speaks English well received us kindly. The town of Wachowee lies on the south side of Hiwassee for her 12 families all related to one an other , 50 miles to the south of Tellico block house. Brother Steiner had a long conversation with WALKER who is a half breed and addressed in indian clothes.

Page 465 a half indian, Martin a son of General Joseph Martin with whom brother Schneiter had formerly lodged.

- -

PHOTOSTAT COPY FROM THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES

RECORD GROUP NO. 75.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NANCY WARD A NATIVE OF THE CHEROKEE NATION DID ON THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1818 REGISTER HER NAME IN THE CHEROKEE AGENTS OFFICE FOR A SECTION OF LAND ONE MILE BELOW JOHN McINTOSH'S ON MOUSE CREEK WHERE THE OLD TRACE CROSSES SAID CREEK LEADING FROM TELLICO BLOCK HOUSE TO HIGHWASSEE GARRISON BEGINNING AT THAT FORD AND RUNNING DOWN SAID CREEK FOR COMPLIMENT CONFORMABLY TO A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHEROKEE NATION CONCLUDED ON THE 8TH DAY OF JULY 1817 CONSIDERING HERSELF UNDER THE PROTECTION AND AMENDABLE TO THE LAWS OF THE SAID UNITED STATES WHICH RESERVATION IS BY HER FOR DIVERS CAUSES AND CONSIDERATIONS BEQUEATHED TO HER BELOVED GRAND DAUGHTER JENNY McINTOSH AND HER HEIRS FOREVER.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE CHEROKEE AGENCY THIS

DECEMBER 28, 1818. SIGNED BY H OR S OR G WILLIAMS, SUB AGENT -

ON THE BACK OF THE ABOVE PAPER:

"NO 767

NANCY WARD'S HEIRS, VS RESERVATION NO. 156. THE UNITED STATES.

FILED DECEMBER 31, 1846

W. D. MILLER, SECRETARY. DECREE RENDERED MAY 27, 1847, REJECTIVE CLAIM

SIGNED W S MILLER, SECRETARY

--AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE J H EATON, ATTORNEY

* *

QUOTATIONS FROM JAMES ADAIR HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDIANS EDITED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF TENNESSEE BY SAMUEL COLES WILLIAMS 1930

PRINTED BY THE WATAGUA PRESS AT JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE 1930

PAGE XIX (19)

* *

"EMMITT STARR IN HIS HISTORY OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS PAGE 403 GIVES

1. *_______________ ADAIR, FIRST NAME NOT GIVEN.

HAD (1) JOHN ADAIR WHO MARRIED JENNIE KILGORE

(2) EDWARD ADAIR WHO MARRIED ELIZABETH MARTIN, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN.

THE NAME OF THE MOTHER OF THESE TWO SONS OF _______________ ADAIR IS GIVEN. STARR'S GENEALOGICAL TABLES GIVES THE DESCENDANTS DOWN TO RECENT TIMES. AMONG THEM THOSE OF THE

MAYES FAMILY. THE BLANK _______________ IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER MAY BE SUPPLIED FROM A SKETCH OF JOEL BRYAN MAYES, A CHEROKEE INDIAN CHIEF AND CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF THE LAST RESORT OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, IN

APPLETON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME IV PAGE 275

Mayes was born in Cherokee reservation in Georgia October 2, 1833. His mother was of mixed blood and descendant on the paternal side from James Adair, an Indian agent, trader, under

George III (of England)

Starr in a letter to the editor says "John and Edward Adair brothers married Cherokees and have had a numerous progeny. Their descendants furnished the most brilliant strain in the old Cherokee nation, especially when their blood was blended with the blood of

General Joseph Martin of Virginia and Tennessee

whose descendants have always been numerous in the nation. Two of these:

William Penn Adair

and

Lucian Burr Bell

were the brainiest men I ever met.

Elizabeth Martin mentioned above was in girl hood a resident of Lower East Tennessee, at Wachowee on a branch of Hiwassee river.

Her mother Betty Ward was the daughter of the

Great Nancy Ward.

The Beloved of the Overhill Cherokee and friend of the white race and her father was General Joseph Martin, agent of Virginia among the Cherokees, (See William's Early Travels in Tennessee Country, page 490

Miss Skinner in her Pioneers of the Old South West seemingly fascinated by Adair gives L5 pages to him in his book.

She gives the arrest of Priber to Adair. As a Briton- Adair contributed to Priber's fate.

Page XIX for sketch of General Joseph Martin see William Lost

STATE OF FRANKLIN, PAGE 212 AND 323 AND EARLY TRAVELS OF TENNESSEE COUNTRY, PAGE 251 AND 465.

AND ALSO ________WEEKS GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN. HE WAS MENTIONED. HE WAS AMONG THE OVER-HILL CHEROKEES TEN (10) YEARS FROM 1772 TO 1787). SAMUEL MARTIN YOUNG WHO HAS IN HIS POSSESSION PAPERS OF BOTH WRITERS THE EDITOR. I DO NOT DOUBT THAT GENERAL MARTIN AND JAMES ADAIR WERE PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED BEING OF THE SAME SECTION OF COUNTRY.

EMMETT STARR: CHEROKEE INDIANS BOOK AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CALL NUMBER "E 99 C 5-S3)

PAGE 26: THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEE HAVE BEEN 1736;

MOYTOG (OR MOYTOY)
- ~~AND~~ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
ATTA CULLACULLA WHO DIED 1778
OCONOSTATA DIED 1785

AND MENTIONED MANY OTHER NAMES OF THESE CHIEFS:

ATTA CULLA CULLA AND OCUNASTATA WENT TO ENGLAND IN GOING THEY ARRIVED AT CHARLESTOWN, APRIL 13, 1730 AND JUNE 5, THEY LANDED AT DOVER ENGLAND ON THE "ENGLISH MANN OF WAR : FOX. AND ON THE 22ND THEY WERE PRESENTED TO THE KING.

* * * * * * * *

THERE ARE A LOT OF ADAIR NAMES IN DECATUR COUNTY TENNESSEE 1880 CENSUS PAGE 78.

* * * * * * * *

THE MEMOIRS OF HENRY TIMBERLAKE PRINTED 1765 IN LONDON ENGLAND 160 PAGES, 4 PAGES PREFACE, TOTAL 164 PAGES.

A DRAFT OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE 24 MOUNTAINS COMMONLY CALLED OVER -THE -HILL TAKEN BY HENRY TIMBERLAKE WHEN HE WAS IN THAT COUNTRY MARCH 1762 LIKEWISE THE NAMES ON THE PRINCIPAL HEAD MEN OF EACH TOWN AND WHAT NUMBER OF FIGHTING MEN THEY SENT TO WAR.

MIALAQUE OR THE GREAT ISLAND,

24 UNDER THE GOVERNOR ATTAKULLAKULLA

TOSKEGEE 55 ATTAKULLAKULLA GOVERNOR

TOMMOTLEY 91 OSTENACO COMMANDER IN CHIEF

TOQUO 82 WILLIAWAW, GOVERNOR

TENNESSEE 21 COMMANDING GOVERNMENT OF KANAGATUCKCO

CHOTE 175 KANAGATUCKCO KING AND GOVERNOR

CHILHOWEY OR CHILHOMEY 110 YACHTINO GOVERNOR

SETTACOE 204 CHEULAH GOVERNOR

TALLASSEE 47 GOVERNOR DECEASED AND NONE ELECTED SINCE. TOTAL 809

- - - - - - - - - - -

SKETCH OR MAP BY HENRY TIMBERLAKE

ENEMY MOUNTAINS

4 MILE CREEK

PATH FROM VIRGINIA

A FORT BUILT BY VIRGINIA 1756 AND SOON DESTROYED BY THE INDIANS.

: . : : . . ON TENNESSEE "RIVER" . . .

PART OF TALLASSEE

CHILLHOWEY

HALF WAY TOWN
SETTACOE

CHOTO THE METROPOLIS

TO CHARLESTOWN

TENNESSEE

TOQUE

BALL PLAY CREEK OR BULL

TOMMOTLEY

TASKEQUE

FORT LOUDON

MILAQUOAR
GREAT ISLAND

CALL NUMBER AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES, E 172 A 6 Volume 2

INDEX TO ANNUAL REPORT OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION VOLUME II 1884 to 1914.

NOTE: NANCY WARD: CHEROKEE

RELATION WITH WHITES: VOLUME 95, 422, 427, 431, (06 1, 282n)

this "1" means volume 1, I am sure or it may mean (06 1) or 6th Vol in series "1"

BRYANT WARD of Georgeia (1820) 04. 574

BETSEY WARD and Joseph Martin see volume 93, pages 423 and 427

GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN (2) BIORAPHY BY S. B. WEEKS

Volume 93. Pages 401 to 477; service 408, 420 ancestry, 409, birth 409 early career and character, 409, 413, 475 and 474 marriages, 410 465-475, settlement of Powell's valley, 412, 415, 417, 419 -436-439 home in Henry Co Va 415, 473, in Dunmore's war, 415 and BETSY WARD (DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD, the noted Cherokee Indian) 425, 427, and cherokee raid 1776, 423 in Christian's campaign 424, 425, as Indian a agent for Virginia and North Carolina; duties, dangers and relations, 426-428,434,435,456, 459, 461, 462, 465 and Indians during King's Mountain campaign 428, 429, in Campbell's Cherokee campaign 429, 434,peace Commissioner, 432, 435 land speculation, 439, 442, and squatters on Cherokee lands,442, 445 treaty of Hopewell, 445 451, Choctaw and Chickasaw treaties, 447 and state of Franklin and Sevier 451,456,458n, 468, Briggen. 453 and Span, intrigue 456, appt as U.S. Indian Agent 459, 451 campaign against Chicamaga 1788, 463, 465, charges against of relations with McGillivray 466, 469, as Cherokee trader, 470 and Whisky insurrection 470, as boundary commissioner, 471, as legislator 472 estate 473, death 475 children 475, 477

BRICE MARTIN son of General Joseph boundary surveyor volume
93, 473 career 474,476.
93

G. Martin son of Joseph – career volume 95, page 477,

Joseph Martin (II) Career volume 93 page 477

JAMES ADAIR: INDIAN THEORY page IV 210, 211

WATAUGA CONDITIONS IN 1776 -89 volume 422, 471

(see Cherokee and Joseph Martin, Archives 06 11 page 200

see also Franklin St.te of Tennessee

Cherokee Volume 93, page 407, 01 11 page 67 raid on Powell's Valley 1769 volume 93 page 414

LONG ISLAND OF HOLSTON RIVER, no fort there in 1758 VOLUME 93, 417 n, battle 1776 page 423, treaty 1777 page 425, 1785, page 435.

FORT LOUDOUN TENNESSEE location volume ~~88~~ 93, page 421n.

INDIAN MARRIAGES Volume 94 page 73-74

CHEROKEE AT SYCAMOR SHOAL 1775 volume 93 page 416

at Dewits corner 425, 01, 11, page 66

VOLUME 16 Chronicles of Oklahoma

call number at the Archives "C 691 C 4

page 5. He states page 5 that Oconostota, the Great Cherokee War chief, was just coming into prominence. He did not accompany the delegation to ENGLAND, but his brother, KITEGISKA, the Prince, was one of the visiting chiefs and spoke for the Indians before the King. He later attained considerable prominence. By far the most important of the seven, however, was OUKOU-NAKA, who was later to be known as

ATTA-CULLA-CULLA (or the Little Carpenter) (and various other names)

one of the greatest Cherokees who ever lived. He became peace chief of t THE NATION , associated with OCONOSTOTA as war chief. The storey of the Cherokees for the succeeding forty years in practically the story of these

TWO MEN.

(SEE CUMMING'S JOURNAL REPUBLISHED IN WILLIAMS, EARLY TRAVELS IN THE TENNESSEE COUNTRY.

OLD HOP APPOINTED ATTA-CULLACULLA TO SPEAK FOR THE NATION. THE CHEROKEE AGREED TO SUPPORT THE ENGLISH CAUSE PROVIDED THEY WERE GIVEN ARMS AND AMMUNITION; AND THAT GOVERNOR GLEN SHOULD BUKLD A FORT AMONG THE OVER-HIL- (DELI-GATUSI) TOWNS TO PROTECT THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHILE THE MEN WERE AWAY FIGHTING THE FRENCH. THE LITTLE CARPENTER (OR) ATTACULLACULLA'S SPEECH IS A MODEL OF CHEROKEE ORATORY, FORCEFUL, ELOQUENT, AND DRAMATIC.

(FULL PROCEEDINGS AT GLEN'S TREATY ARE GIVEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC RECORDS)

SO WELL DID HE ACQUIT HIMSELF THAT HE WAS THEREAFTER CONSIDERED THE SPEAKER FOR THE NATION IN DEALINGS WITH THE WHITE MEN. OLD HOP, HELD A GIGILANT REIN OVER HIS YOUNGER ASSOCIATE, AND RESERVED THE RIGHT TO CORRECT HIS SPEECH WHEN NECESSARY.

IN FULFILLMENT OF GOVERNOR GLEN'S PROMISE, CAPT RAYMOND DEMOERE WAS SENT TO OVERHILL COUNTRY 1756 TO BUILD A FORT. THIS HE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF TELLICO (TELLICO PLAINS IS IN MONROE COUNTY TENNESSEE) RIVER WHERE IT JOINS LITTLE TENNESSEE IN THE PRESENT MONROE COUNTY. THE FORT WAS CALLED FORT LOUDOUN IN HONOR OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF WHO HAD JUST REACHED AMERICA. IT WAS THE FIRST BUILDING ERECTED BY ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES. (FORT LOUDOUN WAS SITUATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LITTLE TENNESSEE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE ECHOTA.

THE CREEKS HAD BEEN DEFEATED BY THE CHEROKEES IN THE BATTLE OF TALIWA IN 1755 (NOTE IT WAS AT THE BATTLE OF TALIWA THAT WE GET OUR FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE FAMOUS NANCY WARD, LATER TO ~~Ŧ~~ BE AGI-GA-U-E, BELOVED WOMAN OF THE NATION. HER FIRST HUSBAND THE KINGFISHER, WAS KILLED IN THE ACTION. SHE TOOK HIS PLACE AND

FOUGHT AS A WARRIOR AND LATER IN RECOGNITION OF HER BRAVERY, WAS MADE BELOVED WOMAN.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN TREATIES VOLUME 7 (THE CALL NUMBER IS NOT ON THIS VOLUME, BUT IT IS AT THE ARCHIVES.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1789 TO MAY 3, 1845

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

WITH REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

COPIOUS NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS WITH AN INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF EACH VOLUME AND A FULL GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK IN THE CONCLUDING VOLUME TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALSO, TABLES IN THE LAST VOLUME, CONTAINING LISTS OF THE ACTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY, IMPOSTS AND TONNAGE, THE PUBLIC LANDS ETC. EDITED BY RICHARD PETERS, ESQ

COUNSELLOR AT LAW;

VOLUME VII, PRINTED 1846.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE 11-28-1785, PAGE 18
7-2-1791 PAGE 39

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY WITH THEM 7-2-1791 FEB 17,1792 P 42

JUNE 26 1794, PAGE 43

OCTOBER 2, 1798 PAGE 62. OCTOBER 25, 1805 PAGE 93

OCTOBER 27, 1805 PAGE 95

CONVENTION WITH THE CHEROKEE JANUARY 7, 1806 PAGE 101

EDUCATION OF THE CONVENTION WITH THEM 1-7-1806, SEPT 11. 1807 P 103

March 22-1816, page 138

September 14, 1816 page 148

February 27, 1819 page 195

Convention May 6, 1828 page 311

Convention 3-22-1816, page 138-139

Treaty 7-8-1817 page 156

October 24, 1804, page 228

Articles of Agreement with them
Feb 14, 1833, page 414

December 29, 1835 page 478

Supplementary article to the treaty with them December 29,1835

March 1 ,1836 page 488

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ATTAKULLACULLA (UNCLE OF NANCY WARD)

QUOTATION FROM BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY BULLETIN NO. 30
which is in two volumes, called HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN INDIANS
CALL NUMBER AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES REF. 512 3 No 30 part I
also at the bottom of the book on back number 386 9/7
TITLE "THE INDIANS IN TENNESSEE

ATTAKULLACULLA see "Lenningwood" in Mooney.

He was a noted Cherokee chief, born about 1700 known to the white people as Little Carpenter - as Little Cornplanter, by mistake in Haywood. The first notice of him is as one of the delegation taken to England by Sir Alexander Cumming in 1730. It is stated that he was made second in authority under Oconostota in 1758. He was present at the conference with Gov Glenn South Carolina, in July 1753, where he was the chief speaker in behalf of the Indians, but asserted that he had not supreme authority, the consent of Oconostota, the war chief, being necessary for final action. Through his influence a treaty of peace was arranged with Gov. Glenn 1755, by which a large cession of territory was made to the King of England, and it was also through his instrumentality that Fort Dobbs was built, in the year following, about 20 miles west of the present Salisbury, North Carolina.

When Fort Loudon on Little Tennessee river, Tennessee was captured by the Indians in 1760 the most of the garrison and refugees were massacred, Captain Stuart who had escaped the tomahawk, was escorted safely to Virginia by ATTAKULLACULLA, who purchased him, from his Indian Captor, giving to the latter as ransom his rifle, clothes and everything he had with him. It was again through the influence of ATTAKULLACULLA that the treaty of Charleston was signed in 1761, and that Stuart, after peace had been restored, was received by the Cherokee as the British agent for the southern tribes, yet notwithstanding his friendship for Stuart, who remained a steadfast loyalist in the Revolution, and the fact that a large majority of the Cherokee espoused the British cause, AttakullaCulla raised a force of 500 native warriors which he offered to the Americans. He is described by Wm Bartram (in Travels page 482 in 1792) who visited him in 1776, as "a man of remarkably small stature, slender and of delicate frame, the only instance I saw in the nation, but is a man of superior abilities," Although he had become sedate, dignified, and somewhat taciturn in maturer years, , Logan (History of Upper South Carolina, Volume I page 490-515. 1859) says that in his younger days he was fond of the bottle and often inebriate. The da date of his death has not been recorded, but it was probably about 1780. See Mooney in 19th Rep.B.A.E. 1900.

* * *

HIWASSEE - See No 30 Bulletin.

The name of several former Cherokee settlements. The most important commonly distinguished by the Cherokee as Ayuhwá si Egwahi or Great Hiwassee, was on the North bank of Hiwassee river at the present Savannah ford, above Columbus, Polk county Tennessee Another was farther up the same river, at the junction of Peachtree

CREEK ABOVE MURPHY, CHEROKEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, SEE MOONEY IN 19TH REP. B.A.E. 512, 1900.

AND LONG ISLAND WHERE MY REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR, EDWARD WALKER MARRIED MARIA JANE HORN 1790 MAY 1, ON HORSE BRANCH OR CREEK, ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE HOLSTON RIVER. HE WAS A SON OF JOHN WALKER AND SHE WAS A DAUGHTER OF FREDERICK HORN. THIS WAS A FORMER CHEROKEE TOWN AT THE LONG ISLAND IN TENNESSEE RIVER ON THE TENNESSEE GEORGIA LINE. IT WAS SETTLED IN 1782 BY CHEROKEE WHO ESPOUSED THE BRITISH CAUSE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ~~W~~ AND WAS KNOWN AS ONE OF THE CHICKAMAUGA TOWNS. IT WAS DESTROYED IN THE FALL OF 1794. SEE ROYCE IN 5TH REP. B A E MAP 1887; MOONEY IN 19TH REP. B A E ~~50~~ 526, 508, 1900.

* *

NANCY WARD , A NOTED CHEROKEE HALFBREED WOMAN, THE DATE AND PLACE OF WHOSE BIRTH AND DEATH ARE ALIKE UNKNOWN. IT IS SAID THAT HER FATHER WAS A BRITISH OFFICER NAMED WARD (HER 2ND HUSBAND WE KNOW WAS BRYANT WARD) AND HER MOTHER A SISTER OF ATTAKULLAKULLA, PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE NATION AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST CHEROKEE WAR. SHE WAS PROBABLY RELATED TO BRIAN WARD (THIS ACCORDING TO ALL OTHER HISTORIANS WAS NAME OF HER HUSBAND- 2ND MARRIAGE) AN OLD TIME TRADER AMONG THE CHEROKEE. DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD SHE RESIDED AT ECHOTA, THE NATIONAL CAPITAL WHERE SHE HELD THE OFFICE OF "BELOVED WOMAN" OR "PRETTY WOMAN", BY VIRTUE OF WHICH SHE WAS ENTITLED TO SPEAK IN COUNCILS AND TO DECIDE THE FATE OF CAPTIVES. SHE DISTINGUISHED HERSELF BY HER CONSTANT FRIENDSHIP FOR THE AMERICANS, ALWAYS USING HER BEST EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT PEACE BETWEEN THEM AND HER OWN PEOPLE, AND FREQUENTLY GIVING TIMELY WARNING OF PROJECTED INDIAN RAIDS, NOTABLY ON THE OCCASION OF THE GREAT INVASION OF THE WATAUGA AND HOLSTON

SETTLEMENTS IN 1776. A MRS. BEAN CAPTURED DURING THIS INCURSION WAS SAVED BY HER INTERPOSITION AFTER HAVING BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH AND ALREADY BOUND TO THE STAKE. IN 1780 ON OCCASION OF ANOTHER, CHEROKEE OUTBREAK, SHE ASSISTED A NUMBER OF TRADERS TO ESCAPE AND THE NEXT YEAR WAS SENT BY THE CHIEFS TO MAKE PEACE WITH SEVIER AND CAMPBELL, WHO WERE ADVANCING AGAINST THE CHEROKEE TOWNS. CAMPBELL SPEAKS OF HER IN HIS REPORT AS "THE FAMOUS INDIAN WOMAN, NANCY WARD" ALTHOUGH PEACE WAS NOT THEN GRANTED, HER RELATIVES, WHEN BROUGHT IN LATER WITH OTHER PRISONERS, WERE TREATED WITH THE CONSIDERATION DUE IN RETURN FOR HER GOOD OFFICES. SHE IS DESCRIBED BY ROBERTSON, WHO VISITED HER ABOUT THIS TIME, AS "QUEENLY AND COMMANDING" IN APPEARANCE AND MANNER, AND HER HOUSE AS FURNISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH HER HIGH DIGNITY. WHEN AMONG THE ARKANSAS CHEROKEE IN 1819 NUTTALL WAS TOLD THAT HE HAD INTRODUCED THE FIRST COWS INTO THE NATION, AND THAT BY HER OWN AND HER CHILDREN'S INFLUENCE THE CONDITION OF THE CHEROKEE HAD BEEN GREATLY ELEVATED. HE WAS TOLD ALSO THAT HER ADVICE AND COUNSEL BORDERED ON THE SUPREME, AND THAT HER INTERFERENCE WAS ALLOWED TO BE DECISIVE EVEN IN AFFAIRS OF LIFE AND DEATH. ALTHOUGH HE SPEAKS IN THE PRESENT TENSE, IT IS HARDLY PROBABLE THAT SHE WAS THEN STILL ALIVE, AND HE DOES NOT CLAIM TO HAVE MET HER. HER DESCENDANTS ARE STILL FOUND IN THE NATION. CONSULT HAYWOOD, NATIONAL AND ABORIG. HISTORY TENNESSEE, 1823, BY RAMSEY, TENN 1853. NUTTALL TRAVELS 130, 1821, CAMPBELL LETTERS 1781 AND SPRINGSTONE DESEOSITION 1781 IN VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS VOLUME I, PAGES 435, ~~45~~ 436, 1875, APPLETON'S CYCLOPADEA, AMERICAN BIOG. MOONEY IN 19TH REP B A E PART I 1900

WATAUGA, IS A NAME OCCURRING AS THAT OF TWO OR MORE TOWNS IN THE OLD CHEROKEE COUNTRY ONE WAS AN IMPORTANT SETTLEMENT ON WATAUGA CREEK, A BRANCH OF LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER, A FEW MILES BELOW FRANKLIN, IN MACON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, ANOTHER WAS TRADITIONALLY LOCATED AT WATAUGA OLD FIELDS ABOUT THE PRESENT ELIZABETHTOWN 'ON WATAUGA RIVER IN CARTER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. THE NAME IS ALSO WRITTEN WATOGA, OF OR WATTOOGEE, WHATOGA AND ETC. SEE MOONEY IN THE 19TH REP. B.A.E. 546, 1900 SEE ROYCE, IN 5TH REP. B.A.E. MAP 1827,

WATPHA DPC PF 1899 QUOTED BY ROYCE

WHATOGA, MENTIONED BY BARTRAM, TRAVELS 371, 1792 IN NORTH CAROLINA

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QUOTATION FROM VOLUME 2, BY JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE, TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER STATE: STATES NANCY WARD WAS BORN 1740 AND THAT HER FATHER WAS SAID TO BE A BRITISH OFFICER NAMED WARD. HER MOTHER WAS A SISTER TO THE CHIEF AND VICE-KING: ATTA-KULLA-KULLA SHE WAS THE SIBYL OF THE CHEROKEE.

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THE FOLLOWING IS THE PUBLISHER OF BOOK ENTITLED: "SPRING PLACE WHICH IS WRITTEN ABOUT THE SECOND HUSBAND OF NANCY WARD, AND DESCENDANTS OF HIS SON JOHN BY A FORMER WIFE WHO DIED IN EUROPE THIS IS THE ADDRESS: COOPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA. IT IS STATED THAT BRYANT WARD AND NANCY WARD SEPARATED SOON AFTER THEY WERE MARRIED.

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APPLETONS ENCYCLOPEDIA AND BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME 4 PAGE 275

JOEL BRYANT MAYES CHEROKEE CHIEF BORN IN THE CHEROKEE RESERVATION IN GEORGIA OCTOBER 2, 1833. HIS FATHER WAS WHITE AND HIS MOTHER WAS OF MIXED BLOOD AND DESCENDED ON THE PATERNAL SIDE FROM JAMES ADAIR AND INDIAN AGENT UNDER GEORGE III. JOEL BRYAN MAYES WAS REMOVED IN HIS YOUTH TO THE CHEROKEE RESERVATION IN INDIAN TERRITORY (THIS WOULD

MEAN HIS MOTHER ELIZABETH MARTIN, DAUGHTER OF (GENERAL) JOSEPH MARTIN) WAS GRADUATED AT THE CHEROKEE MALE SEMINARY IN 1856 (1856) AND TAUGHT UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR, THROUGH WHICH HE SERVED AS QUARTERMASTER IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. HE RETURNED TO HIS HIS FARM ON GRANDE RIVER IN 1865 (SEE WHERE THIS RIVER IS LOCATED WAS COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF CLERK OF THE CHEROKEE COURT FOR MANY YEARS AND COUNTY JUDGE FOR TWO TERMS. WHILE HOLDING THE LATTER OFFICE HE WAS CHOSEN ASSOCIATE AND SUBSEQUENTLY CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUBPREME COURT. IN AUGUST 1887 HE BECAME CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

JAMES ADAIR IS WRITTEN UP IN APPLETONS ENCYCLOPEDIA AND BIOGRAPHY. AS AN INDIAN TRADER AND AUTHOR LIVING IN THE 18TH CENTURY- HE RESIDED AMONG THE INDIANS, PRINCIPALLY THE CHICKASAW AND CHEROKEES FROM 1735 TO 1775 AND IN LATER YEARS, PUBLSISHED THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, IN THIS HE ATTEMPTED TO TRACE THE DESCENT OF THE INDIANS FROM THE JEWS , BASING HIS ASSUMPTION ON THE SUPPOSED RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE CUSTOMS OF THE TWO RACES.

"JAMES ADAIR" COPIED FROM DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

1709-1783. PIONEER INDIAN TRADER AUTHOR IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BORN IN COUNTY ANTRIM IRELAND, THE DATES GIVE ABOVE ARE MERELY CONJECTUARAL. THE KNOWN FACTS OF HIS LIFE ARE FEW. GATHERED IN THE MAIN FROM THE PERSONAL INCIDENTS NARRATED IN HIS BOOK: THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS 1775.

ADAIR HISTORY AND GENEALOGY 1924 PRINT BY J. B. ADAIR GIVES MANY BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS PURPORTING TO BE BASED ON FAMILY TRADITION BUT FEW OF THEM ARE VERIFIABLE BY ANY AVAILABLE RECORDS. HE WAS HIGHLY EDUCATED. BY 1735 HE HAD COME TO AMERICA PROBABLY ENTERING AT THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. IN THAT YEAR HE ENGAGED IN

TRADE WITH THE CATAWBAS AND CHEROKEES CONTINUING WITH THEM UNTIL 1744. HE THEN ESTABLISHED HIMSELF AMONG THE CHICKASAWS WHOSE VILLAGES WERE ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE YAZOO IN MISSISSIPPI WHERE HE REMAINED FOR ABOUT SIX YEARS. 1751 HE REMOVED TO DISTRICT NINETY-SIX, THE PRESENT LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA AND RESUMED TRADE WITH THE CHEROKEES. REMAINING THERE UNTIL 1759.

HE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED AND TO HAVE HAD SEVERAL CHILDREN AND ALSO TO HAVE DIED IN NORTH CAROLINA SHORTLY AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

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NO OF VOLUME NOT STATED BUT DATED 1893 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION PAGE 420 REFERS TO GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN.

VII. THE CHEROKEES AND THE REVOLUTION. ON THE 9TH OCTOBER 1775 THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY MADE JOSEPH MARTIN, GENTLEMEN, A CAPTAIN OF THE PITTSBYLVANIA MILITIA WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE INCREASINGLY THREATENING ATTITUDE ASSUMED BY THE CHEROKEES, THE REAL LIFE WORK OF GENERAL MARTIN BEGINS (SHOULD COPY BALANCE OF THIS)

PAGE 420 ALSO REFERS TO ADAIRS HISTORY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

REFERS TO J. H. LOGAN, HISTORY OF UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA PAGE 206 ABOUT TENNESSEE GARRISONS AND ROOSEVELT'S WINNING OF THE WEST VOLUME I,P 55

PAGE 422 COLONEL MARTIN THINSK THE LITTLE CARPENTER (MEANS ATTACULLACULLA WAS ONE OF THE CHIEFS WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED DR WALKER TO ENGLAND.

EARLY 1776 THE INDIANS BEGAN A DEVASTATING WAR ON THE WHOLE FRONTIER. ONE PARTY ATTACKED AND BROKE UP THE SECOND POWELL'S VALLEY SETTLEMENT JUNE 1776, AND ANOTHER UNDER THE LITTLE CARPENTER, MADE AN ONSLAUGHT AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA. THEIR PROJECTED ATTACK ON WHAT IS NOW NORTHERN TENNESSEE WAS REVEALED TO THE WHITES THROUGH NANCY WARD, WHO ON THIS OCCASION, NOBLY DID MORE

THAN THE WORK OF A POCAHONTAS.

THERE WERE LIVING AT THIS TIME AMONG THE INDIANS TWO WHITE MEN, WILLIAM FAULIN OR FALLIN, A HORSE THIEF WHO HAD FLED TO THE INDIANS AND HAD MARRIED A WIFE THERE AND ISAAC THOMAS A TRADER. THESE MEN, INSPIRED BY NANCY WARD, STOLE AWAY FROM THE INDIANS, TRAVELED 120 MILES AND GAVE WAR-- WARNING TO THE WHITES. NOW WHY DID NANCY WARD BETRAY THE PLANS OF THE INDIANS? SHE WAS A HALF BREED AND BEING NEARLY ALLIED TO SOME OF THE CHIEFS HAD IN THIS WAY GOTTEN THEIR SECRETS. SHE WAS THE MOTHER OF BETTY WARD, WHOM WE FIND LIVING WITH GENERAL MARTIN, THE NEXTYEAR AS HIS WIFE. WE D NOT KNOW WHEN THIS RELATION BEGAN. IT IS VERY REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT SHE ALREADY KNEW GENERAL MARTIN WELL AS HE HAD TRAVELED AMONG THE INDIANS AND ALREADY FELT GREAT INTEREST IN HIM, IF HE WAS NOT YET CONNECTED WITH HER FAMILY.

THE INDIANS WERE UNDER DRAING CANOE AND HAD 700 (MARTIN MANUSCRIPT OR 800 MEN (SHELBY). THEIR PLAN WAS TO DIVIDE ONE PARTY WASTO ATTACK THE WATAUGA SETTLEMENT, THE OTHER THE SETTLERS IN THE FORK OF THE HOLSTON AND THENCE PROCEED TO VIRGINIA. BUT THE MESSAGE OF NANCY WARD HAD DONE ITS WORK.

MENTION IS MADE OF 176 MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA TROOPS BUT MOSTLY VIRGINIANS, RENDEZVOUSED AT EATON'S STATION, SIX MILES NORTH FROM THE LONG ISLAND OF HOLSTON ON THE FORT CHISWELL ROAD- THE INDIANS WERE DEFEATED JULY 20, 1776.

PAGE 423 MARTIN WAS NOT PRESENT IN THE BATTLE OF THE LONG ISLAND FLATS OF HOLSTON. THIS OCCURRED SOON AFTER THE BREAK UP OF THE SECOND POWELL'S VALLEY SETTLEMENT AND HE HAD RETURNED TO HIS HOME IN VIRGINIA TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN WAR..

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION REPORT PAGE 474 STATES GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN WAS TWICE MARRIED (DOES NOT MENTION HERE ABOUT HIS MARRIAGE TO BETTY WARD, DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD) HE FIRST

MARRIED ABOUT 1762 TO SARAH LUCAS AND HAD SEVEN CHILDREN. SHE DIED IN HENRY COUNTY VIRGINIA OF SMALL POX. MARCH 17,1782 WE DO NOT KNOW THE EXACT ORDER OF THESE CHILDREN, IT WAS PERHAPS AS FOLLOWS:

SUSANNAH BORN 1763 MARRIED JACOB BARNES WHO HAD BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF MARTIN AT THE LONG ISLAND OF HOLSTON. HE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A MAN OF LITTLE CHARACTER. HE DIED OCTOBER 1832. SHE DIED AT COLONEL MARTIN'S IN SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE. JUNE 16,1844. COLONEL MARTIN DESCRIBED HER AS A WOMAN OF GREAT PERSONAL WORTH. THEY HAD ONE SON PROBABLY OTHER CHILDREN.

WILLIAM MARTIN WAS BORN IN ORANGE COUNTY VIRGINIA 11-26-1765; DIED OF PLENRISY IN SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE 11,4-1846. HE WAS A FARMER, AND HAD EIGHT SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS. HE WENT ON EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS WITH SOME OF COL WM CAMPBELL'S MEN, 1781 WAS IN POWELLS VALLEY 1785. HE WAS SENT TO MIDDLE TENNESSEE VIA KENTUCKY 1787 IN CHARGE OF A COMPANY OF MEN BY N.C., HE THEN RETURNED TO VIRGINIA, MARRIED AT AGE 25 AND REMOVED TO TUGALOO, PENDLETON DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA 1791 AND LIVED UNTIL 1798 THERE, WHEN HE MIGRATED TO CUMBERLAND SETTLEMENNT AT DIXON'S SPRINGS SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE AND LIVED BALANCE OF LIFE --THE NEXT CHILD ELIZABETH MARRIED CARR WALLER, DIED 1805 LEFT 4 CHILDREN BRICE BORN 1770 DIED 1856 MARRIED MALINDA PURKINS IN SMITH COUNTY TENNESSEE 1811 POLLY MARRIED DANIEL HAMMACK, MARTHA MARRIED WM CLEVELAND, NANCY MARRIED ARCHELUS HUGHES.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN MARRIED 1784 TO SUSANNAH GRAVES, SHE DIED 1837 AGE 74, THEY HAD ELEVEN CHILDREN, PERHAPS AS FOLLOWS.

JOSEPH MARTIN BORN 1785 KNOWN AS COLONEL JOSEPH MARTIN MARRIED SALLY HUGHES BORN 1792. A MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY 1809 DIED HENRY CO VA 1859 NOV 3 HE HAD EIGHT DAUGHTERS AND 4 SONS.

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(HERE COPY BALANCE)

PATRICK HENRY MARTIN ONE OF HIS CHILDREN WAS TAKEN TO TENNESSEE BY HIS HALF BROTHER BRICE MARTIN AND AS EDUCATED BY WILLIAM MARTIN AND BRICE IN LAW.

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A LETTER FROM MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE SEPTEMBER 10, 1956 IN RESPONSE TO ONE I WROTE ASKING FOR INFORMATION REGARDING NANCY WARD AND THE MARTIN FAMILY STATES:

I DO WISH I COULD GIVE YOU INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MARTIN AND WARD FAMILIES, BUT I DO NOT KNOW OF ANY THAT WOULD BE A DESCENDANT OF NANCY WARD. THERE ARE WARDS THAT LIVE IN MCMINN COUNTY. NANCY WARD WAS TRULY THE POCAHONTAS OF TENNESSEE. YOU WRITE LAWSON MCGEE LIBRARY. KNOXVILLE, TENN. AND I AM SURE YOU WILL FIND MUCH INFORMATION. NANCY WARD I BELIEVE WAS LIVING IN POLK COUNTY NEAR BENTON, TENNESSEE. YOU ALSO WRITE MR. LILLARD IN BENTON, TENN. I BELIEVE IS PRESIDENT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF POLK COUNTY TENN. SIGNED BEN STICKLEY HINES

PAGE 1 POLK CO TENNESSEE RECORDS: #1

The reason I am giving this pension record of a Connecticut soldier of the Revolution is that he mentions one Michael Hildebrand, who I believe was a resident of Polk county Tenn and is so widely written-up in various Tennessee histories which is as follows: (He is also mentioned in Census of Polk Co Tenn.)

JOSEPH RUNDEL OF CONNECTICUT SERVICE R 8582

He applied in Broome County New York August 30 1832, stating he was age 70 then and resided at Sandford in Broome County NY that he enlisted at Horse neck on the town of Greenwich Connecticut on Long Island Sound on or about 1 Feb 1778, for the term of Three years in the Continental service - I was then enlisted by Charles Bush a continental recruiting officer. He was called Capt Bush. I never joined any company or regiment and cannot tell in what company or regiment I did enlist, not being able to recollect the reason is this on the day or day after I enlisted, General Putnam whose headquarters were at Reading Connecticut was visiting horse neck one of his out post. He saw me at that place at what was called the Picket Fort. He told me I looked too young. I was then in my 16th year, to go into the line and said he would take me as his waiter. I told him I should like it. He took me with him to Bush the person who enlisted me told him he should take me as his waiter. I then went into his service in that capacity. A few days after I enlisted the British being a part of Geberal Tryons forces, I believe attached our men our men had stationed near the meeting house a cannon or two, which fired upon the enemy, till they approached in so great force and so near that

General Putnam ordered his men to retreat and save them the best they could. He also retreated on his horse at full speed pursued closely by the British horse. He rolled? down a flight of stone steps the top of which were about 60 rods, (I should think) from the meeting house. He did not ride down more than 15 or 20 of them (There being I think about 100 of them, in the whole) or he then dis____ still and let down the horse as fast as possible. I was at the bottom of the steps as soon as he was. He then mounted his horse , to tell me to make my escape to a swamp not far off and he rode off by this time the British horse who had gone around. He put? by the usually traveled road come in sight in P_______- I run towards the swamp, one of the Dragoons (I think there were six who came round the hill) took after me, as I was getting over a stone wall, he overtook me. He hollowed "Stop you little devil or Ill take your head off". In attempting to get over the wall my Fott stepped. We struck my left arm with his cutlass and inflicted a wound, the scar of which is still visible. I here hollowed. He took me to Kings Bridge near New York City, from thence I was sent with others to the SUGAR HOUSE wit in the city of New York and then confined. I remained there about three months as I was young and small of my age they permitted me in the day time to be out and I was sent to bring water and do chors about the yard? Some others of the prisoners were also permitted to be out. It was the custom at night to check up the names were called over and come take to whose all were in. I had gained the confidence of a HESSIAN

SOLDIER NAMED "MICHAEL HILDERBRAND". He could speak broken English. He was one of our guard at the Sugar House I proposed to him to go off with me. He at first declined saying that they would catch and shoot him. He finally consented and we agreed upon a place. Where he stood sentinel (it being dusk when our names were called over to go in the lock up) He secreted me under his watch cloak when my name was called he said that I had gone in" after dark we started from the Sugar House and went with all haste out of the City about 3 miles on the Hudson River. We then made a Float of some posts we procured from the fence and some slabs and barrels and got over the river on the Jersey side and the we slept on the bushes. Early next morning we went to a house. They asked us to come in. We declared as we were lousy. They brought us out some victuals, We then made our way to West Point where we arrived next day about dark. The name of the person to whose house we stopped as above was EPHRAIM DARBY. I have known him since. He lived in Cairo Green Co, New York and died there about twenty years since. I staid at West Point two days. They gave myself and Hilderbrand some new clothes. From West Point I went with Hilderbrand to Horse Neck and there again went into General Putnams Service as waiter. I staid there at the about five weeks. General Putnam then went to West Point. I went then also on one of the baggage waggons. I continued at West Point as such waiter till I was discharged, which was in December 1779. The last of the month, I think at the time of my discharge Gen Putnam had been gone some weeks from West Point to Connecticut

and was - I have taken sick as I was informed and did not again join the army. Previous to my discharge I was sick from or fit for duty for about six weeks. My brother in law Tjp,as Kpjmspm wjp was tjem om tje serboce at West @¼pomt wrpte tp ,u fatjer omfpr,ed jo, pf ,u soclmoss. sppm after ,u fatjer came to West Point with my discharge which he had procured from Gen Putnam. He then being in Connecticut. The discharge was signed by Israel Putnam, and I think by some other officer. I kept it until my father's house was destroyed by fire in Caino, Green Co New York, about twenty years since, My discharge was burned at the same time in the house.

I do not know of any person living by whom I can prove my service. The said Johnson removed to Ohio some 17 or 18 years since some where on the Licking river. He was quite an aged man when he removed, whether now living or dead I knew not. HILDERBRAND lived with my father about six years and he died. My father and mother are both dead. I was born on the 20 day of Aug 1762 in the town of New Fairfield Co of Fairfield , Conn. After having the service lived there until about 1 May 1780. When I removed to Oblong Three miles from Salisbury Furnace? Conn. When I resided about 20 years. From thence I removed to Caino,Green Co New York, when where resided ten years.

(he said Michael Hildebrand died, but it may be probable that he was mistaken as his pension was rejected, that is he did not prove his services)

"QUOTES FROM CLAIBORNE PROGRESS: OF 6-8-1957 TAZEWELL TENNESSEE"
"2,000 YEAR OLD "GUIDED MISSILE" FOUND IN GREENE COUNTY INDIANA

What University of Tennessee anthropologists believe may be the earliest preserved "Guided Missile ever found in the eastern United States has been unearthed at a Woodland Indian village side in Tennessee. The ancient "Misile." an 8½ inch piece of cane arrowshaft. Turned to carbon by burning, was found buried five feet deep at the Camp Creek site Greene County. This village site was inhabited by Woodland Indians, thought to be the prehistoric forerunners of modern Alogonquian tribe some 100 years before Christ.

Arrowheads have been found by the bucketful all across Tennessee. But anthropologists count as a rare find the discovery of the wooden shaft to which the point was fixed.

The carbonized arrowshaft was dug up by archaeologists who for the past three years have been investigating the Greene County Indian village site under the direction of U-T anthropologist T.M.N. Lewis.

A combination of carbonization and a mass of mussel shell for a covering probably accounts for the 2,000 year old preservation job. the anthropologists said.

The shaft section, representing roughly the rear third of a complete arrow. Includes the nock in which the bowstring rested. The nock was made just beyond a P joint in order to prevent the string from sblitting the cane. In fashioning this particular arrow, the Woodland Indians used a short-jointed variety known as "switch cane" which grows in the uplands.

The U-T antropologists figure that Tennessee Woodland Indians were using the bow and arrow some 1000 years before the Camp Creek arrowshaft was burned. Excavations at still earlier Indian village sites in the state show that the spear was the principal "guided missile" until sometime between 1,000 and 2,000 B'. C.

QUOTES FROM CLAIBORNE PROGRESS TAZEWELL TENN 8-8-1957

A GENERAL DECREASE IN THE SIZE OF STONE POINTS FOUND AT EARLY INDIAN SITES IN TENNESSEE SUGGESTS THE GRADUAL CHARGE-OVER TO THE BOW AND ITS GREATER MISSILE-THROWING POWER, THE U-T SCIENTIST SAID. THE LARGER POINTS FOUND IN EARLIER EXCAVATED SITES "WERE UNDOUBTEDLY FASTENED TO SPEAR SHAFTS LARGER IN DIAMETER THAN ARROWSHAFTS." THEY EXPLAINED.

A DATE EVEN EARLIER THAN 100 B. C. MAY BE ATTACHED TO THE CARBONIZED SHAFT, THE ANTHROPOLOGISTS SAID. IT WAS FOUND AT THE LEVEL A FOOT OR SO DEEPER THAN A RADIOCARBON SAMPLE WHICH DATES BACK TO A CENTURY BEFORE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

VOLUME II.
QUOTATIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA/CHAPTER I by
Charles Coker Jones, Jr. LL.D. Volume II REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH
PRINTED 1883 in Cambridge, by the Riverside Press

"The selection of James Wright, Esq., as the successor of Governor Ellis was appropriate and acceptable. Although a native of South Carolina, of which province his father, Sir Robert Wright, was the chief justice, he was loyal to the traditions of an ancient and honorable English family and unswerving in his allegiance to the British Crown. Having for a period 21 years been the attorney-general of Carolina, to his knowledge of the laws of the realm he united a thorough acquaintance with the sentiments and needs of the Southern colonies. His legal acquirements and needs of the Southern colonies. His legal acquirements, business habits, familiarity with the conduct of colonial affairs and unquestioned probity admirably qualified him for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties appertaining to the gubernatorial office. He was also a gentleman of courage, whose honesty of purpose and strict adherence to duty s could be shaken neither by threats nor by offers of personal gain. Although assuming the reins of government in the sunlight of peace, he was destined to encounter the storms of the Revolution, and, in a brave adherence to the cause of his royal master, to suffer arrest, banishment from the colony, mortification, and loss. It was his lot x to preside at an epoch full of doubt and trouble. During his administration the political ties which united Georgia to the mother country were violently sundered, and a union of American colonies was formed which in after years developed into a Republic than which there now exists no more puissant government in the sisterhood of nations. Throughout

his official career, despite the difficulties which environed, he was at all times faithful to his trust, courageous in the performance of his duties, wise in the administration of governtal affairs, and sagacious in his political views and suggestions. The more closely it is scanned and the more intelligently it is comprehended, the more praiseworthy, from a loyal standpoint, appears his ~~a~~ conduct. Georgia may well be proud of the capabilities and reputation of the third and last of her royal governors.

Through the conciliatory and prudent course adopted by Governor Ellis the province had escaped collision with the Indian nations, and avoided participation in the controversy between the Virginians and the Carolinians on the one hand and the Cherokees on the other, which culminated in bloodshed and ruin. A reference to the leading events connected with this war waged on the confines of the province, in which Georgia was urged to join, may not be deemed inappropriate.

Upon the reduction of Fort Duquesne the communication between Canada and the French settlements in the South was seriously interrupted, and may Indian tribes, formerly in alliance with France, submitted to the victorious arms of Great Britain. Having burned their houses and destroyed their works, the French, descending the Ohio River, sought refuge in the strongholds which they had erected beyond the Cherokee mountains Thus was the threatre of war transferred to a more southern latitude, and thus were the baleful influences of the French exerted more directly upon the upper tribes of the Cherokees. An unfortunate quarrel between some Virginians and a party of

these Indians served to precipitate hostilities and to excite wide-spread dissatisfaction in the breasts of the aborigines. Responding to their treaty engagements in the expedition against Fort DuQuesne the Cherokees sent a considerable number of their warriors to assist the British. While returning home through the back parts of Virginia, many of them having lost their animals, they captured such horses as they found running at large in the woods, little supposing that they were trespassing upon individual property. Without pausing to redress the injury in a legal way, the Virginians pursued the Indians, killed twelve or fourteen of them, and made captives of several others. Provoked at such violent, bloody, and ungrateful usage at the hands of allies whose frontiers they had just been defending, the Cherokees, upon reaching their villages, communicated the intelligent. A wrathful flame soon spread through all the upper towns. Those who had lost friends and kinsmen were implacable, and breathed vengeance against the English. In vain did the chiefs attempt to quit the tempest. The young men rose in arms and resolved to seek satisfaction. French emissaries augmented the ill-will, instigated to bloodshed, and furnished weapons and ammunition. The frontiers of Carolina and Georgia lay exposed to the inroad of these excited savages thirsting for revenge.

The ill-humor of the Cherokee warriors, returned from the northern expedition, was first perceived by the garrison of Fort Loudoun, consisting of some two hundred men under the command of Captain Demere' and Stuart. While making excursions into the woods in quest of fresh provisions, the soldiers were attacked by the Indians and some of them were

slain. Thenceforward such dangers threatened the fort that its garrizon was compelled to remain within its walls. All communication with distant settlements, whence supplies were received, being thus cut off, and there being no accumulation of food, the soldiers were confronted with the sad prospect of famine and death. Meanwhile the advanced settlements fell a prey to marauding bands of Indians who ravaged, plundered, burned, and scalped at pleasure.

Advised of these acts of hostility, the commanding officer at Fort Prince George dispatched a messenger to Charlestown to inform Governor Lyttleton that the Cherokees had gone to war. Orders were at once issued for the militia to rendezvous at Congarees where the governor, with such forces as he could collect in the lower portion of the province, proposed to join them and to march for the relief of the frontier.

Hearing of these warlike preparations on the part of the Carolinians, thirty-two Cherokee chiefs set out for Charlestown to settle all differences and to prevent, if possible, the impending strife. Although they had been unable to restrain their young men from committing acts of violence, they were persuaded that the Cherokee nation was largely inclined to friendhsip and peace. They arrived in Charlestown before the governor had started on his purposed expedition. A council was called at which Mr. Lyttleton stated to the chiefs that he was acquainted with the acts of hostility committed by their nation, and that he was not ignorant of the hostile intentions they entertained toward the English. He further advised them that he would soon be in their country, where he would make known his demands and the satisfaction he required.

"As they had come to Charlestown to treat with him as friends, they should go home in safety, and not a hair of their heads should be touched; but as he had many warriors in arms in different parts of the Province, he could not be answerable for what might happen to them unless they marched along with his army."

Occonostota, the great warrior of the Cherokee nation rose to reply, but the governor, being resolved that nothing should interrupt his military expedition, refused to hear his speech, declined to accept any vindication of the conduct of the Cherokee nation, and would not hearken to any proposals of peace. Although Lieutenant - Governor Bull, who was better acquainted with Indian customs and realized more fully the dangers to which the colony would be exposed if involved in a war with the Cherokee, urged upon the governor the propriety of listening to the great warrior and of accommodating the pending difficulties, he remained unmoved in his purpose and summarily terminated the conference. This ill-advised and unjustifiable conduct on the part of Governor Lyttleton excited no little displeasure in the minds of the Cherokee chiefs who, having traveled a long distance to obtain peace, so far from accomplishing their ~~xx~~ mission, found themselves denied even the liberty of speech. They were chagrined, and were apprehensive of the future.

A few days afterwards the governor set out for the Congreess, where he had ordered the militia to rendezvous, distant from Charlestown about a hundred and forty miles. Upon mustering his forces at that point he found that his little army numbered 1400 men. Thither had he been accompanied

by the Cherokee chiefs who, under a calm and contented exterior, burned with disappointment, fury, and resentment.

As the army moved forward these chieftains, without any semblance of right or previous notice, were confined as prisoners, and a captain's guard was mounted over them to prevent escape. In this fashion were they compelled to march with Lyttleton's forces to Fort Prince George. Deprived of their liberty, -- dearer than all else to an Indian,--- outraged beyond all decency, and forced to accompany an enemy moving in hostile array against their families, friends, and nation they made no effort to conceal their resentment, and bore in sullenness the base treatment to which they were subjected To add to the indignity, upon the arrival of the army at Fort Prince George the were huddled together in close confinement in a hut scarcely large enough to accommodate six soldiers.

His army being badly armed, poorly disciplined, discontented and mutinous, Governor Lyttleton resolved to proceed no furthe into the enemy's country, but sent for ATTAKULLAKULLA, esteemed the wisest man of the Cherokee nation and the firmest friend of the English, to attend him at Fort Prince George. Returning from an expedition against the French, this aged warrior waited upon the governor who, in a speech of considerable length, after reminding him of the existing treaties of amity between the English and the Cherokees, the power of the British nation, its recent success in the war against the French, and the acts of hostility of late perpetrated by the Indians, demanded that 24 members of the Cherokee nation should be delivered up to be put to death, or to be otherwise

disposed of as he, the governor, should think fit, "as satisfaction for an equal number of whites who had been murderdered."

To this ATTAKULLAKULLA responded that he remembered the treaties allued to, as he had participated in making them. While admitting the kindness exhibited by the province of South Carolina, he complained bitterly of the cruel treatment his countrymen had received at the hands of the Virginians, ac and alleged this to be the proximate cause of the present misunderstanding. Assebting his firm friendship for the English, he promised to use his inflruence in persuading the Cherokees to comply with the governor's demand. He was apprehensive, however, that the satisfaction demanded would not be accorded, and desired that some of the head men, then in confirnement in the fort, should be released that they might assist him in persuading his people to respond to the governor's requisition. Finally, he protested that the English were h exhibiting more resentment against the Cherokekees than against other Indian nations who had offended them, and instanced the case of two Carolinians who had been slain by the Choctaws, and for whose deaths no satisfaction had been either offered or exacted.

Yielding to ATTAKULLAKULLA'S request, the governor released OCCONOSTOTA, FISTOE, the chief man of Keowee Town, and the head warrior of Estatoe. The next day two Indians were surrendered who, in obedience to Governor Lyttletons' orders, were at once put in irons. Finding that they were powerless to give the satisfaction demanded by the governo

the Cherokees departed. A messenger was dispatched to bring ATTAKULLAKULLA Back to the camp. Upon his return the governor at once began to treat of peace, as he was desirous of "finishing the campaign with as much credit as possible." Accordingly, a treaty was drawn up and signed by the governor and by six he head men of the Cherokee nation, in which it was stipulated that the "twenty-two chieftains of the Cherokee should be kept as hostages, confined in the fort until the same number of Indians, guilty of murder, x should be delivered up to the Commander in chief of the Province; that trade should be opened and carried on as usual; that the Cherokee should kill, or take every Frenchman prisoner, who should presume to come into their nation during the continuance of the war, and that they should hold no intercourse with the Enemies of Great Brittain, but should apprehend every person, white and red, found among them who might be endeavoring to set the English and Cherokee at variance and interrupt the friendship and peace established between them."

Having concluded this treaty, the governor resolved to return to Charlestown. The small pox, which was raging in an adjacent Indian town, now appeared in his camp to the alarm of the soldiers, few whom had ever been brought in contact with that distemper. The surgeons, too were unprepared to treat the malady. Struck with terror the army quickly disbanded. Each soldier, making his way homeward as best he could, through fear of the pest carefully avoided all association with his fellows.

Arrived in Charlestown, the governor was welcomed with

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

demonstration of joy, and the most happy consequences were anticipated as the result of his expedition.

Whether the Indian chiefs who signed the treaty stipulations understood them or not is perhaps doubtful. Certain it is , however, that they utterly disregarded them. The unjustifiable and inhuman incarceration of the chiefs, against whom no charges were preferred and who had journeyed several hundred miles in order to secure from Governor Lyttleton peace for their nation, produced a strong impression on the mind of the Cherokees. Occonostota was inflamed with fury and cried aloud for vengeance. Instead of permitting these chiefs to return home in accordance with the promise of the governor that not a hair of their heads should be hurt, the whites confined them in a miserable but where they were allowed to see neither their friends nor the light of day. The allegation that they were detained as hostages was a mere subterfuge. It could not happen otherwise than that these brave, untamed, independent warriors should, at the earliest opportunity, resent such base, unmerited, and inhuman usage.

The bonfires kindled in Charlestown upon the return of G Governor Lyttleton had scarcely turned to ashes when tidings were brought announcing the alarming fact that the Cherokees had slain 14 men within a mile of Fort Prince George. OCCONOSTOTA, collecting a strong party, surrounded that fort and compelled its garrison to seek shelter within its walls Finding that he could make no impression upon the work, and unable to compel its commanding officer, Captain Coytmore,

who was utterly detested by the natives, to surrender his post, this chief contrived the following stratagem for the relief of his imprisoned countrymen.

The region being densely wooded, he placed a party in ambush near the river, and then sent an Indian woman, who was always welcome in the fort, to inform the commanding officer that he had an important communication to make and would be glad to speak with him at the river-side. Suspecting nothing, Captain Coytmore, accompanied by Lieutenants Bell and Foster, responded to the invitation. Appearing on the opposite side of the river, OCCONOSTOTA stated that he was going to Charlestown to procure a release of the prisoners, and would be glad if a soldier could be detailed to accompany him as a safeguard. Holding a bridle in his hand, he added that he would furnish a horse for the conveyance of the soldier. The captain responded that he should have the guard. Turning quickly about, OCCONOSTOTA swung the bridle thrice around his head as a signal to his men lying in ambush who, instantly firing upon the officers, shot the captain dead on the spot and wounded his two lieutenants. In consequence of his act orders were issued within the fort to put the hostages in irons. While the soldiers were attempting to do this, the chiefs stabbed the first man who laid hold of them and wounded two more. Whereupon the garrison, exasperated to the highes degree, fell upon the unfortunate hostages and butchered them to death in a manner too shocking to relate.

This massacree brought sorrow and wrath to the hearts of the entire Cherokee nation. War was resolved upon. In every direction bands of warriors, in hostile attire and fully

armed, took the field. Rushing down upon the defenseless frontiers of Carolina, they sacrificed men, women, and childrn to their merciless fury. To add to the horrors of the period the small-pox raged on every hand. In this dire extremity an express was sent to General Amherst, the commander-in-chief in America, acquainting him with the deplorable situation of the province and craving immediate assistance. A battleion of Highlanders and four companies of the Royal Scots, under the command of Colonel Montgomery, afterwards the Earl of Eglinton, were ordered to embark immediately and sail for the relief of Carolina.

William Lyttleton having been appointed governor of Jamaica the charge of the province of South Carolina devolved upon Colonel William Bull, a gentleman of great integrity and worth. Seven troops of rangers were furnished by the province of Virginia and North Carolina. These patrolled the frontier of South Carolina and prevented the Indians from penetrating into the heart of the white settlements. Considerable sums were voted with which to purchase presents in order that the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Catawbas might be induced to assist the South Carolinians in their war with the Cherokees. Provisions were sent to such of the colonists as had taken refuge in Augusta and Fort Moore, and preparations were made for chastising the enemy so soon as the regulars from New York should arrive.

In April, 1760, Colonel Montgomery landed at Charlestown and encamped with his command at Monk's Corner. His orders were to strike a rapid blow for the relief of Carolina, and

to return, without loss of time, to headquarters at Albany. A few weeks afterward he marched to the Congarees where he was joined by the military forces of the province. A half-blood Indian guide, thoroughly acquainted with the proposed route having been furnished, he pressed forward to Twelve Mile River where he encamped. With a portion of his command he surprised the Indian town of Little Keowee and put every male inhabitant to the sword. Proceeding thence to Estatoe, whence the savages had precipitately fled, he reduced to ashes that village consisting of some two hundred houses. It was well supplied with corn, hogs, poultry, and ammunition, which the Indians in their haste had been unable to remove. Sugar Town and all settlements in the Lower Cherokee nation shared a similar fate. The Indians were completely dismayed and overwhelmed by this impetuous and powerful incursion. Sixty were killed, forty captured, and the rest compelled to seek safety among the mountains. Having thus accomplished the subjugation of the region and driven the inhabitants in consternation from their homes, Colonel Montgomery moved to the relief of Fort Prince George which had been for some time so closely ~~ib~~ invested that its garrison was in great want not only of provisions but even of fuel.

While the army was resting at this fort, Edmund Atkin, ag agent for Indian affairs, dispatched two Indian chiefs to inform the Cherokees of the Middle Settlements that by promptly suing for peace they might regain the favor of the English. Captain Demere' and Stuart, commanding at Fort Loudoun, were notified to use their best exertion to bring

about a pacification among the Cherokees inhabiting the upper towns. Finding that the Indians were indisposed to lay down their arms, Colonel Montgomery determined to advance further into their territory and to punish them even more severly. In executinon of this purpose the difficulties experienced by him are thus narrated by the author of "An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia:" "Dismal was the wilderness into which he entered, and many were the hardships and dangers he had to encounter from dark thickets, rugged paths, and narrow passes in which a small body of men, properly posted, might harass and tire out the braves army that ever took the field. Having on all hands suspicious grounds, he found occasion for constant vigilance and circumspection. While he was piercing through the thick forest, he had numberless difficulties to surmount, particularly from rivers fordable only at one place and overlooked by high banks on each side, where an enemy might attack him with advantage and retreat with safety.

"When he had advanced within five miles of Etchoe, the nearest town in the Middle Settlements, he found there a low valley covered so thickly with bushes that the soldiers could scarcely see three yards before them, in the middle of which was a muddy river with steep, clay banks. Through this dark place, where it was impossible for any number of men to act together, the army must necessarily march, and therefore, Captain Morison, who commanded, a company of Rangers well acquainted with the woods, had orders to advance and scour the thicket. He had scarcely entered it when a number of

savages sprung from their lurking den, and, firing on them killed the captain and wounded several of his party. Upon which the light infantry and grenadiers were ordered to advance and charge the invisible enemy, which they did with great courage and alacrity. A heavy fire then began on both sides, and during some time the soldiers could only discover the places where the savages were hid by the report of their guns. Colonel Montgomery finding that the number of Indians that guarded the place was great, and that they were determined obstinately to dispute it, ordered the Royal Scots, who were in the rear, to advance between the savages and a rising ground on the right, while the Highlanders marched towards the left to sustain the light infantry and grenadiers.

"The woods now resounded with horrible shouts and yells, but those instead of intimidating the troops seemed rather to inspire them with double firmness and resolution. At length the savages gave way and, in their retreat, falling in with the Royal Scots, suffered considerably before they got out of their reach. By this time the Royals being in the front, and the Highlanders in the rear, the enemy stretched away and took possession of a hill, seemingly disposed to keep at a distance, and always retreating as the army advanced. Colonel Montgomery, perceiving that they kept aloof, gave orders to the line to face about and march directly for the town of ETCHOE. The enemy no sooner observed this movement than they got behind the hill and ran to alarm their wives and children.

"During the action, which lasted above an hour, Colonel Montgomery, who made several narrow escapes, had 20 men killed

and 76 wounded. What number the enemy lost is uncertain, but some places were discovered into which they had thrown several of their slain, from which it was conjectured that they must have lost a great number as it is a custom among them to carry their dead off the field. Upon viewing the ground all were astonished to see with what judgment and skill they had chosen it. Scarcely could the most experienced officer have fixed upon a spot more advantageous for waylaying and attacking an enemy according the method of fighting practised among the Indian Nation."

This engagement convinced Colonel Montgomery that he could not, in this wild and broken region, make substantial headway against the aborigines who, driven from one position, were prepared to occupy another. Encumbered by his wounded, whom he could not entrust to the tender mercies of the enemy, and persuaded that the hardships incident to a further prosecution of the campaign were beyond the endurance of his men, he ordered a retreat which was conducted in an orderly manner in the presence of the enemy hovering near and offering every possible annoyance.

As Colonel Montgomery was preparing to embark with his troops for New York, in obedience to his orders from General Amherst, the General Assembly of South Carolina, influenced by the dangers threatening the province, memorialized Governor Bull, unanimously entreating him "to use the most pressing instances with Colonel Montgomery not to depart with the King's troops as it may be attended with the most pernicious consequences." Representing to the colonel the imminent dangers to which the colony would be exposed,

the governor succeeded in prevailing upon him to leave four companies of the royal regiment, under the command of Maj Frederick Hamilton, for the protection of the frontiers. Meanwhile the Indians were ravagin the back settlements and gathering their forces for wider and more determined hostilitie -ties.

The distant garrison of Fort Loudoun, consisting of 200 men had been so long and so closely invested by the enraged Cherokees that it waswell-nigh reduced to the alternative either of perishing by hunder or of submitting to massacre at the hands of the savages. The Virginians had promised to concentrate for the relief of this post, but appalled at the dangers and the privations incident to the undertaking they abandoned the project. Deplorable indeed was the situation of affairs. For an entire month the garrison had been subsisting upon lean horses and dogs, and a scanty supply of beans stealthily furnished by some friendly Cherokee women. Blockaded and annoyed day and night by the enemy, the soldiers threatened to lea e the fort, preferring to die by the hands of the Indians rather than perish by famine. In this extremity, all hope of succor having vanished, a council of war was called. The officers were of opinion that it was impossible to hold out any longer. A surrender to the Cherokee upon the best terms that could be secured was resolved upon, and Captain Stuart, an officer of great sagacity and address was detailed to proceed to Chote', one of the principal Indian towns in the neighborhood. There the following terms of capitulation were agreed upon and subsequently signed

Cherokee Chiefs: "That the garrison of Fort Loudoun marched out with their arms and drums, each soldier having as much powder and ball as their officer shall think necessary for their march, and all the baggage they may choose to carry; That the garrison be permitted to march to Virginia or Fort Prince George, as the commanding officer shall think proper, unmolested, and that a number of Indians be appointed to escort them and hunt for provisions during their march: That such soldiers as are lame, or by sickness disabled from marching, be received into the Indian towns and kindly used until they recover, and then be allowed to return to Fort Prince ~~Geg~~ George: That the Indians do provide for the garrison as many horses as they conveniently can for their march, agreeing with the officers and soldiers for payment: That the fort great guns, powder, ball, and spare arms, be delivered to the Indians without fraud or further delay on the day appointed for the march of the troops."

In accordance with these stipulations the fort was surrendered, and the garrison, attended by OCCONOSTOTA, Judd's friend the prince of CHOTE', and several other Indians, marched out, taking the route for Fort Prince George. At nightfall the command had journeyed fifteen miles. Having encamped on a plain about two miles from the Indian town TALIQUO, the English were surprised to find themselves speedily deserted by their escort. Deeming this a suspicous circumstance, a strong guard was posted by the Officers. No disturbance occurred during the night, but at daybreak the next morning soldier from an outpost ran in the communicated the intelligence that many Indians, painted and plumed for battle, wer

advancing upon the camp. Scarcely had the order been issued for the men to stand to their arms, when the savages from various quarters and with terrific yells poured in a destructive fire before which Captain Demere', three officers, and twenty-six privates fell. Enfeebled, dispirited, and panic stricken, many of the men fled into the woods where they were captured. Captain Stuart and those who remained with him were ~~si~~ seized pinioned, and brought back to Fort Loudoun, where they were confined. Learning that his friend, Captain Stuart, was a prisoner, ATTAKULLAKULLA hastened to the fort and, giving his rifle, clothes, and personal effects by way of ransom, purchased him from his captors. Taking possession of Captain Demere's house , he there maintained him as a member of his family, sharing his provisions and shelter with him. The soldiers endured miserable captivity until they were, at great cost, ransomed by the province of South Carolina.

Pending their release, OCCONOSTOTA determined the attack Fort Prince George, and for this purpose summoned the Cherokee warriors to meet him at Stickoey old town. By accident ten bags of powder and ball, which the officers had ~~r~~ secretly buried in the fort to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, were discovered by the savages. This circumstance would have cost Captain Stuart his life had not the interpreter succeeded in convincing the Indians that he was ignorant of and wholly unconnected with the concealment of those warlike stores. Thus possessed of an ample quantity of ammunition, the Cherokees resolved to lay siege to Fort Prince George. A council was called at CHOTE'. Captain Stuart was compelled to attend. There he was reminded of the fact that his life

had been spared, and was informed that he and his men must take charge of and work six cannons and two coehorn mortars with which they were about to bombard Fort Prince George. He was further required to address a communication to the commanding officer of that fort demanding its immediate surrender, and threatening, if this demand was not acceded to, thatt the prisoners in their custody would be burnt one after another. Thoroughly alarmed at his situation, and resolved not to bear arms against his countrymen, Captain Stuart determined to make his escape or to perish in the attempt. This design he privately communicated to his friend ATTAKULLAKULLA, and invoked his immediate assistance. Responding to the appeal, this aged chieftain, in order to free his captive from his embarrassments, announced to the Cherokees that he intended to be absent for a few days upon a hunting expedition and that he would take Captain Stuart with him. Moving rapidly day and night through a pathless wilderness they arrived, on the 10th day of their journey, at the Holston River, where they fortunately fell in with Colonel Bird, who, with a party of 300 men, was advancing for the relief of such soldiers as had made their escape from Fort Loudoun. Proceeding on until he reached Colonel Bird's permanent camp on the Frontiers of Virginia, Captain Stuart there dismissed the generous chief, loading him with presents, entreating him on his return to protect the unhappy prisoners until their ransom could be accomplished, and praying him to exert his influence among the Cherokees for the restoration of peace.

Escaped from the savages, this officer at once began to

concert measures for the relief of Fort Prince George. Governor Bull was informed of the sad disaster which had overtaken Fort Loudoun, and of the enemy's disaster which had overtaken Fort Loudoun, and of the enemy's designs against Fort Prince George. Captain Thomson, commanding the militia on the frontiers, was ordered to throw into that fort provisions sufficient to sustain its garrison for ten weeks, and to notify the officer in charge of the impending danger. ATTAKULIAKULLA was requested to inform the Cherokees that Fort Prince George was impregnable, and that powder had been disposed of in vast quantities in its vicinity to blow up any parties who might assult it. Presents were forwarded with which to dedeam the prisoners at Fort Loudoun, and such of them as survived the ill usage to which they had been subjected were released and delivered up to the commanding officer at Fort Prince George.

It was hoped that the treacherous conduct of the Cherokees towards the garrison upon the surrender of Fort Loudoun would have been regarded by them as satisfaction for the unjust imprisonment and cruel massacre of their chiefs; but the expectation was vain. Although their lower towns had been devastated by Colonel Montgomery, the spirit of the Cherokees was still unsubdued. Hearkening to the French, who supplied them with guns and ammunition and poisoned their minds with the most iniquitous suggestions against the English, the Indians remained intend upon war. Lewis Latinac, a French officer, proved among them an indefatigable instigator to revenge, mischief, and slaughter.

Persuaded that the savages were about to renew their

hostilities in greater numbers and with undiminished hate, Governor Bull applied a second time to General Amherst for Assistance. Lt. Colonel James Grant was detailed with the Highlanders to repair to Carolina and concert measures for the subjugation of the Cherokees. Landing at Charlestown early in 1761 he there encamped with his command. In order that the projected campaign might be productive of the most decisive results, a provincial regiment was raised and placed under the command of Colonel Middleton. Supplies of all sorts were accumulated to facilitate the equipment, transportation, and support ~~th~~ of the army. The sympathies of the Chickasaws, the Catawbas, and the Creeks were enlistedby a generous distribution of presents.

When mustered, the forces under Col Grant aggregated about 2,600 men. Arrived at Fort Prince George on 27 of May, 1761 he was met by ATTAKULLAKULLA, who, renewing his professions of amity, besought the English commander to advance no further with his army until he ascertained whether the Cherokee nation could not be persuaded to sue for peace. Declining to comply with this request, Colonel Grant, on the 7th June, put his column of invasion in motion. Provisions for 30 days were transported with the army. 90 Indians, and 30 woodsmen attired and painted to resemble Indians, under the leadership of Captain Quintine Kennedy, marched in advance to scour~~t~~ the forests. Then came the light infantry which, in turn, was followed by the main body. On the 4th day the locality was reached where Colonel Montgomery had been attacked the year before. Here the savages, rushing down from a hill, fired upon the advance guard, which, being reinforced, drove them

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back until they recovered their positon upon the heights. Along the foot of this hill the army was compelled to march for a considerable distance. On the left was a river from the opposite bank of which a large party of Cherokees fired briskly on the troops as they advanced.

"Colones Grant ordered a party to march up the hill and drive the enemy from the heights, while the line caced about and gave their whole charge to the Indians that annoyed them from the side of the river. The engagement became general and the savages seemed determined obstinately to dispute the lower grounds, while those on the hill were dislodged a only to return with redoubled ardour to the charge.

"The situation of the troops was in several respects deplorable-- fatigued by a tedious march in rainy weather, surrounded with woods so that they could not discern the enem enemy, galled by the scattered fire of savages who, when pressed, always kept aloof but rallied again and again and returned to the ground. No sooner did the army gain an advantage over them in one quarter than they appeared in another. While the attention of the commander was ~~occupied~~ in driving the enemy from their lurking place on the river's side, the rear was attacked, and so vigorous an effort made for the flour and cattle that he was obliged to order a party back to the relief of the rear guard. From 8 o'clock in the morning until eleven, the savages continued to keep up an irregular and incessant fire, sometimes from one place and sometimes from another, while the woods

resounded with hideous shouts and yells to intimidate the troops. At length the Cherokees gave way; and, being pursued for sometime, popping shots continued till two o'clock when they disappeared."

Colonel Grant's army sustained a loss of between fifty and sixty killed and wounded. The casualties encountered by the enemy were not ascertained. The slain having been sunk in the river to prevent the Indians from finding and scalping them, and the wounded having been mounted ~~as~~ upon horses, the army pressed on to ETCHOE which was reduced to ashes. Fourteen Indian~~s~~ towns , constituting the Middle Settlements of the Cherokees, shared a similar fate, and the women and childrn were mercilessly driven from their homes. The entire region was desolated. For a whole month did Colonel Grant remain in the heart of this Indian Territory. He then retired to Fort Prince George where he paused to refresh his army and to ascertain the effect which his recent punishment would exert upon the mind of the Cherokee nation. There he was waited upon by ATTAKULLAKULLA and several Cherokee chiefs who, after alluding to the severe sufferings of their nation and protesting their determination to have nothing more to do with the French by whom they had been sadly deceived, desired a restoration of peaceful relations with the English. Treaty stipulations lookimg toward a general pacification were then prepared and submitted, all of which were approved except one article, proposed by Colonel Grant, which contemplated the surrender of Four Cherokee indians to be put to death in front of the army. ATTAKULLAKULLA having no authority from his people to asset to such a condition, repaired to Charlestown

with his companions to interview Governor Bull and ascertain whether he would consent to the abrogation of this demand. A council was called by the governor at Ashley Ferry who there delivered the following address:

"Attakullakulla, I am glad to see you, and as I have always heard of your good behaviour, that you have been a good friend to the English, I take you by the hand, and not only you but all those with you also, as a pledge for their security whilst under my protection. Colonel Grant acquaints me that you have applied for peace. Now that you are come, I have met with my beloved men to hear what you have to say, and my ears are open for that purpose."

A fire having been kindled and the pipe of peace lighted, all present smoked for some time solemnly and in silence. At length Attakullakulla arose and thus spake to the governor and council:

"It is a great while since I last saw your Honour. Now I am glad to see you and all the beloved men present. I am come to you as a messenger from the whole nation. I have now seen you and smoked with you. and I hope we shall live together as brothers. When I came to KEOWEE, Colonel Grant sent me to you. You live at the water side and are in light. We are in darkness, but I hope all will yet be clear with us. I have been constantly going about doing good, and though I am tired, yet I am come to see what can be done for my people who are in great distress." Here he produced the strings of wampum he had received from the different towns of the Cherokee nation, all denoting an earnest desire for

peace. Continuing, he added, "As to what has happened I believe it has been ordered by our Father above. We are of a different colour from the white people. They are superior to us. But one God is father of all and we hope what is past will be forgotten. God Almighty made all people. There is ~~a~~ not a day but some are coming into and others are going out of the world. The great King told me the path should never ~~a~~ be crooked, but open for every one to pass and repass. As ~~t~~ we all live in one land, I hope we shall all live as one people

Thereupon a treaty of peace was formally ratified: all present uniting in the hope that the friendship this re-established would continue as long as the sun shone and the rivers ran.1/

---foot note 1/ See An Historical Account of the RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE COLONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA VOLUME ii, pages 214 254
VOLUME II

JOEL BRYAN MAYES, GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, CORPS, DIVISION

AND BRIGADE STAFFS, NON-COM. STAFFS AND BANDS, ENLISTED MEN

STAFF DEPARTMENT , S. S. A. CONFEDERATE

HE WAS A PRIVATE ALSO MAJ R AND QUARTERMASTER

SEE ALSO 2 Cherokee Mounted Volunteer

He was on duty in the Trans - Mississppoi Department.

as shown by list of February 13, 1865

Where on duty, 2 Cherokee Regiment.

District, Indian Territory.

Appointed by Gen D. H. Cooper, Sept 13, 1863

He was bonded. and bond

forwarded to Richmond December 3, 1863

INSPECTION REPORT OF

J B Mays, Assistant Quartermaster, of First Indian Brigade,

Cooper's Division, District of Indian Territory

Report dated Camp Kincaid, C. N. July 27, 1864

- Remarks; bond not accepted , capacity good

He was on the Staff and Acting Staff of the 1st Indian Brigade

Roster Dated Mount Pleasant, C. N. Feb 18 1865

appointed by General E K Smith, July 13, 1864, signed by

Brig General S Watie. date assigned 2-26-1864

On Roster, as A A Q M, 2nd Cherokee, appears on roster

of General staff, 1st Indian Brigade, Indian Division,

District Indian Territory not dated

Date of appointment of or assignemtn 2-26-1864.

Remarks: A G M 2nd Cherokee Regt. Assigned to duty as Brig

A G M by Col Watie, recommended for appointment.

----A paper in this file as follows:

"General: I have the honor in obedience to Genl Orders No

JOEL BRYAN MAYES continued: HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE
CAMP CONSOR OT 9-13-1864
No 53 Adj and Insp Generals office - Richmond Va

June 17 1864 to apply for the appointment of Joel Bryan Mayes to the position of Brigade QUARTERMASTER with the rank of Major of Candry to be assigned to duty with my Brigade which in the original organization bear date of Jan 12 1864. The Muster Rolls for which have been made out and forwarded to the Adju and Insp General office but the receipt thereof not acknowledged Other muster rolls are being made out and will be forwarded. He was then age 29. and was born in the Old Cherokee Nation, East of Mississippi, Citizen of Cherokee Nation, Date of assignment Juby 13, 1864, in service since September 13, 1862. Application for appointment as Brigade QuarterMaster with rank of Major of Cavalry.

Joel Bryan Mayes entered the service of the Confederate states on 13 Sept 1862 as A. G M of Bryants Battalion. on 3 Feb 1863 when the 2nd Cherokee Regiment was formed out of Bryans Battalion and five companies attached to the 1st Cherokee Rgt. was appointed a G M of the Regiment - recommended for appointment to

Brigade Quartermaster - First Indian Brigade March 12 1864 and 2nd appointment July 6 1864, assigned to duty as Brig Qm M by Gen E Kirby Smith 7-130 1864 and and recommended torwarded to Richmond Va . Is a man of excellent moral character and good business qualifications. He can give any bond necessary

signed Very Respt. from Stand Watie, Big, ~~Brest~~ General
Canedy 1st Brig Coopers Division, Dist. Indian Territory

signed on the other side by General S Cooper, Adj Inspt General
Richmond Va.

His bond in the sum of $20,000.00 was signed by himself and Joel Mayes Bryan and Joseph Lynch Thompson at Choctow Nation Perryville C N 10-15-1864, also signed Stand Watie Principal Chief Cherokee Nation

JOEL B MAYES of F & S Company 2 Cherokee ~~x~~ Mounted Volunteers, formed by the addition of five companies from the 1 Regiment Cherokee Mounted Volunteers to the 1 (Bryan's) Battalion Cherokee Partisan Rangers.

~~ConD~~-- CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

on Field and staff muster roll of the organization for Feb 3 to June 30 1863 dated June 30 1863

Date of Commission or regimental appointment, Sept 18 1862 station at Maysville, Arkansas. was acting both as Qr Master and Commissary

PAGE
"AUOTATIONS FROM VOLUME I. BULLETIN 30 part #1 -- 81
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN INDIANS
CALL NUMBER AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES: S 12, .3 No 30 part 1

Joel Bryan Mayes, A prominent mixed-blood of the Cherokee tribe and twice principal chief of the nation. He was born Oct 2, 1833, in the old Cherokee Nation, near the present CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. His father, SAMUEL MAYES, was a white man from Tennessee, while his mother, NANCY ADAIR, was of Mixed blood, the daughter of Walter Adair, a leading tribal officer, and grand daughter of John ADAIR, one ~~te~~ of the ADAIR brothers, traders among the Cherokee before the Revolution . The boy removed with the rest of his tribe in 1838 to Indian Territory, where he afterward was graduated from the male seminary of Tahlequah, and after a short experience at teaching school, engaged in stockraising until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the First Confederate Indian Brigade, coming out at the close of the war as quartermaster. He returned to his home on Grand river. He returned to his home on Grand river and resumed his former occupation, but was soon after made successively clerk of the district court, circuit judge (for two terms of 10 years in all), associate justice, and chief justice of the CHEROKEE supreme court. In 1887 he was elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, succeeding D W Bushyhead and was reelected in 1891, but died in office at Tahlequah, Dec 14, of that year, being succeeded by Col C J Harris, Chief Mayes was of fine physique, kindly disposition, and engageing personality. He was three times married, his last wife having been Miss Mary Vann of a family distinguished in Cherokee history.

QUOTATIONS FROM "TENNESSEE DURING THE REVOLUTION BY WILLIAMS "HENRY TIMBERLAKE OF THE MEMOIRS, SEEMINGLY RICHARD TIMBERLAKE INFLUENTIAL DESCENDANTS YET LIVE IN OKLAHOMA.

ANOTHER DESCENDANT, A GRAND DAUGHTER MARRIED MICHAEL HILDEBRAND, WHOSE NAME IS PRESERVED IN "HILDEBRAND FORD" OF OCOEE RIVER, WILLIAMS IN HIS BOOK "EARLY TRAVELS IN THE TENNESSEE COUNTRY, PAGE 460. IN CONFIRMATION OF PARTS OF THE ABOVE, THERE IS QUOTED FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY EMMET STARR TO THE AUTHOR BEFORE HIS DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN OF THE CHEROKEES, THE FOLLOWING.

"I AM QUITE CERTAIN THAT THE FAMILY NAME OF TIMBERLAKE DERIVES FROM LT HENRY TIMBERLAKE. LEVI TIMBERLAKE MARRIED NANNIE TAYLOR A GREAT GRAND DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD OR "GRANNY" WARD, THE CHIGAN OR BELOVED WOMAN OF THE CHEROKEES. ALLISON WOODVILLE TIMBERLAKE, THEIR SOLE SON AND HEIR WAS A GRADUATE OF THE NATIONAL CHEROKEE MALE SEMINARY, AND SERVED FOUR YEARS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER COL AND GENERAL STAND WATEE. HE MARRIED MARGARET LAVINIA ROGERS, A PATERNAL AUNT OF WILL ROGERS, THE WELL KNOWN HUMORIST. EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN IS A GRAND NEPHEW OF OCONOSTOTA." JAN 16, 1928.)

THE HUSBAND OF NANCY WARD WAS BRYANT WARD, (NOT HER FATHER) AS STATED BY GOODPASTURE) THIS, ON THE AUTHORITY OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN, WHOSE INDIAN WIFE WAS BETSY, THE DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD. SEE CALENDAR OF TENN. PAPERS, DRAPER COLLECTION PAGE 81.

THE REMAINS OF NANCY WARD WERE INTERRED IN POLK COUNTY AND AT HER GRAVE THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HAVE ERECTED A MARKER A CHAPTER OF THAT ORGANIZATION IS NAMED FOR HER. SHE APPEARS FREQUENTLY IN THE PAGES WHICH FOLLOW.

QUOTATIONS FROM JOHN HAYWOOD'S HISTORY OF TENNESSEE
PRINTED 1891
page 41 Quoted.

At the commencement of thre French War, and in the year 1755, when Braddock was defeated in his attempt upon Fort Du Quesne, the Cherokees were inimical to the English colonies. Governor Dobbs of North Carolina deputed Capt Wattle to treat with them, and also with the Catawbas. In 1756 he made a treaty offensive and defensive with ATTA CULLA CULLA, or the LITTLE CARPENTER, in behalf of the Cherokees; he also made a treaty with the Catawbas. The chief of each nation required that a fort should be erected within their respective countries for the defense of their women and children, in case the warriors should be called away against the French and their Indians allies. In consequence of their applications, Fort Loudon was built in the year 1757; a garrison was placed in it, and the Indians invited into it artisans, by donations of land, which they caused to be signed by their own chief, and in one instance by Gov Dobbs, of North Carolina. The Cherokees, as late as the year 1759, carried on war, in conjunction with the Virginians against the French and such of the Indians as still adhered to their interests. After the fall of Fort DuQuesne, in Nov. 1758, French emissaries from Louisiana were sent to detach thmm if possible, from their connections with the English; and their assiduity and address, together with some displeasure which the Cherokees had taken at the behavior of the Virginians toward them in conducting the war, gave to the natibn a strong bias in favor of French propositions. Col Bird, in 1758, marched with his regiment from Va, and built Fort Chissel, and stationed a garrison in it; he also built a fort on the north

bank of the Holston, nearly opposite to the upper end of LONG ISLAND. It was situated on a beautiful level, and was built upon a large plan, with proper bastions, and the wall think enough to stop the force of small cannon-shot. The gates were spiked with large nails, so that the wood was all covered. The army wintered there in the winter of 1758. There were no white settlements on Watauga in 1768. Watauga signifies the RIVER OF ISLANDS, or the ISLAND RIVER. The Holston River was known to the Cherokees by the name of Watauga. The name was lost, and now one assumed from the following circumstance. Some years before 1758, one Stephen Holston a resident of that part of Va which afterward bore the name of Botetourt, in his traveling excursions to the south and west, came to the head waters of a considerable river. Allured by its inviting appearance, and by the fertility of the lands on its banks, and the variegated scenery which it presented, as also by the quantity of game which he saw there , he proceeded some distance down the river. When he returnedand related to his countrymen what discoveries he had made, they called the river by his name. There being two forts, FORT CHISSEL AND FORT LOUDON, some persons were tempted to make settlements between them, on the Watauga River, shortl shortly before the breaking out of the Cherokee War. Alienated by the dexterity of French management from their allies, the Virginians, who took no pains to secure a continuance of their esteem, the Cherokees began to show their disinclination to the English colonists in 1759. A body of Cherokees, as well as another of Tuscaroras, had aided the colonists

in the reduction of Fort DuQuesne. Some of the Cherokees in this service had lost their horses, and replaced them with others which they found running in the woods. This the Virginia colonists resented . Indeed, through the whole campaign, the Virginians had treated them very contemptuously. The Virginians, as a nation, though generous, hospitable, humane, brave and munificient, like many individuals of the same cast, are little inclined to obtain by condescension and suavity that to which they are entitled by their merits. This sentiment, among those of the lower ranks, degenerates into rudeness. While the French in Louisiana, by their emissaries, were acting toward the Indians in the most engaging and flattering way, and were plying them with the arts of seduction, the Virginians seized this occasion of the taking of the horses as a fit one to be made subservient to the purposes of their hatred. They fell upon the warriors who were unconscious of any offense, murdering some and making prisoners of others. The excessive impolicy of this step soon became very apparent. A storm of indignation raged in the breast of every Cherokee, and burst in acts of vengeance upon the devoted frontiers. Governor Littleton of South Carolina, made preparations to force them into repentance for their desertion. He levied a formidably army. They sent commissioners to treat with him; he ordered them into the rear of his army, under guard for their safety, as was pretended. After arriving at the place of destination they were shut up together in a hut. The Indians agreed that their chiefs should be retained as hostages until an

page 43

an equal number of those who had slain the inhabitants on the frontiers should be given up in exchange for them, and it was further agreed that the Cherokees should seize and deliver up every white or red man coming into their country who should endeavor to instigate them to war against the English colonists. The hostages were left prisoners in Fort St. George. No sooner had the army retired than the Cherokees attempted by stratagem the release of the hostages. On the 16th of Feb 1760, two Indian women ~~pe~~ appeared at Keowee, on the other side of the river. Mr. Doherty went out and accosting them, asked what news? OCONNESTOTA joined them, pretended some matter of business, he drew from the fort several of the officers to converse with him. He requested a white man to go with him as a guide to the Governor and they promised to give him a guide. He then said he would go and catch his horse and threw his bridle three times around his head. At this signal 25 or 30 muskets were fired upon the officers from different ambuscades. One of them was mortally wounded, and the others of them less dangerously. The officer highest in command in the fort, Ensign Milne, ordered the soldiers to shackle the hostages. They resisted and killed one man on the spot, whereupon the garrison fell upon and killed every man of the hostages. In the night the fort was attacked, but without effect. A bottle of poison was found with one of the dead hostages, probably intended to be dropped into the well, and several tomahawks were found buried in the earth.

On the 3rd of March 1760 the Indians to the number of 200 assaulted with musketry the fort at Ninety Six but made not

the least impression; and were obliged to retire with loss, burning and ravaging all the plantations within their reach o on the frontiers of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and, as usual , committed the most shocking barbarities.

Col Montgommry with a detachment of regular troops, jointed by a number of provincials raised in South Carolina, entered the Cherokee country and destroyed all their lower towns. The Cherokee met him near the village of ETCHOE, and treated him so rudely that, though he claimed the victory, he retreated to Fort St. George, whence he shortly afterward went to New York. The Cherokee, on his departure from the country, in the same year, 1760, invested Fort Loudon. Fort Loudon stood on the north side of the Little Tennessee, and ab about one mile above the mouth of Tellico, in the center of what then constituted the Cherokee country. They besieged it till the want of provisions compelled the garrison to acce accept the terms offered to them. Those were a safe retreat to the settlements beyond the Blue Ridge. In pursuance of the agreement, the white people, after throwing into the river their cannon, with their small-arms and ammunition except what was necessary for hunting, broke up the fort and commenced their march to the sttlement to South Carolina. They were suffered to proceed without molestation about 20 or 22 miles, to what is now called KATY HARLIN'S RESERVE. At this place about day-break the Indians fell upon and destroyed the whole troop -- men, women and children, except three men, JACK: STUART AND THOMAS who were saved by the

friendly exertions of the Indian Chief called the LITTLE CARPENTER (ATTACULLACULLA) except, also, six men who were in the advance guard, and who escaped into the white settlement The surrender of the fort took place about 7th of Aug 1760 I, Christie, one of the six men who thus escaped, is yet alive and resides among the Cherokees. It is said that between two and three hundred men besides women and children, perished in this massacre. The Indians made a fence of their ~~x~~ bones, but after the close of the war they were, by the advice of CONOSTOTA king of the Overhill Cherokees, removed and buried for fear of stirring afresh the hostility of the English traders, who began again to visit them.

---QUOTE PAGE 468

QUOTATIONS FROM: Printed 1902 at Richmond, Va.
Volume 9 VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Page 360 to 364

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES AT LOCHABER, SOUTH CAROLINA 1770

At a meeting of the principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, with John Stuart, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and etc. at Lochabor, S C October 18,1770. (re: John Stuart 1750-1779 came to America with Oglethorpe, and in 1763 was appointed General Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs fro the southern Department. He exercised great influence over the southern Indians, and at the beginning of the Revolution conceived the plan of attacking the colonies from the westward with a large force of indians, aided by British troops. This plan was frustrated by the defeat inflicted upon the Indians by Sevier and others, and Stuart returned to England.)

Present: Colonel Donelson, by appointment of his excellency the Right Honorable Lord Botetourt in behalf of the province of Virginia; Alexander Cameron, deputy Superintendent; James Simpson, Esquire Clerk of his Majesty's Council of South Carolina, Major Lacy, from Va, Major Williamson, Capt Cahoon, John Caldwell, Esquire Capt Winter, Christopher Peters, Esq. Edward Wilkinson, Esq. and Jno Hamerrar, Esq. Besides a great number of the back inhabitants of the province of South Carolina, and the following chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, Oconistoto who was head King of the Cherokees, who was from 1738 to the close of the Revolution a leading figure in the indian struggle on the western border. He was living at an

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

advanced age and in great poverty in 1809. Atta-Culla-Culla was chosen vice-king of the Cherokees under Oconastota in 1738. He was in general - friendly towards the whites. Kittagusta, AttaCullaculla, Keyatory, tiftoy, Tarrapino, Son of Tugalo, Scaliloskie, Chinista, Chinista of Wataugali, Octacita of Hoywassie, and about a thousand other Indians of the same nation.

John Watts, David McDonald, Jno Vaust, Interpreter.

Treaty, Monday 22 October.

At a congress of the principal chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, held at Lochaber, in the province of South Carolina, on the 17 October 1770, John Stuart, Esq. his Majesty's Agent for, and Supt. of the affairs of the Indian Nation in the southern district of North America.

A Treaty for a cession' his most sacred Majesty, George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Frances and Ireland, King, defender of the faith &c. by the said nation of Cherokee Indians, of certain lands lying within the limits of the Dominion of Va.

Whereas by a treaty entered into and concluded at Hard Labour the 14 Oct 1768, by John Stuart esquire, his Majesty's agent for and superintendent of the affairs of the Indian Nation inhabiting the southern district of North America, with the principal and ruling chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, all the lands formerly claimed by and belonging to the said Nation of Indians lying within the province of Va to the eastward of a line, beginning at the boundary of the province of North Carolina and Virginia, running in a N. W. W. Course to Colonel Chiswell's

mine on the eastern bank of the Great Canawa, and from thence in a straight line to the MOUTH of the said Great Canaway river where it discharges itself into the Ohio river, were ceded to his most sacred Majesty, his heirs and successors and whereas by the above recited treaty all the lands lying between Holstein river and the line above specified were determined to belong to the Cherokee Nation to the great Loss and inconvenience of many of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the said lands; and representation of the same having been made to his Majesty by his Excellency, the Right Honorable Norborne Baron de Botetourt -ourt his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the dominion of Virginia, in consequence whereof his majesty has been graciously pleased to signify his Royal Pleasure to John Stuart, Esq. his agent for and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern district of North America, by an instruction contained in a letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, dated 13 May 1769, to enter into a negotiation with the Cherokees for establishing a new boundary line beginning at the point where the North Carolina line terminates and to run thence in a west course to Holstein river, where it is intersected by a continuation of the line dividing the province of North Carolina and Virginia, and thence a straight course to t the confluence of the great Canaway and Ohio rivers.

~~April~~ December 12th 1770

Article 1st Pursuant therefore to his Majesty's orders to and power and authority vested in John Stuart, Esquire Agent for and Superintendent of the affairs of the Indian tribes in the Southern district. It is agreed upon by the said John Stuart

Esquire on behalf of ~~the~~ his most sacred Majesty, George the third by the Grace of God, of Great Britain , France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and etc. And by the subscribing cherokee chiefs and warriors on behalf of their said nation in consideration of his Majesty's paternal goodness, so often demonstrated to them, the said Cherokee Indians, and from their affection and friendship for their Brethren the inhabitants of Va, as well as their earnest desire of removing as far as possible all cause of dispute between them and the said inhabitants on account of encroachment on lands reserved by the said Indians for themselves and also for a valuable consideration in various sorts of goods paid to them by the said John Stuart, Esquire, on behalf of the dominion of Va, that the hereafter recited line be ratified -ed and confirmed accordingly, and it is by these presents firmly stipulated and agreed upon by the parties aforesaid that a line beginning where the boundary line between the province of North Carolina and the Cherokee hunting ground terminates and running thence in a west course to a point six miles east of LONG ISLAND IN HOLSTINS RIVER and thence to said river six miles above the said LONG ISLAND thence in a ** course to the confluence of the great Canaway and Ohio rivers, shall remain and be deemed by all his Majesty's white subjects as well as all the Indians of the Cherokee Nation the true and just limits and boundaries of the lands xreserved by the said Nation of Indians for their own proper use and diving the same from the lands ceded by them to his Majesty within the limits of the province of Va and that his majesty's white subjects as well as all the Indians of the

Cherokee Nation the true and just limits and boundaries of the lands reserved by the said Nation of Indians for their own proper use and dividing the same from the lands ceded by them to his Majesty within the limits of the province of Va, and that his Majesty's white subjects inhabiting the province of Va shall not, upon any pretence whatsoever, settle beyond the said line, nor shall the said Indians make any settlements or encroachments on the lands which by this treaty they cede and confirm to his Majesty; and it is further agreed that as soon as his Majesty' Royal approbation of this treaty shall have been signified to the Governor of Va or Superintendent this treaty shall be carried into execution.

Article IInd . And it is further agreed upon and stipulated by the contracting parties that no alteration whatsoever shall hence forward be made in the boundary line above recited and now solemnly agreed upon, except such as may hereafter be found expedient and necessary for the mutual interest of both parties and which alteration shall be made with the consent of the superintendant or such other person or persons as shall be authorized by his Majesty as well as with the consent and approbation of the cherokee Nation of Indians at a congress or general meeting of said Indians to be held for said purpose and not in any other manner.

In testimony whereof the said Superintendent on behalf of his Majesty and the underwritten Cherokee Chiefs on behalf of their Nation have signed and sealed this present treaty at the time and place aforesaid.

JOHN STUART (L S)

names of Indians see next page:

CHINISTA OF SUGAR TOWN (L S)
OTASITE HEY WASSIE (L S)
KITTAGUSTA. (L S)

KEYATOYS MARK (L S)
KINALILAPS do (L S)
UKAYONLA (L S)
ENCY OF TUGALO (L S)

CHINISTA OF WATAUGAH (L S)
OCONISTOTO Y C (L S)
ATTACULLACULIA (L S)
(Uncle or Great Uncle of
Nancy Ward)

CHUCKAMUNTAS (L S)
SKY AGUSTA TUCELICIS (L S)
TERRAPINO (L S)
SCALILUS KEY OF SUGAR TOWN (LS)

By order of the Superintendant William Ogilvy, Secretary
The proceedings of the above Congress and also the said treaty were read in Council December 12, 1770. Copy taken at Williamsburg June 1776.

NOTE I.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE

By act of Assembly passed Feb 2 1759, Edward Montague of the Middle Temple, was appointed resident agent for Va in England. All business with him was to be conducted, under control of the General Assembly by a Committee of Correspondence composed of Wm Nelson, Thomas Nelson, Philip Grymes and Peter Randolph (of the countil) and John Robinson, Peyton Randolph Charles Carter, Richard Bland, Landon Carter, Benjamin Waller, George Wythe, and Robert Carter Nichols (of the House of Burgess) See Henning VII page 276-277, 375-377, 646-647. In 1763 John Blair, Robert Carter, Lewis Burwell and Dudley Diggs were added to the committee.

From the earliest period the colony had from time to time representatives in England, but they were generally special agents sent from Va.

book No. 14 at National Archives
QUOTATIONS FROM HOUSE DOCUMENTS 118:
Number 539 Ethnology Bureau
19th Report 1898 Part 1.
56th Congress, 2nd Session (1900 to 1901)

Index - references to ATTA-KULLA-KULLA or Little Carpenter

Agreement with, for building of forts page 40

--- Attempts to bring peace by 42, 44

--- rescue of Captain Stuart by 44, page 203

TALIWA, Battle of pages 38,and 384

NANCY WARD , life of pages 203, 204

Rescue of Mrs Bean by page 490

warning to Americans by her page 47

BRIAN WARD, on battle of Taliwa page 385

MAP OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY BY JAMES MOONEY in 1900

1.showing limit of original Cherokee claims
2.showing Cherokee Boundary at Close of the Revolution
3.showing Cherokee Boundary at final cession

JOSEPH MARTIN ON CHEROKEE TEMPER IN 1786 page 63
on encroachments of Tennesseeans page 64
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on treaty signed by page 61
General Martin expedition against Cherokee under him 65
Martin, on expedition from Va through Cherokee country
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TENNESSEE: attempted purchase of Cherokee lands by 1807
Encroachments against Cherokee by page 64
Incorporation of, in "Territory of the U.S. south of the Ohio River page 68
--- Local legends of pages 412, 415
-- memorial to Congress by Tenn 76
--- Opposition to allotment project by 114
Production of GOLD in Tennessee 220, and 221
Removal of forts page 221
Treaty with the Cherokees page 63 and 64
see also Franklin, State of 339, 341 477-479

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FROM THE BOOK ENTITLED
"SPRINGPLACE MORAVIAN MISSION -CHEROKEE NATION"
AND THE WARD FAMILY OF THE CHEROKEE NATION
BY MURIEL H. WRIGHT
FROM THE GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF
MISS CLARA A. WARD AND OTHER SOURCES
COPYWIGHT, 1940 BY MURIEL H. WRIGHT
AND SOLD BY CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

THE PAGES QUOTED ARE 55 TO 89, T AT PART WHICH PERTAINS TOE THE WARD FAMILY, MOSTLY.

SOME OF THE INDEXES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
GENEALOGY, OF THE LOWRY FAMILY PAGES 81-86
GENEALOGY OF WARD FAMILY 86-89
GHIGUA OR BELOVED WOMAN, NANCY WARD 14-15-55, AND 56

SEQUOYAH,(GEORGE GUESS OR GIST) PAGES 19-23-27-29

QUOTATION FROM SPRINGPLACE MORAVIAN MISSION:

"IN 1764 JOHN (JACK) WARD, A NATIVE OF IRELAND, LEAVING THE SHIP ON WHICH HE HAD SAILED TO AMERICA, SET OUT FOR THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY. ARRIVING AT ECHOTA (WHICH WAS NEAR FORT LOUDOUN TENNESSEE) HE LEARNED THAT HIS FATHER, BRIAN WARD, FOR WHOM HE WAS SEEKING HAD SEPARATED FROM HIS CHEROKEE WIFE, NANCY WARD, AND NO LONGER LIVED IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY. (IN THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE CHEROKEE FORCES OF THE WAR CHIEF, OCONOSTOTA, AND THE CREEKS AT TALIWA, NORTHERN GEORGIA IN 1755 AN INCIDENT OCCURRED IMPORTANT IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHEROKEES: NANCY THE DAUGHTER OF CHIEF ATTAKULLACULLA'S SISTER OF THE WOLF CLAN, WAS THE WIFE OF THE WARRIOR? KINGFISHER, OF THE DEER CLAN. HAVING ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND TO HELP HIM DURING THE FIGHT WITH THE CREEKS SHE WAS LYING BACK OF A LOG CHEWING LEAD BULLETS TO MAKE THEM MORE EFFECTIVE IN RIFLE FIRE WHEN HE WAS KILLED IN THE BATTLE. INSTANTLY SEIZING HIS RIFLE SHE FOUGHT ON WITH HIS CHEROKEE COMRADES. FOR HER PART IN THE BATTLE, SHE WAS GIVEN A SLAVE FROM THE SPOILS OF WAR THUS BECOMING THE FIRST SLAVEHOLDER IN XX HER NATION. HER SECOND HUSBAND WAS BRIAN WARD. FROM THIS TIME SHE WAS KNOWN AS NANCY WARD.

NANCY WARD'S BRAVERY AND VALOR IN THE BATTLE AT TALIWA SUBSEQUENTLY WON HER THE ELECTION OF GHIGUA OR BELOVED WOMAN IN HER NATION. DURING THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SHE LIVED AT ECHOTA. LOYAL TO THE AMERICANS, SHE WARNED THE FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS OF ATTACKS PLANNED BY THE WARRIOR CHEROKEES AND AT ONE TIME SAVED THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN CAPTIVE, MRS. BEAN . THOUGH FAMOUS FOR HER GRACE AND POISE, NANCY WARD'S BUSINESS TALENT WON FOR HER WEALTH IN SLAVES AND STOCK. IT WAS SAID THAT SHE WAS THE FIRST TO INTRODUCE THE RAISING OF CATTLE INTO THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY. IN HER OLD AGE WHEN UNABLE TO ATTEND THE NATIONAL COUNCILS SHE SENT 7 HER WALKING CANE AND HER VOTE ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS. IN THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL AT AMOAH, MAY 6, 1817 SHE THUS VOTED THE RENUNCIATION OF HER [HIGH] OFFICE AS

THUS VOTED THE RENUNCIATION OF HER HIGH OFFICE AS BELOVED WOMAN IN FAVOR OF WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

NANCY WARD'S GIVEN NAME WAS NO DOUBT THE ANGLICIZED FORM OF HER CHEROKEE NAME NANYE'HI. THIS WAS AN OLD PERSONAL NAME AMONG THE CHEROKEE; SIGNIFYING " ONE WHO GOES ABOUT." FROM NUNNE'HI THE LEGENDARY NAME OF THE SPIRIT PEOPLE IN CHEROKEE MYTH.)

BRIAN WARD HAD SERVED IN THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE COLONIAL WARS IN AMERICA. HE WAS A DESCENDANT OF THE IRISH NOBILITY AND WAS A RELATIVE OF AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY, BY THE NAME OF WARD. WHEN HIS MILITARY SERVICE ENDED? HIS WIFE HAVING DIED IN IRELAND, BRIAN WARD BECAME A TRADER AMONG THE CHEROKEES. UNDER A TRIBAL LAW INSTITUTED AT AN EARLY DATE NO WHITE MAN COULD REMAIN PERMANENTLY IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY AND HAVE THE PROTECTION OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEFS UNLESS HE MARRIED INTO THE TRIBE AND MADE HIS HOME IN THE TRIBAL DOMAIN.

JOHN WARD FOUND HIS STEPMOTHER, NANCY WARD, THE MOST INFLUENTIAL WOMAN AMONG HER PEOPLE, THE CHEROKEES. SHE WAS WEALTHY IN HER OWN RIGHT AND WAS HIGHLY RESPECTED BOTH BY THEM AND THE AMERICANS, IN HER POSITION AS THE GHIGUA OR BELOVED WOMAN IN HER NATION
NATION. SHE HER FIRST HUSBAND (THE INDIAN WHO WAS KILLED IN THE
1755 BATTLE SPOKEN OF IN THIS CHAPTER) NAMED KINGFISHER? HAD TWO CHILDREN: CATHARINE AND FIVEKILLER.(QUESTION: WAS THIS CATHARINE THE PERSON WHO MARRIED HARLIN AND IS REFERRED TO IN THE LIST IN THE FRONT OF THIS VOLUME AS "CATY HARLIN") NANCY AND HER SECOND HUSBAND BRIAN WARD HAD ONE DAUGHTER: ELIZABETH WARD A HALF SISTER TO JOHN WARD. (IS THIS ELIZABETH WHO WAS THE WIFE AT ONE TIME OF THE NOTED ~~M~~ GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN INDIAN AGENT FOR TEN YEARS)?

JOHN REMAINED IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY AND MARRIED CATHARINE

M DANIEL BEST KNOWN IN HER FAMILY AS "KATIE.' SHE WAS THE 17 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER OF A SCOTCHMAN NAMED McDANIEL AND HIS FULLBLOOD CHEROKEE WIFE CALLED "GRANNY HOPPER (THE OLD ENGLISH RECORDS OF COLONIAL AUTHORITIES BEFORE 1765 REFERRED TO THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF OR "EMPEROR" OF THE CHEROKEES AS "OLD HOP". HIS CHEROKEE NAME WAS SOMETIMES SPELLED KANAGATUCKO, IN THE RECORDS. ONE AUTHORITATIVE WRITER CONCERNING THE CHEROKEES HAS STATED THAT THIS NAME WAS A COMBINATION WITH THE CHEROKEE WORD "OKCU" (OR U'GUKU) MEANING "OWL." A HIGH TITLE IN THE OLD TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

JAMES WARD SR.

JAMES WARD SR. WAS BORN ON OCTOBER 22, 1785 THE OLDEST SON OF JOHN AND CATHARINE (KATIE) WARD. THIS PERIOD WAS A DANGEROUS TIME. CHEROKEE WARRIORS WERE PROVOCKED INTO RAIDING THE SETTLEMENTS IN TENNESSEE. AMERICAN VOLUNTEER TROOPS UNDER ROBERTSON AND SEVIER DESTROYED CHEROKEE. "TOWNS" AND PROPERTY.

ONE EARLY DAY WRITER ON THE CHEROKEES GAVE THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION ILLUSTRATING THE CRUEL REPRISALS ON THE FRONTIER AT THAT TIME:

"THE CHEROKEE CHIEF OCONOSTOTA, RESIGNED THE CHIEFTAINSEY ON ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE IN 1782, AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY TASSEL. OCONOSTOTA, OR "GROUND HOG SAUSAGE" AS HIS NAME WAS TRANSLATED, DIED IN 1785. TASSEL WAS A WELL KNOWN FRIEND OF THE WHITES. IN 1788 HE WAS INVITED TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR JAMES HUBBERT. HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND VISITED THE HEADQUARTERS WITH HIS SON AND TWO MEMBERS OF HIS TRIBE. AS SOON AS THEY WERE WITHIN HIS LINES HUBBERT HAD THEM CONVEYED TO A VACANT HOUSE AND PLACING A TOMAHAWK IN THE HANDS OF A YOUNG MAN WHOSE PARENTS HAD BEEN KILLED BY A MARAUDING BAND OF CHEROKEES TOLD HIM TO KILL ALL OF THE VISITING CHEROKEES CHEROKEES WHICH HE DID WHILE THE MAJOR STOOD GUARD AT THE DOOR."

THIS WAS THE ONLY INSTANCE OF A HEAD CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES BEING KILLED OR MURDERED EXCEPT ONE TIME IN THE CASE OF A TEXAS CHEROKEE CHIEF.

SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY WERE SCOTCH: IRISH: GERMAN AND ENGLISH SETTLERS WHO HAD MARRIED INTO THE TRIBE AS HAD McDANIEL: ADAIR. JOHN WARD: CLEMENT VANN: DANIEL ROSS: GEORGE LOWRY AND OTHERS.

JAMES WARD'S CHARACTER AND ABILITY PROVED THAT HE HAD INHERITED THE HADY SPIRIT OF HIS FATHER AND MOTHER. IN HIS MATURE YEARS HE SETTLED IN GEORGIA WHERE HE BECAME A RESPECT PLANTATION OWNER. HIS FIRST WIFE: SARAH REDDING DIED SOON AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE. HIS SECOND WIFE WAS LUCY HAINY AND THEY WERE THE PARENTS OF TEN CHILDREN:

JAMES WARD SR. MOVED TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY DURING THE TIME OF THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES FROM GEORGIA. HIS BUSINESS AFFAIRS HAD PROSPERED. HE WAS THE OWNER OF EXTENSIVE LANTATIONS AND MANY SLAVES. ARRIVING IN THE TERRITORY HE SELECTED A FAVORABLE LOCATION FOR HIS NEW PLANTATION HOME AND WAS PROSPERING AGAIN IN THE NATION WEST? BEFORE MANY SEASONS. THE WARD FAMILY BIBLE RECORDED HIS DEATH MAY 20, 1859 IN THE 74TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. I AM PREPARED TO DIE".

JAMES WARD. JR. WAS BORN 11-15-1826 THE SON AND NAMESAKE OF JAMES WARD SR. AND HIS WIFE LUCY HAINY. THE SON WAS ONLY A LAD WHEN THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF THE "TRAIN OF TEARS" OCCURRED: THE CHEROKEES HAVING BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOME AT THE POINTS OF SOLDIERS' BAYONETS. MOST OF THE EMIGRANTS WERE FULL BLOODS THOUGH MANY HUNDREDS WERE OF A SMALL DEGREE OF CHEROKEE BLOOD EVEN MORE LOYAL IF WORDS CAN DESCRIBE THEIR FEELINGS, TO THEIR INDIAN FRIENDS. KINSMEN AND NATION.

AS A YOUTH JAMES WAS GIVEN EVERY ADVANTAGE OF SCHOOLING AFFORDED IN THE UNSETTLED CONDITIONS OF EARLY DAYS IN THE WEST. WHEN HE REACHED HIS

MAJORITY: HIS FATHER OFFERED TO GIVE HIM SOME SLAVES AND ESTALLISH HIM THAT HE MIGHT MAKE HIS OWN LIVING. "FATHER I WISH YOU WOULD M GIVE ME THE MONEY INSTEAD REPLIED JAMES. " I WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE. I SHOULD LIKE TO PREPARE IN MY STUDIES AT DWIGHT AND THEN GO TO DARTMOUTH COLLEGE".

GREATLY PLEASED WITH HIS SON: MR. WARD FURNISHEDHIM WITH THE NECESSARY MONEY AND SENT HIM OFF TO DWIGHT MISSION. AT THATTIME: DWIGHT OFFERED SCHOOLING IN THE ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDIES. MOVED WEST FROM ITS ORIGINAL SITE IN ARKANSAS BY THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS THIS PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL WAS ATTENDED BY YOUTHS OF LEADING CHEROKEE FAMILIES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSES FOR BOARD AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES. THROUGH THE INTEREST AND INFLUENCE OF REV WORCESTER WILLEY SUPERINTENDENT OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ATTENDING IN 1852-1853. ON ACCOUNT OF INCREASING ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN THE NORTH SOUTHERN BOYS WHOSE FAMILIES WERE SLAVE OWNERS BEGAN LEAVING THE NORTHERN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

(THE PICTURE OF JAMES WARD JR) IS ON PAGE 59)

AFTER RETURNING TO THE CHEROKEE NATION JAMES WARD JR. THE HANDSOME FAIR HAIRED YOUNG CHEROKEE MARRIED MISS ESTHER HOYT ALSO K& OF CHEROKEE DESCENT A TEACHER AT PARK HILL. SHE WAS OF DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY ON BOTH SIDES OF HER FAMILY. HER PATERNAL GRANDFATHER WAS REV. ARD HOYT MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD TO THE CHEROKEES. HER MATERNAL GRAND FATHER WAS MAJOR GEORGE LOWRY. VETERAN LEADER AND ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

MAJOOR GEORGE LOWRY

MAJOR GEORGE LOWRY WAS BORN 1770 THE SECOND OF SEVEN CHILDREN OF GEORGE LOWRY SR. A NATIVE OF SCOTLAND AND NANCY THE FULL BLOOD CHEROKEE DAUGHTER OF U.-LU-TSA (SHE'S COME). THE CHEROKEE NAME OF GEORGE JR. WAS AGI'LI (HE IS RISING) THE CONTRACTION OF AN OLD CHEROKEE NAME

AGIN-AGILI (RISING FAWN).

MAJOR LOWRY WAS ONE OF THE GREAT LEADERS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION DURING THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF ITS DEVELOPMENT AS A REPUBLIF THIRTY YEARS THAT SAW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT : ITS IMIGRATION TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND ITS FOUNDING AS A NATION WEST. FOR MANY YEARS UP TO ABOUT 1820 HE WAS TOWN CHIEF OF WILLSTOWN: CHEROKEE NATION IN EASTERN ALABAMA A POSITION THAT WAS HEREDITARY UNDER THE OLD TRIBAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

HE SIGNED HIS NAME TO MANY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS IN CHEROKEE HISTORY. ONE OF THESE WAS THE COMPACT NEGOTIATED AROUND THE "GREAT COUNCIL FIRE" AT TAHLEQUAH IN THE SUMMER OF 1843, ESTABLISHING LASTING "PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP". AND SIGNED BY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHEROKEE. K CREEKS AND OSAGES. THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN AS A LAW OF THE CHEROKEE NATION. IT MARKED A MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY OF THESE 3 GREAT INDIAN NATIONS THAT HAD BEEN LONG BEEN ENEMIES AND FOUGHT MANY BATTLES WITH ONE ANOTHER UNDER THEIR ANCIENT TRIBAL REGIMES. THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THIS MEASURE WAS LARGELY DUE TO THE INFLUENCE AND EFFORTS OF MAJOR LOWRY DURING THE NOTED INTERTRIBAL COUNCIL AT TAHLEQUAH. ELECTED MASTER OF CEREMONIES THIS VENERABLE LEADER? AT THAT TIME 73 YEARS OLD. EXPLAINED THE SYMBOLISM OF THE WAMPUM PIPE AND TOBACCO USED IN THE OLD INDIAN PEACE COUNCILS. THE THRONG OF MORE THAN FOUR THOUSAND INDIANS MANY OF THEM THE OFFICIAL DELEGATES OF 21 NATIONS AND TRIBES WAS THE LARGEST CONVENED IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF TAXLEQUAH AND DID MUCH TO PROMOTE FRIENDLY ACQUAINTANCE AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

WILLIAM P. ROSS CHEROKEE LEADER AND EDITOR OF "THE CHEROKEE ADVOCATE." PUBLISHED AT TAHLEQUAH WROTE THE FOLLOWING TRIBUTE TO HIS LIFELONG FRIEND AND COMPATRIOT MAJOR GEORGE LOWRY:

2 "THE GREATNESS OF MAJOR LOWRY WAS NOT OF THAT TYPE OF HEROISM THAT FLASHING LIKE THE METEOR OR LIKE THE GLOWING COMET, CHALLENGES ADMIRATION FOR SOME INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF PROWESS OR SKILLFUL MANIPULATION OF SOME STIRRING EVENT TO WEAVE FROM NECESSITIES OF MANY GARLANDS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL BROW BUT HIS APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A LIFE OF UNWAVERING DEVOTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF RECITUDE AND TRUTH? HE WAS NOTED FOR TRUTHFULNESS; HIS WORD ESTEEMED GOOD AS HIS OATH: HIS PROMISE EQUAL TO HIS BOND. PHYSICALLY HE WAS TALL: WELL DEVELOPED AND OF DIGNIFIED CARRIAGE. AN APPROACHABLE MAN EVEN BY CHILDREN: AND YET NOT A MAN LIKELY TO BE TREATED WITH DISRESPECT BY ANY. NOT PERFECTLY FREE IN THE USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HE HAD NO SUPERIOR IN THE USE OF HIS OWN. HIS DICTION WAS CONSIDERED THE BEST ALWAYS CLEAR AND FREE FROM AMBIGUITIES. HIS PUBLIC CAREER RUNS THROUGH THE MOST EVENTFUL HISTORY OF THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE COSTUME AND HABITS OF CIVILIZED LIFE DOWN TO THE PERIOD OF HIS DEATH ON OCTOBER 20TH 1852.

"BEFORE HE HAD REACHED THE YEARS OF MATURITY, HE WAS EMPLOYED BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO CARRY A DISPATCH TO A COMMANDER IN CANADA WHICH HE ACCOMPLISHED; TRAVERSING THAT THEN VAST WILDERSNESS ON FOOT ; SUCCESSFULLY ELUDING ALL ENEMIES BOTH GOING AND RETURNING.

"THE TITLE OF MAJOR WAS NOT MERELY AN HONORARY ONE; BUT ONE GAINED BY FAITHFUL MILITARY SERVICE UNDER GENERAB JACKSON? FURING THE WAR OF 1812. AT THAT TIME HE LIVED NORTH IN TENNESSEE ON BATTLE CREEK; OR NICCOJACK COVE.....SEVERAL OF HIS CHILDREN ATTENDED THE MISSION SCHOOL AT BRAINERD AND HE AND HIS WIFE LUCY BENGE WERE EARLY MEMBERS OF THE MISSION CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN). ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WILLSTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HE WAS INSTALLED ONE OF THE RULING ELDESRS, AN OFFICE HE SUSTAINED WITH ZEAL AND FIDELITY UNTIL THE REMOVAL OF THE PEOPLE WEST IN 1838 TO 1'#(. AFTER THE REMOVAL THE CHURCHES HAVING BEEN REORGANIZED AS CONGRESSIONAL CHURCHES HE WAS CHOSEN ONE OF THE DEACONS OF THE PARK HILL

CHURCH , WHICH POSITION HE HELD AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.

"MAJOR LOWRY WAS EVER AN ACTIVE FRIEND OF, AND EARNEST CO-WORKER WITH, MISSIONARIES. ESPECIALLY WERE HIS SERVICE INVALUABLE AS AN INTERPRETER... THE BIBLE WAS HIS CONSTANT STUDY. THE PROPHECIES OF ISAIAH WERE GREATLY ADMIRED AND PORTIONS WERE TRANSLATED BY HIM INTO INTO THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE.

"AFTER THE DEATH OF PRINCIPAL CHIEF HICKS, IT WAS DESIRED BY MANY TO PLACE HIM IN THAT POSITION, BUT HE MAGNANIMOUSLY DECLINED IN FAVOR OF ONE DEEMED MORE COMPETENT IN MANY RESPECTS TO FILL THE OFFICE AND WAS PLACED IN THE SECOND POSITION THAT OF ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CHIEF AND EXECUTIVE ADVISER. IN THIS CAPACITY HE SERVED HIS NATION FOR MOST OF THE TIME DURING THIRTY YEARS, FREQUENTLY SERVING AS PRINCIPAL CHIEF AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF.

" THE NATIONAL COUNCIL WHICH WAS IN SESSION AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, DEMANDED THE CHIEF MOURNER'S PLACE. HIS REMAINS WERE TAKEN FROM HIS RESIDENCE TO THE CAPITAL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, WHERE BY INVITATION OF THE COUNCIL, REV S A WORCESTER DELIVERED A FUNERAL DISCOURSE IN THE PRESENCE OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS AND MANY CITIZENS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION. THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE DECEASED WAS HELD BY THE PASTOR, THE VETERAN MISSIONARY WORCESTER, WHO KNEW HIM WELL FOR SO MANY YEARS, AND SO LITTLE DISPOSED TO FLATTERY, MIGHT BE IN SOME MEASURE JUDGED BY THE TEXT SELECTED AS THE THEME OF HIS REMARKS ON THAT OCCASION-- "AND HE DID THAT WHICH WAS RIGHT IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD." HIS REMAINS REST IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT TAHLEQUAH MARKED BY AN APPROPRIATE BUT UNPRETENTIOUS MONUMENT.

THIS MOMUMENT BEARS THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS ON FOUR SIDES:

"GEORGE LOWERY, BORN AT TAHSKEEGEE ON TENNESSEE RIVER ABOUT 1770. DIED OCTOBER 20, 1852 AGE 82 YEARS.

"ERECTED BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

"MANY YEARS MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. RULING ELDER OF THE CHURCH AT WILLSTOWN, DEACON OF THE CHURCH AT PARK HILL. HE FULFILLED THE DUTIES OF EVERY OFFICE WELL. AN HONEST MAN. A R SPOTLESS PATRIOT A DEVOTED CHRISTIAN.

"VISITED PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AS A DELEGATE FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION 1791 OR 1792. CAPTAIN OF THE LIGHTHORSE 1810. MEMBER OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF 1814. ONE OF THE DELEGATION WHO NEGOTIATED THE TREATY OF 1819. MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE WHO FORMED THE CONSTITUTION OF 1827. ALSO THAT OF 1839. ELECTED ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CHIEF 1828 AND OFTEN AFTERWARDS. AT HIS DEATH A MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FILLED VARIOUS OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES."

LYDIA LOWERY (LOWRY)

IN THE SUMMER OF 1816, WHILE ON A VISIT TO WASHING IN THE INTERESTS OF HIS PEOPLE, CHIEF GEORGE LOWRY OF WILLSTOWN, MET AND CONVERSED WITH REVEREDD CYRUS KINGSBURY APPOINTED BY THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS (PRESBYTERIAN DUTCH REFORMED CONGREGATIONAL) TO BEGIN A MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES. AS A RESULT, A LIFELONG FRIENDSHIP WAS ESTABLISHED AND THE FIRST MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD WAS PLANTED AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THIS EAST SIDE OF CHICKAMAUGA CREEK IN EASTEN TENNESSEE, TWO MILES FROM THE GEORGIA LINE. FROM ITS FOUNDING IN 1817, BRAINERD FLOURISHED AS THE LARGEST MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AMONG THE SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS, NOTED FOR ITS SCHOOL AND ITS WIDE INFLUENCE FOR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION. IN KEEPING WITH THE SPIRIT OF BOTH INSTITUTIONS THE MISSIONARIES AT BRAINERD HELD

THE MORAVIAN BRETHREN IN CLOSE FRIENDSHIP AND OFTEN VISITED SPRINGPLACE.

AN OLD RECORD OF BRAINERD MAKES SPECIAL MENTION OF "LYDIA LOWRY, THE PIOUS AND INTELLIGENT DAUGHTER" OF CHIEF GEORGE LOWRY AND HIS WIFE LUCY BENGE LOWRY. LYDIA WAS 16 WHEN SHE JOINED THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND WAS BAPTISED AT BRAINERD ON JAN 31 1819. SOON AFTERWARD IN A DREAM, THOUGHTS XCA E TO HER SO CLEARLY IN BEAUTIFUL WORDS THAT UPON RISING THE NEXT MORNING SHE WROTE THEM DOWN AS THE FIRST HYMN BY A CHEROKEE.

IN FEBRUARY 1820 LYDIA WAS MARRIED TO MILO HOYT, A FORMER STUDENT AT PRINCETON AND THE SON OF REV. ARD HOYT, MISSIONARY AT BRAINERD. EARLY THAT S+R SPRING THROUGHT THE EARNEST REQUEST OF JOHN ROSS A SCHOOL WAS WAS ESTABLISHED AT WILLSTOWN ON THE CATOOGA RIVER IN EASTERN ALABAMA. ON APRIL 3, MILO AND LYDIA HOYT SET OUT FROM BRAINERD TRAVELING THE 50 MILES JOURNEY OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND SOUTH TO LYDIA'S OLD HOME AND THE NEW MISSION STATION , MILO TO BE EMPLOYED AS TEACHER. THEIR FIRST RESIDENCE WAS A SMALL LOG CABIN NEAR WHICH THE CHEROKEE IMMEDIATELY BEGAN TO BUILD THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

SOME YEARS LATER, MILO HOYT STUDIED TO BE A PHYSICIAN AND IN HIS PROFESSION SERVED IN THE UNION BRIGADE, UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL WM A PHILLIPS, EARLY IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. MANY DESCENDANTS OF 3 HOYT BROTHERS WHO HAD COME FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA IN COLONIAL TIMES ROSE TO POSITIONS OF PROMINENCE, SOME SERVING AS OFFICIALS IN THE STATES.

REV ARD HOYT WAS PASTOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT WILKESBARRE PENNSYLVANIA WHEN HE VOLUNTEERED FOR MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE CHEROKEES 1817 ARRIVING A T BRAINERD THE NEXT YEAR. HE WAS BORN AT DANBURY CONNECTICUT OCT 23 1770. MRS HOYT (ESTHER BOOTH) WAS BORN AT SOUTHBURY CONNECTICUT JAN 18 1774. REV HOYT DIED AT WILLSTOWN

FEB 18 1828. MRS ARD HOYT CONTINUED IN THE MISSION SERVICE UNTIL 1834. ESTHER HOYT WAS BORN AT WILLSTOWN MARCH 18 1826, THE DAUGHTER OF DR. MILO AND LYDIA (LOWRY) HOYT. AS A CHILD SHE KNEW THE TRAGIC DAYS OF HER PEOPLE LEAVING THEIR HOMELANDS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. SHE ALSO KNEW THE INSPIRATION AND THE JOY OF LIVING IN THE NEW COUNTRY OF THE CHEROKEES IN THE WEST. THE ACTIVITIES OF HER VENERABLE GRAND FATHER: MAJOR LOWRY IN THE AFFIARS OF THE NATION WERE HER INTEREST AND HER LIFE AS A YOUNG GIRL. IN KEEPING WITH THE IDEALS AND THE CHARACTER OF HER FAMILY SHE TOO MADE HER CONTRIBUTION IN SERVICE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION. AS A YOUNG WOMAN SHE TAUGHT IN THE PARK HILL MISSION WHOSE SUPERINTENDENT WAS THE NOTED REV SAMUEL A. WORCESTER? X VETERAN MISSIONARY TO THE CHEROKEES.

AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE ON FEB 9 1854 JAMES AND ESTHER (HOYT) WARD MADE THEIR FIRST HOME AT BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE IN THE NIGHBORHOOD OF CANAAN MISSION. THOUGH JAMES WAS A METHODIST AND HIS WIFE A PRESBYTERIAN? THEY HAD MANY LIFELONG FRIENDS AMONG THE MORAVIAN CHURCH MEMBERS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HAD DIVIDED ALONG SECTIONAL LINES, OVER THE SLAVERY QUESTION, IN 1845 AND A SIMILAR MOVE THREATENED THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERIOUSLY HAMPERING THE WORK OF THESE GREAT RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. IN APRIL 1858 MR AND MRS WARD JOINED THE MORAVIAN CHURCH. SOON AFTERWARD THE SOCIETY AT SALEM. N.C. APPOINTED HIM ASSISTANT MISSIONARY TO REV GILBERT BISHOP AT NEW SPRINGPLACE. HAVING TAUGHT SUCCESSFULLY IN THE CHEROKEE SCHOOLS, BROTHER WARD SERVED AS THE TEACHER OF THE SCHOOL AT THE MISSION STATION. OF HIS ABILITY AND CHARACTER. REV BISHOP LATER WROTE IN PRAISE: "HE WAS WELL FITTED FOR HIS DUTIES AS A TEACHER AND ZEALOUS IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE SAME: AS A CHRISTIAN HE SET A GOOD EXAMPLE

TO HIS PEOPLE AND AS MY ASSOCIATE HE WAS AFFABLE AND FRIENDLY."

FROM 1858 MR AND MRS WARD MADE NEW SPRINGPLACE THEIR HOME. (ABOUT 1856 JAMES WARD JOINED THE MASONIC LODGE AT MAYSVILLE ARKANSAS AS A CHARTER MEMBER). AS A MEMBER OF A SOUTHERN FAMILY JAMES WARD'S SYMPATHIES WERE WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES. HE REMAINED FAITHFUL TO THE TRUST IMPOSED IN HIM AS A MISSIONARY OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH WHICH HAD ALWAYS OPPOSED PARTICIPATION OF ITS MEMBERS IN WAR AND HAD TAKEN A NEUTRAL POSITION IN VIEW OF THE IMPENDING CONFLICT. IT TOOK BRAVERY AND COURAGE FOR JAMES WARD TO REMAIN CARRYING ON HIS PROFESSION AND SPREADING CHIRSTIAN FAITH IN THE COMMUNITY AT SPRINGPLACE. BEING CHEROKEE AND NATURALLY SYMPATHETIC WITH THEIR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS THE BITTER STRIFE THAT SUNDERED THE CHEROKEE NATION FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR WAS ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS FOR MR. WARD AND HIS WIFE.

** *** (OMMITTIN SOME PARAGRAPHS ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR)

DURING THIS HAZARDOUS TIME JAMES WARD REMAINED STEADILY AT HIS POST AS ASSISTANT MISSIONARY AT NEW SPRINGPLACE. HE AND HIS WIFE WERE NOW THE PARENTS OF FIVE CHILDREN. DARIUS/ WARD. LYDIA WARD: CLARA WARD AND INFANT W TWINS: HENRY WARD AND WM WARD.

ONE DAY IN AUGUST AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK THRESHING WHEAT BY TRAMPING IT THE OLD METHOD OF DRIVING HORESES OVER IT THE COLORED MAN HIRED TURNED THE HORSES INTO THE PASTURE. AT THAT MOMENT FOUR CHEROKEE PINS RODE UP TO HIM. HAVING ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR JAMES WARD TO KILL HIM FOR HIS CONFEDERATE SYMPATHIES: THEY CAUGHT TWO OF THE BEST HORSES IN THE PASTURE AND RODE OFF WITH THEM. MUCH ALARMED BROTHER BISHOP URGED MR

WARD TO HITCH UP A TEAM AND THE WAGON AND TAKE HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN TO SAFETY AT SILOAM SPRINGS ABOUT 15 MILES EAST ACROSS THE ARKANSAS LINE WHERE THE YOUNG BROTHER'S RELATIVES LIVED. HE SAID THAT HE WAS NOT AFRAID AND THAT HE WOULD REMAIN TO HELP BROTHER BISHOP AND HIS FAMILY IN CASE OF TROUBLE. A WEEK LATER THE FOUR OTHER WORK HORSES WERE STOLEN. BISHOP'S 13 YEAR OLD SON EDWIN ASKED THE COLORED MAN TO LOAN HIS OWN HORSE TO MRL WARD THAT HE MIGHT MAKE UP A TEAM WITH HIS SADDLE HORSE AND TAKE MRS. WARD AND THE CHILDREN TO SAFETY. THOROUGHLY FRIGHTENED BY THE THREAT OF THE "PINS" WHO SAID THAT THEY WOULD KILL HIM IF HE TOLD THEIR INTENTIONS AGAINST JAMES WARD THE COLORED MAN FLATLY REFUSED THE REQUEST.

TOWARD EVENING SEPT 2, 1862 MR. WARD SADDLED UP HIS HORSE AS USUAL TO RIDE OUT AND BRING IN THE MILK COWS. HIS 7 YEAR OLD SON DARIUS WARD BEGGED TO GO WITH HIM BUT WAS TOLD THAT HE COULD NOT THAT EVENING. DARIUS WARD WATCHED HIS FATHER STAND LISTENING NEARLY A MINUTE BY HIS HORSE. THEN QUICKLY VAULTING INTO THE SADDLE? WARD RODE OFF TOWARD THE CREEK AT A BRISK TROT. HE HAD HARDLY GONE OUT OF SIGHT WHEN A VOLLEY OF SHOTS SOUNDED THROUGH THE WOODS DOWN BY THE CREEK.

LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES LATER A PARTY OF 20 OR 30 CHEROKEE PINS, WITH THEIR FACES PAINTED TO DISGUISE THEMSELVES SURROUNDED JAMES WARD'S HOUSE. WHILE HIS FRIGHTENED FAMILY HUDDLED TOGETHER ON THE PORCH THE INDIANS LED BY ONE WHO SEEMED TO KNOW THE PREMISES PROCEEDED TO ROB THE HOUSE. DARIUS WARD RECOGNIZED THE VOICE OF THE LEADER AND TOLD HIS MOTHER THAT HE WAS JESSE HENRY. SHE IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED HIM. JESSE HENRY HAD OFTEN STAYED AT THE WARD'S HOME AND WAS FAMILAR WITH THE HOUSE AND PREMISES. IN ABOUT 1871 HE DIED IT WAS SAID OF REMORSE FOR THE DEATH OF JAMES WARD.

HAVING MADE CONFESSION OF HIS PART IN THE TRAGEDY AT SPRINGPLACE TO JOHN B JONES THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY. AFTER THE WAR JESSEE HENRY BECAME A PREACHER IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH AND WAS A MEMBER OF THE CHEROKEE NATIONAL COUNCIL AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.)

WHEN THE LEADER HAD TAKEN ALL HE WANTED HE CAME TO THE DOOR AND SPOKE IN CHEROKEE TO MRS. WARD TELLING HER TO GET READY TO GO WITH HIS MEN. SHE SOON ACCOMPANIED THEM AWAY FROM HER HOME? CARRYING HER INFANT TWINS IN HER ARMS. SHE HAD BEEN REFUSED THE PRIVILEGE OF TAKING LUCINDA . THE COLORED MAID TO HELP HER. BROTHER BISHOP WAS ALSO TAKEN PRISONER WITH THE PROMISE THAT HE WOULD SOON BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO HIS FAMILY.

RIDING HORSEBACK MRS. WARD AND MR. BISHOP WERE TAKEN AWAY ARRIVING AFTER NIGHTFALL AT A POINT ABOUT SEVEN MILES FROM NEW SPRINGPLACE WHERE A FEDERAL OFFICER A WHITE MAN AWAITED THEM AND HIS CHEROKEE SCOUTS. SOME THREE WEEKS LATER. THE MORAVIAN A CHURCH PAPER IN THE STATES PUBLISHED A LETTER DATED SEPT 8, FROM REV GILBERT BISHOP AT FORT SCOTT KANSAS TELLING HIS STORY OF THETRAGEDY AT SPRINGPLACE AND THE DISTRESSING CONDITIONS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION. THE LETTER READ:

" I HAVE BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE MY POST OF SPRINGPLACE ABOUT 75 MILES DISTANT.

"ON THE 2 SEPT A FEW HOURS BEFORE DARK A COMMAND OF FEDERAL CHEROKEES RODE UP AND REQUESTED ME TO GO WITH THEM . ABOUT 7 MILES TO WHERE A WHITE OFFICER OVER THEM WAS AWAITING ME TO SPEAK WITH ME. - MRS. WARD WAS ALSO REQUIRED TO GO.

"SEVERAL GUNSHOTS WHICH WERE FIRED BEFORE THE MEN RODE UP, CONVINCED ME THAT THAT MR. WARD MY ASSOCIATE MUST PROBABLY BE KILLED AND BY THE NEXT MORNING A FRIEND DISCLOSED TO ME THAT HE WAS

KILLED.' OUR POOR BROTHER FELL THUS AT HIS POST AND SHOULD BE HONORED IN THAT HE WISHED TO SHARE THE COMMON DANGER WITH ME. BY THE MERCY OF GOD, THROUGH THE FAVOR OF THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE WHO WOULD NOT HA HARM THEIR WHITE MISSIONARY THEY CARRIED ME OFF TO PUT ME IN SAFETY. ***WHEN I LEFT IT WAS THOUGHT I COULD RETURNE AGAIN BUT THE OFFICER F FORBID IT, ON THE GROUND OF THE SAFETY OF THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO WERE CONGREGATED IN GREAT NUMBERS WHERE WHEN I WAS TAKEN.

"SISTER BISHOP AND ALL THE CHILDREN WITH MRS. WARD ARE YET, I HOPE AT SPRINGPLACE. MY REQUEST TO M SR. WARD WAS THAT SHE SHOULD MOVE INTO THE HOUSE WITH SR. BISHOP AND NOT LEAVE THE PLACE TILL I COULD COME TO THEIR RELIEF WHICH I HOPE TO DO? WHEN THE REGIMENTS MOVE SOUTH AGAIN AS IS EXPECTED IN A FEW WEEKS.

"THEY HAVE ENOUGH FLOUR AND MEAL FOR A FEW WEEKS IF IT IS NOT TAKEN FROM THEM. I SEE NO PROSPECT OF OUR REMAINING AT OUR POST BUT SHAL BE GUIDED BY CIRCUMSTANCES DIRECTING US TO ASSCERTAIN THE WILL OF THE LORD. "WITH THE ARMIES OCCUPYING AND CONSUMING THE COUNTRY IT CAN HARDLY FAIL TO BRING ON A FAMINE BY WINTER AND SPRING AND I CANNOT CONSENT TO LET MY FAMILY BE LED ABOUT IN CAMP AS FUGITIVES.

"BETWEEN THE ARMIES ABOUT SPRINGPLACE AND TAHLEQUAH THE COUNTRY IS ALREADY NEARLY LAID WASTE. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN COMING OR ALREADY HERE? AND THE GOVERNMENT HAS TO FEED AND SUSTAIN THEM."

AS FOR THE TRAGIC EXPERIENCES OF MRS. WARD THE STORY OF HIS BRAVE BRAVE AND COURAGEOUS CHEROKEE MOTHER SHOULD BERANKED WITH THOSE OF THE GREATEST HEROES OF HER NATION.

LEAVING THE FEDERAL ENCAMPMENT MRS. WARD WAS CONDUCTED BY THE CHEROKEE SCOUTS TO A POINT ABOUT 20 MILES FROM NEW SPRINGPLACE. HERE SHE WAS LEFT ALONE IN THE WILDERNESS WITH HER BABES IN HER ARMS.

WITHOUT FOOD OR HELP OF ANY KIND, SHE MANAGED TO MAKE HER WAY ON FOOT CARRYING THE TWO FOUR MONTHS OLD INFANTS AND FINALLY STUMBLED INTO HER HOME ALMOST DEAD. SHE HAD BEEN AWAY ALL THE NIGHT OF SEPT 2ND, THE NEXT DAY AND THAT NIGHT AND WELL UP INTO THE DAY OF SEPT $. SHE REPO REPORTED THAT BROTHER BISHOP WAS IN THE GUARD TENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

THOUGH JAMES WARD'S DEATH WAS STRONGLY SUSPECTED THERE HAD BEEN NO EFFORT TO SEARCH FOR HIM. THERE WERE NO MEN TOLK AT SPRINGPLACE AND ONE COULD ONLY REMAIN NEXT THE HOUSE IN THESE DANGEROUS HOURS. FEELING CERTAIN THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN KILLED. MRS. WARD ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. BISHOP AND EDWIN SET OUT TO SEARCH FOR MR. WARD'S REMAINS, SOME HOURS AFTER HER RETURN. ON THE BANK OF THE CREEK HIS BUNCH OF KEYS WAS DISCOVERED. NEAR AT HAND WHERE THE UNDERBRUSH WAS BEATEN DOWN. EDWIN FOUND THE SKELETON SCATTERED ABOUT WITH THE LEGS STILL ENCASED IN BOOTS THE FLESH OF THE BODY HAVING BEEN DEVOURED BY BUZZARDS AND HOGS AND WOLVES. EDWIN RAN BACK TO HIS HOUSE AND SOON RETURNED TO THE FATAL SPOT WITH A BOX AND A WHEELBARROW. AFTER THE REMAINS THAT COULD BE FOUND WERE PLACED IN THE BOX IT WAS NAILED SHUT. THEN ALMOST ALMOST OVERCOME WITH GRIEF AND FATIGUE ESTHER WARD RETURNED HOME. MRS BISHOP WALKING SADLY AT HER SIDE AND EDWIN PUSHING THE LOADED WHEELBARROW. LATE THAT SAME EVENING HE WENT ALONE TO THE CEMETERY SOME DISTANE AWAY AND BEGAN DIGGING THE GRAVE. MRS BISHOP READ THE FUNERAL SERVICE AND PRAYER WAS OFFERED FOR THE SOUL OF JAMES WARD.

KNOWING THE DANGER OF REMAINING AT NEW SPRINGPLACE MRS. WARD AND MRS. BISHOP DECIDED TO LEAVE WITH THEIR CHILDREN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR SILOAM SPRINGS ARKANSAS. MANY YEARS AFTERWARD EDWIN BISHOP WROTE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THEIR JOURNEY:

"WE MADE HILDEBRANDT'S MILL THE FIRST DAY AND STAYED THERE OVER NIGHT THERE WAS AN EMPTY HOUSE RECENTLY VACATED WHICH WE USED FOR A TEMPORARY LODGING. THE NEXT MORNING AS WE LEFT THE SMALL SETTLEMENT

MR. HILDEBRANT GAVE US A HUNDRED POUND SACK OF FLOUR. THIS WE COULD NOT PAY FOR AT THE MOMENT BUT THE MILLER WAS SURE THAT MY FATHER WOULD PAY HIM WHENEVER HE COULD

" WE MADE AS MUCH HASTE AS POSSIBLE FOR WE HOPED TO MAKE SILOAM SPRINGS BY NIGHTFALL. FOR A MILE OR TWO OUTSIDE OF HILDEBRANT'S MILL OUR WAY WAS UPHIL . OUR OXEN TEAM WAS STRONG AND FAITHFUL WITH A NEVER FALTERING TREAD. THESE OXEN WERE THE ONLY LIVESTOCK WE HAD BEEN ABLE TO BRING WITH US.

"AS WE TOPPED THE RISE WE NOTICED SOME RIDERS COMIPNG TOWARD US FROM SILOAM SPRINGS. IT WAS A GROUP OF TEN OF TWELVE MEN FROM THE SPRINGS SPRINGS WHO HAD HEARD OF MR. WARD'S DEATH AND WERE COMING TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER. THEY WERE ALL SOUTHERNERS AND HARD MEN, WHO THOUGH THAT THERE HAD A BEEN SOME UNDERHANDED WORK AFOTOT FOR MY FATHER HAD NOT BEEN KILLED AND YET THEY HAD KILLED MR. WARD. ALSO THEY KNEW THAT MY FATHER CAME FROM THE STATE OF PENNA. AND THOUGH HE NEVER HAD MENTIONED IT, THEY KNEW QUITE WELL THAT HE AIDED ~~WITH~~ SIDED WITH THE NORTH. HOWEVER MRS WARD TOOK UP OUR DEFENSE AND SAID THAT FATHER HAD WARNED HER HUSBAND TO LEAVE AND GO TO SILOAM SPRINGS. WITH THIS BODYGUARD WE REACHED THE SPRINGS WITHOUT ANY OTHER MISFORTUNE." * * * * * * * *

(SOME PAGES OMITTED)

PAGE 75 OF BOOK DARIUS E. WARD WAS BORN AT BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE NO 23 1854 THE ELDEST SON OF JAMES AND ESTHER (HOYT) WARD. DARIUS' CHEROKEE NAME WAS "KEE-TO-WHA-GI". THE TRAGEDY OF HIS FATHER'S DEATH HAVING MADE AN INDELIBEL IMPRESSION UPON HIM, HIS ONE AMBITION AS A LAD WAS TO MEET UP WITH THE MAN WHO HAD ASSASSINATED HIS FATHER.

AS THIS IS THE TRY TOWARD ESTABLISHING THE WARD FAMILY ESPECIALLY THAT PERTAINING TO THE FAMILY OF NANCY WARD THE GREAT AND NOBLE BELOVED WOMAN. EVEN THO ON PAGE 81 OF THIS BOOK IS TENNESSEE PEOPLE BY NAME OF LOWRY I WILL LEAVE THIS NOW AND ONLY GIVE THE MARRIAGE OF REVEREND JAMES WARD TO ESTHER HOYT THOUGH THE DATE IS NOT SHOWN. AND THE PARENTS OF ESTHER HOYT WERE LYDIA LOWRY AND DR. MILO HOYT SON OF REV ARD HOYT.

GENEALOGY OF THE WARD FAMILY OF THECHEROKEE NATION

"GRANNY" HOPPER A FULLBLOOD CHEROKEE WOMAN MARRIED _____ McDANIEL A SCOTCHMAN.

THEIR CHILDREN WERE:

ALEXANDER McDANIEL

LEWIS MCDANIEL

CATHARINE (KATIE)McDANIEL

GENERATION NO 1

#1 JOHN (JACK) WARD FROM IRELAND MARRIED CATHARINE McDANIEL

THEIR CHILDREN:

# 2 JAMES WARD: GEORGE: SAMUEL: CHARLES: BRYANT :
BETSY WARD: SUSIE WARD: NANCY LUCY WARD

GENERATION NO 2

No. 2 JAMES WARD SR. MARRIED FIRST SARAH REDDING (DIED)
SECOND TO LUCY HAINE

THE CHILDREN OF JAMES AND LUCY HAINY WARD

NO. 3 CATHERINE WARD MARRIED JOSEPH KEETON

3 JOHN (JACK)WARD DIED NO ISSUED

3 THOMAS WARD MARRIED MARY HICKS
3 MOSES WARD MARRIED _____ LEAR
3 BRYANT WARD MARRIED MARTHA KINCHLO

3 GEORGE WARD TO _______ KINCHLO
3 JAMES WARD JR TO ESTHER HOYT
CONTINUED;

NO 3 CONTINUED

#3 LUCY WARD TO JAMES WILLIAMS

3 ROXANNA WARD TO DAN TITTLE

3 NANCY WARD TO CAL DEAN GUNTER

GENERATION NO 3.

#3 JAMES WARD JR. MARRIED ESTHER HOYT

THEIR CHILDREN

#4 DARIUS E. WARD: LYDIA ANN WARD: CLARA ALICE WARD WM W WARD HENRY J. WARD (LAST TWO ARE TWINS)

FOR MARRIAGES AND DESCENDANTS SEE LOWRY FAMILY HISTORY

* * * *NO 3 CATHARINE WARD MARRIED JOSE

JOSEPH KEETON

THEIR CHILDREN

NO 4 LUCY KEETON MARRIED A _____ DIAL

4 NANCY KEETON DIAL

4 PATSY KEETON MARTIN

#3 JACK WARD DIED WITHOUT ISSUE

3 THOMAS WARD MARRIED MARY HICKS

THEIR CHILDREN WERE:

#4 ROSANNA WARD MARRIED _____ MARTIN

JOHN T WARD

JULIA A WARD THOMPSON

BARBARA WARD TO _____ STEWARD

JAMES WARD

GEORGE OSCAR WARD

THOMAS C WARD TO _____ ROBERTSON

LUCY WARD _____ SHELLY

ELLEN WARD _____ BRADSHAW
DANIEL M. WARD

#3 MOSES WARD MARRIED _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ LEAR

THEIR CHILDREN

#4 THOMAS WARD: JAMES M WARD: CAL DEAN WARD:

JOEL WARD : JOSEPHINE WARD MARRIED CHARLIE FRANKS

HELEN WARD MARRIED ROD PERRY

NO 3 BRYANT WARD MARRIED MARTHA KINCHLO

THEIR CHILDREN WERE

#4 ELIZABETH WARD MARRIED _ _ _ _ _ SWIM

EMALINE WARD MARRIED _____ BEAN

NANCY WARD MARRIED ______ FRANCIS

ESTHER WARD: JOHN WARD: JAMES WARD: JASPER WARD:

CORNELIUS WARD.

#3 GEORGE WARD MARRIED 1ST_ _ _ _ KINCHLO
KINCHLO

THEIR CHILDREN WERE

#4 ELIZABETH WARD MARREID ______ KELLY

LUCY WARD AND ALEXANDER WARD

NO 3 GEORGE WARD MARRIED 2ND___
TO ____ TOWNSEND.

THEIR CHILDREN:
NO 4 FRANCIS WARD MARRIED R HOSEY

MARTHA WARD TO BUD THOMAS

CARRIE WARD JOHN WARD: GEL WARD JAMES WARD

NO 3 LUCY WARD MARRIED JAMES WILLIAMS

THEIR CHILDREN

MARTHA WILIAMS MARRIED ______ THOMPSON

#4NANCY WILLIAMS TO GEORGE EATON

#3 ROSANNA WARD MARRIED DAN TITTLE

THEIR CHILDREN WERE

NO 4 PERMELIA TITTLE MARRIED A SAGER

JAMES TITTLE

ROBERT TITTLE

DORA TITTLE TO ROBERT DOBBINS

ELLEN TITTLE TO JAKE HEISER

SUSIE TITTLE TO DOCTOR WIMER

NO 3 NANCY WARD MARRIED CAL DAN GUNTER

THEIR CHILDREN WERE

#4 ANN ELIZABETH GUNTER TO G. CHANDLER

LUCY GUNTER TO DOCTOR FORTNER

OLEVIA GUNTER ______ MARRA

LOVINA GUNTER TO L DUCKWORTH

JOHN GUNTER

NANCY GUNTER TO ______ ALFREY

AMY GUNTER TO ______ ALFREY

CAL DEAN

*** "THEFOREGOING IS THE DIRECT LINEAGE OF THE WARD FAMILLY NO FURTHER REMOVED THAN FIRST COUSINS"

AS IS GIVEN IN "SPRINGPLACE "MORAVIAN MISSION: CHEROKEE
AND THE WARD FAMILY
NATION" /AS CLARA ALICE WARD R.N. GRADUATE OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK 1887- PHOTO IN FRONT OF THE BOOK 1939

IN THE FORWARD IN FRONT OF THE BOOK BY MURIEL H. WRIGHT OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA 1940

----PAGE 15 OF THE SAME BOOK; HAS THIS TO SAY ABOUT ATTAKULLACULLA OR (ATA GUL-KALU) WAS THAT OF THE CIVIL CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE LONG KNOWN AS THE LEADER IN PEACE COUNCILS (UNCLE OF NANCY WARD THE BELOVED WOMAN) AND EARLY TREATIES WITH THE ENGLISH. IT WAS HE WHO SAVED THE LIFE OF CAPT JOHN STUART AND DELIVERED HIM SAFE TO HIS FRIENDS IF VA. . . -

WHEN THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD: FORT LOUDON IN EASTERN TENNESSEE JUST SOUTH OF KNOXVILLE TENN FELL IN ATTACK BY THE WARRING CHEROKEES. CONTINUED AGRESSION AND ARBITARY ACTIONS ON THE PART OF BRITISH COLONIAL AUTHORITIES CAUSED RIVALRIES AND PARTISAN STRIFE WITHIN THE TRIBE. ALIENATED FROM HIS FORMER ALIGNMENT: ATTAKULLACULLA RAISED A FORCE OF 500 CHEROKEE WARRIORS TO AID THE AMERICANS DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: EVEN THOUGH A MAJORITY OF THE TRIBE SIDED WITH THE BRITISH UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF CAPTAIN STUART.

CONTEMPORARY WITH THIS NOTED CIVIL CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES WAS THEIR GREAT WAR CHIEF OCONOSTOTA (A' GANU-STA'TA).

HE HAD THE DISTINCTION OF LEADING HIS WRRIORS IN A NUMBER OF FIERCE BATTLESOUT VICTORIOUS WITHOUT LOSING A MAN. IT WAS OCONOSTOTA/ WHO COMMANDED THE CHEROKEES IN THEIR DEFEAT OF THE CREEKS IN THE BATTLE OF TALIWA: NORTHERN GEORGIA IN 1755. SIX YEARS LATER HE AND HIS WARRIORS STORMED FORT LOUDON AND CAPTURED THAT FRONTIER. POST. ELECTED CIVIL CHIEF OF THE NATION SOON AFTERWARD HE LED IN TERMINATING THE ANCIENT QUA- QUARREL WITH THE IROQUOIS. AT THEIR INVICATION IN 1768 HE HEADED THE CHEROKEE DELEGATION TO JOHNSON HALL IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY NEW YORK WHERE HE ADDRESSED THE COUNCIL. " WE HAVE COME FOR PEACE FROM CHOTE."

THE TRAIL OF TEARS

THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE INDIANS IN THE EAST TO A REGION IN THE WEST WHERE THEY MIGHT HAVE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS HAD BEEN PROMOTED BY THE U S GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BEFORE 1820. THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE CHEROKEE NATION IN 1828, WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES CLAIMED BY THE STA STATE OF GEORGIA BROUGHT A RUSH OF PEOPLE FROM THE STATES INTO THE GOLD REGION IN MAY 1830, AN ACT OF CONGRESS PROVIDED FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE EASTERN INDIANS TO THE WEST BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THESITUATION MAY PERSONS FROM THE STATES

UNLAWFULLY CROWDED INTO THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY, FORCING EVEN WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS FROM THEIR HOMES. THE STATE OF GEORGIA WAS OPPOSED TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE CHEROKEE GOVERNMENT WITHINS THE STATE'S BORDERS. AS A RESULT THE INDIAN QUESTION AND THE REMOVAL PLAN WEREWIDELY AND BITTERLY DISCUSSED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE WORDS OF SENATOR FRELINGHUYSON OF NEW JERSEY THE INDIANS' FRIEND IN HIS SPEECH BEFORETHE U S SENATE WERE IN THE NATURE OF A PROPHECY:

"I HAD RATHER RECEIVE THE BLESSING OF ONE POOR CHEROKEE AS HE CASTS HIS LAST LOOK BACK UPON HIS COUNTRY FOR HAVING THOUGH IN VAIN ATTEMPTED TO PREVENT HIS BANSSHMENT THAN TO SLEEP BENEATH THE MARBLE OF ALL THE CAESARS." (SEE ALSO THOMAS VALENTINE PARKER IN CHEROKEE INDIANS PAGE 30)

IN A BOOK BY WILLIAM BARTRAM THE ENGLISH BOTANIST (WHICH BOOK IS IN THE RARE BOOK ROOM AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS STATES HE VISITED THE CHEROKEES A FEW YEARS PRIOR TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WROTE: "THE CHEROKEES IN THEIR DISPOSITION AND MANNERS ARE GRAVE AND STEADY; DIGNIFIED AND CIRCUMSPECT IN THEIR DEPORTMENT: RATHER SLOW AND RESERVED IN CONVERSATION. YET FRANKL: CHEERFUL AND HUMANE: TENACIOUS OF THE LIBERTIES AND NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN;SECRET:DELIBERATE AND DETERMINED IN THEIR COUNCILS.HONEST .JUST AND LIBERAL: AND ALWAYS READY TO SACRIFICE EVERY PLEASURE AND GRATIFICATION; EVEN TO THEIR BLOOD AND LIFE ITSELF TO DEFEND THEIR TERRITORY AND MAINTAIN THEIR RIGHTS."

QUOTES FROM OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT - GEORGIA BOOKLET -PAGE 119
BY G. D. POPE, JR.

TO GO BACK FURTHER INTO HISTORY OF THE INDIANS I WILL QUOTE FROM RECENT ARCHEOLOGISTS RATHER THAN FROM OLD WRITINGS AS I FEEL THAT THEY BETTTER EXPLAIN THEIR EARLY EXISTENCE ON THIS CONTINENT.

THEIR NAMES ARE CHARLES C. HARROLD, WALTER A. HARRIS AND LINTON M. SOLOMON, AS GIVEN IN A BOOKLET ENTITLED "OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT WHICH IS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. A SUPERINTENDENT WHOSE ADDRESS IS MACON GEORGIA IS IN IMMEDIATE CHARGE. (THE READER CAN BUY A COPY OF THIS BOOK FROM U.S.GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D.C. NUMBER 24, FOR 25¢ - PUBLISHED 1956.)

THEY WERE AWARE OF THE IMPORTNACE OF THE LARGE MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE CLOSE TO THEIR COMMUNITY AND DEEPLY INTERESTED IN ITS THOROUGH STUDY AND ULTIMATE PRESERVATION. IT WAS THROUGH THEIR DEVOTED EFFORTS THAT THE LARGE SCALE EXCAVATIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN, AND THE SITE OF THIS IMPORTANT WORK PRESERVED.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS MANY TOPICS ABOUT THEIR VARIOUS KIDNS OF POTTERIES, PIPES, DART POINTS, SPEAR-HEADS, ATLAS, -THROWING STICKS -MOUNDS- FUNERAL MOUNDS AND ETC. BUT I WILL ONLY QUOTE THAT PART WHICH EXPLAINS "

"WHERE DID THE INDIANS COME FROM" AND "HOW DID THEY GET TO TENNESSEE: GEORGIA: NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND OVER THE UNITED STATES. NOT LIKE SOME CHILDREN MY MY SCHOOL DAYS THOUGHT "THEY MUST HAVE COME UP OUT OF THE GROUND."

BEGINNING WITH THE MIDDLE OF THE 18TH CENTURY UNTIL 1934 THE + INDIAN MOUNDS NEAR THE PRESENT CITY OF MACON, GA. HAD BEEN A SUBJECT FOR SPECULATION TO ALL WHO SAW THEM. A RANGER JOURNEYING WITH OGLETHORPE, FOUNDER OF THE GA COLONY, MENTIONS "THREE MOUNTS RAISED BY THE INDIANS OVER THREE OF THEIR GREAT KINGS, WHO WERE KILLED IN THE

WARS." A MORE DISCERNING TRAVELER IN THE SAME CENTURY COULD LEARN THAT CONTEMPORARY INDIANS AND GENERATIONS OF THEIR ANCESTORS KNEW NOTHING OF THE ORIGIN OF THESE MOUNDS, WHERE GHOSTLY SINGING WAS SAID TO MARK THE EARLY MORNING HOURS. AS LATE AS 1930, HOWEVER, EVEN SPECIALISTS COULD ONLY ADD THAT THE LARGE PYRAMIDAL MOUND SHOWED CONNECTIONS WITH THE CULTURES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND THAT A SECOND MOUND HAD SEVERED AS AS A BURIAL MOUND.

IT WAS POSSIBLE IN 1933 WITH LABORF FURNISHED BY THE CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION, TO BEGIN A SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION OF THE OCMULGEE MOUNDS AND ADJOINING SITES. THIS WORK CONTINUED UNTIL 1941, MOST OT IT BEING PERFORMED BY THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS. THE CITIZENS OF MACON GA PURCHASED IN 1933 THE LAND AND GAVE IT TO THE NATION. OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT WAS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS IN JUNE 1934 AND ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION IN DECEMBER 1936.

EIGHT YEARS' WORK, INVOLVING THE REMOVAL OF UNTOLD TONS OF EARCH AND THE RECOVERY OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ARTIFACTS, HAS ESTABLISHED THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF OCMULGEE. IT HAS DEMONSTRATED THE EXISTENCE HERE IN ONE SMALL AREA OF MATERIAL REMAINS FROM ALMOST EVERY MAJOR PERIOD OF INDIAN PREHISTORY IN THE SOUTHEAST. BEING ONE OF THE FIRST LARGE INDIAN SITES IN THE SOUTH TO BE SCIENTIFICALLY EXCAVATED, OCMULGEE PROVIDED MANY OF THE IMPORTANT DETAILS IN OUR EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE OF THAT STORY.

IT IS THE MIDDLE GEORGIA CHAPTER OF THIS STORY WE SHALL TELL HERE. IN IT WE CANN FOLLOW THE INDIAN ALMOST FROM THE TIME OF HIS EARLIEST RECOGNITION ON THIS CONTINENT TO THAT OF HIS FINAL DEFEAT AND LATER DISPOSSESSION BY THE WHITE MAN. THE PERIOD COVERED MAY BE CLOSE OF 10,000 YEARS; AND WHILE THE EVIDENCE IS OFTEN SCANTY, WE CAN DETECT IN IT THE UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF STEADY CULTURAL PROGRESS. DURING THAT

TIME THE INDIAN PASSED FROM THE SIMPLE LIFE OF THE NOMADIC HUNTER TO THE COMBLEX CULTURE OF TRIBES WHICH, ENJOYING THE PRODUCTS OF AN ADVANTED AGRICULTURE, COULD DEVOTE THEIR SURPLUS ENERGY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL SYSTEMS. IN THE FINAL PAGES WE CAN STUDY THE EFFECTS OF THE INCREASING IMPACT OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION ON THE ALIEN CULTURE OF A SELF-SUFFICIENT PEOPLE.

WHERE DID THE INDIANS COME FROM

ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN KNOW THAT AT THE TIME OF ITS DISCOVERY NORTH AMERICA WAS THE RED MAN'S CONTINENT. HE KNOWS THAT WHITE PEOPLE, EQUIPPED WITH THE WEAPONS AND KNOWLEDGE OF AN ADVANCED CIVILIZATION, TOOK THIS LAND BY PERSUASION OR BY FORCE. FOR MOST OF US OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN BEGINS AND ENDS WITH THE BRIEF INTERVAL IN TIME WHERE THESE TWO RACES WERE INVOLVED IN A BITTER STRUGGLE.

OUR KNOWLEDGE IS LIMITED BECAUSE UNTIL RECENTLY NO ONE REALLY KNEW THE ANSWERS TO SUCH QUESTIONS AS "WHERE DID THE INDIAN COME FROM?" MANY THOUGHT THAT HE HAD BEEN PRECEDED BY ANOTHER RACE OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE, THE "MOUND BUILDERS"; AND IN GENERAL OUR INFORMATION ABOUT HIM HAD RESTED ON A GREAT DEAL OF INGENIOUS SPECULATION WITH VERY LITTLE ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE TO BACK IT UP. THE PEOPLE MOST ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN THE PROBLEM ARE THE ARCHEOLOGISTS. THEY HAVE BEEN STUDYING IT INTENSIVELY FOR ABOUT 75 YEARS; AND, WHILE THEY WORK WAS AT FIRST MOSTLY DESCRIPTIVE, THE LAST 25 YEARS HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUS STRIDES IN BOTH THE TECHNIQUEST OF THEIR RESEARCH AND THE SOUNDNESS OF THEIR INTERPRETATIONS. NOW WE KNOW A GOOD DEAL ABOUT INDIAN AND HAVE TRACED HIS CAREER ON THIS CONTINENT BACK TO A TIME WHEN OUR OWN PAST BECOMES ALMOST EQUALLY DIM AND SHADOWY. BUT THIS INFORMATION IS STILL MOSTLY TO BE FOUND IN BIG BOOKS, OR IN SPECIAL STUDIES THAT ARE HARD TO OBTAIN; SO IT MAY BE HELPFUL TO OUTLINE BRIEFLY HERE WHAT WE KNOW TODAY OF THE ORIGINS AND EARLY CAREER OF THIS PARTICULAR BRANCH OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Quotes from Ocmulgee National Monument Georgia booklet No 24

In the Old World, human history has been traced to its beginnings through fossil remains suggesting a stage of development earlier than man. In the Western Hemisphere, however, no such remains have been found, which indicates that the American Indian must have immigrated here from another continent. In searching for his closest relatives, therefore, scientists are now agreed that certain physical peculiarities show the modern as well as the prehistoric Indian to be most closely linked to the peoples of eastern Asia.

(On a page 2-A is a picture showing Master former temple mound. Cross section, east slope of Funeral Mound, at the Museum. Arrangement of constructions elements confused by erosion and wash from top and side of successive mound stages.)

WORKING OUT THE PUZZLE

The Archeologist determines his chronology of s events by location of materials buried in the earth. Since early material lies below that of more recent times he can learn what happened when it happened and why. To fill in the gaps he studies changes in styles of pottery, tools and building.

HOW CHRONOLOGY IS DETERMINED.

By geology dating through study by rock formation and fossils found with human remains. (not very accurate) By tree rings; dating through study of annual rings which indicate climate changes (accurate only in dry areas. By carbon fourteen: dating through checking amounts of radio active carbon in charcoal, shell and wood remains. (Accurate but difficult)

_ _ _ _Here is a picture map of Bering Straid showing Indians come to the New World Through Bering Strait.

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                                    :   ________
 ...................:               :
   ASIA             : Bering        :   ALASKA
 ...................: Strait        :
                                    : _ _ _ _ _ :
                                                :
                                                :  NORTH
                                                :  AMERICA
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(Macon Georgia)

QUOTES FROM OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT GEORGIA BOOKLET NO 24.

MOST LIVING AMERICAN INDIANS SHARE WITH THE EAST ASIANS A GROUP OF FEATURES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO BE DISTINCTIVE OF THE GREAT MONGOLOID DIVISION OF MANKIND. THESE INCLUDE: STRAIGHT DARK HAIR, DARK EYES, LIGHT YELLOW-BROWN TO RED-BROWN SKIN, SPARSE BEARD AND BODY HAIR, PROMINENT CHECKBONES, MODERATELY PROTRUDING JAWS, RATHER SUBDUED CHIN AND LARGE FACE. SINCE THE QUESTION OF RACE DETERMINATION, HOWEVER, IS ONE OF EXTREME COMPLEXITY, IT SHOULD ALSO BE POINTED OUT THAT WHILE THE MAJORITY OF MODERN INDIANS AS WELL AS PREHISTORIC SKELETAL REMAINS IN AMERICA SHARE ENOUGH OF THESE FEATURES IN COMMON TO BE REGARDED AS PREDOMINANTLY MONGOLOID, THEY AS WELL AS THE EAST ASIANS THEMSELVES,

POSSESS OTHER PHYSICAL TRAITS LIKE STATURE AND HEAD FORM WHICH VARY WIDELY FROM GROUP TO GROUP. SOME OF THESE OTHER TRAITS MAY BE EXPLAINED BY THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS ACTING OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME, BUT OTHERS POINT TO AN ADMIXTURE OF NON-MONGOLOID FEATURES IN SOME OF THE EARLIEST MIGRANTS TO THESE AREAS. IT IS JUST THE MEANING OF THIS MIXTURE OF APPARENTLY DIVERSE ELEMENTS WHICH MAKES THE PROBLEM OF ULTIMATE ORIGINS SO DIFFICUTLT; AND WE SHALL HAVE TO BE CONTENT FOR NOW WITH THE GENERAL RELATIONSHIP WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. IF THE EARLIEST WANDERERS TO THE AMERICAN WERE PRIMARILY A BLEND OF OTHER RACIAL ELEMENTS, THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE PHYSICAL TYPE OF LATER AMERICAN INDIANS HAS BEEN LARGELY SUBMERGED BY THE MONGOLOID FEATURES OF THE VAST MAJORITY OF LATER ARRIVALS.

ASIA, TOO, IS THE CLOSEST GREAT LAND MASS TO THIS CONTINENT, AND FROM IT THERE ARE MORE PRACTICABLE MEANS OF ACCESS THAN FROM ANY OTHER AREA. EVEN TODAY THE BERING STRAIT COULD BE CROSSED BY RAFTS, FOR ISLANDS AT THE MIDDLE CUT THE OPEN WATER JOURNEY INTO TWO 25-MILE STRETCHES. ESKIMOS MADE THE TRIP IN THEIR SKIN BOATS, OR IN WINTER BY DOG SLED OVER THE FROZEN SURFACE OF THE STRAIT.

QUOTES FROM OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT GEORGIA BOOKLET NO 24

DURING THE SEVERAL WORLDWIDE GLACIATIONS OF THE PLEISTOCENE EPOCH, A GEOLOGICAL PERIOD WHICH BEGAN MORE THAN 600,000 AND ENDED ABOUT 10,000 YEARS AGO, GREAT MASSES OF ICE SPREAD ACROSS THE SURFACE OF THE CONTINENTS IN THE HIGHER LATITUDES. SINCE THE GROWTH OF THESE ICE SHEETS WAS NOURISHED BY FALLING SNOW, THE SEAS, WHICH SUPPLIED THE NECESSARY MOISTURE, WERE REDUCED IN VOLUME AS THE ICE EXPANDED. THE MAXIMUM DROP IN SEA LEVEL HAS BEEN CALCULATED AS BETWEEN 200 AND 400 FEET, BUT THE FLOOR OF BERING STRAIT IS SO SHALLOW THAT A DROP OF AS LITTLE AS 120 FEET WOULD HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENT TO CREATE A DRY LAND BRIDGE BETWEEN THE CONTINENTS. FURTHER LOWERING MUST HAVE INCREASED THE AREA AND ELEVATION OF THIS PASSAGE, BUT THE MAIN EFFECT OF THIS WAS SIMPLY TO EXTEND THE LENGTH OF THE INTERVAL DURING WHICH THE BRIDGE REMAINED OPEN. THIS MAY HAVE CONTINUED WELL INTO THE PERIOD OF MILDER CLIMATE AFTER THE TIME OF MAXIMUM ICE ADVANCE.

ANOTHER PECULIAR CONDITION IN THIS REGION AT THIS TIME WAS THE PRESENCE OF CONSIDERABLE AREA UNTOUCHED BY GLACIAL ICE. THESE INCLUDE THE FOOTHILLS AND COASTAL PLAIN ALONG ALASKA'S NORTHERN COAST AS WELL AS THE GREAT CENTRAL YUKON VALLEY. THIS SURPRISING SITUATION WAS PROBABLY DUE TO THE SMALL AMOUNT OF MOISTURE LEFT IN THE WINDS WHICH HAD PASSED OVER THE HIGH AND COLD MOUNTAIN CHAINS BORDERING THE SOUTHERN COAST AND THE SECOND GREAT MASS OF THE BROOKS RANGE TO THE NORTH. FURTHERMORE, THE BROAD MACKENZIE VALLEY, LEADING SOUTH ALONG THE EASTERN SLOPES OF THE ROCKIES, WAS THE AREA LATEST TO BE COVERED BY GLACIAL ICE AND FIRST TO OPEN UP WITH THE RETURN OF WARMER CONDITIONS. IT MAY EVENT BE THAT ICE FAILED TO COVER THIS REGION DURING THE LAST ONE OR MORE OF THE MINOR ADVANCES WHICH TOGETHER MAKE UP THE LATEST, OR WISCONSIN, GLACIAL PERIOD.

TAKEN ALL TOGETHER, THEREFORE, THE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED PROVIDED

man with a chilly but relatively dry and passable route from the Asiatic mainland to Alaska and thence to the warmer interior sections of North America. For a considerable period this route must have been flanked with glacial ice lying only a few miles away on one side or both through a total distance of some 2,000 miles. It is one of man's distinctive qualities, however, that he is able to adapt himself to extremes; and it is probable that the game he lived on was itself acclimated to living close to the edges of the ice sheets. We are less certain about the conditions under which this journey was begun at its Asiatic end; but it seems likely that there, too, ice would have formed in the high mountain masses, but that the valleys and lowlands would have remained open as they did farther east.

We are confident in our knowledge of where man came from to the New World and how he was able to make the trip. We are on less certain ground, however, = when we try to determine when he arrived. Estimates have varied widely, changing with every increase in our knowledge. From the first enthusiastic attempts to fit the Indian into the Old Stone Age chronology which was just then unfolding for the Old World, the cold reasoning of skeptical scientists brough down the maximum age of human occupation of this hemisphere to something like 3,000 years. Beginning in 1925, however, a series of finds has provided unquesticable evidence that men using very distinctive weapons were living on this continent, largely by hunting the mammoth and a great bison, both now extint, during the period when the ice was receding for the last time. The typical channeled or fluted spear point of this people has ever been found lately along the northern Alaska coast. So, while we still cannot say that this characteristic artifact was brought from Asia rather than being developed here inAmerica, it is at least an interesting coincidence that man hunted large and now extinct game in Alaska in

areas where conditions were at times particularly well suited to his immigration.

Other evidence shows that the users of this telltale point were not the first to live in the region of the western plains; at least some of their numbers had been preceded by men whose stone work was almost as unusual and equally easy to identify. Recently developed methods of dating by the use of radioactive carbon-14 show that the span of time when the channeled point users, Folsom man, roamed the Plains included one date of about 8000 B. C. For his predecessors, we feel justified in pushing this date a good 2,000 or 3,000 years further back; and there are even hints taken quite seriously by leading archeologists that man was here many thousands of years before that. We know that the great climatic swings marking the principal stages of the Pleistocene Epoch were actually composed of repeated lesser pulsations. Like a mighty pump, the changing climate worked upon all life within thousands of miles of the shifting ice fronts, driving it southward with icy winds and then sucking it back toward the north as cold and damp were replaced by heat and drought. Man followed the game; and this rather than any planned migration, probably accounts for the wide spread of his earliest remains.

American Indians, then, are most closely related to the present inhabitants of eastern Asia, where they, too, had their origin. They came to this country as its first human inhabitants some 12,000 to 15,000 years ago at the very least. They did not come all at once, or even in one limited period of time, but probably in a fairly continuous succession of small hunting bands folloing the game. Their earliest migrations hither were doubtless the indirect result of great fluctuations in climate which marked the coming and going of the ice during the

GLACIAL AGE; AND IT WAS THE PECULIAR CONDITIONS EXISTING ABOUT THE PRESENT REGION OF BERING STRAIT THAT ENCOURAGED THEM TO EXPLORE THE NOW ACCESSIBLE REGION TO THE EAST. ONCE THEY HAD REACHED THE NEW WORLD, THEIR HUNTING TRAVELS PROBABLY CARRIED THEM BACK AND FORTH IN BOTH DIRECTIONS SO THAT A KNOWLEDGE OF THE SEEMINGLY LIMITLESS TERRITORY BEYOND BECAME FAIRLY GENERAL

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LAND BRIDGE MUST HAVE BEEN VERY GRADUAL BY HUMAN STANDARDS. SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS WOULD HAVE FOUND THE JOURNEY INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT, BUT THIS WOULD ONLY HAVE LED TO THE ADOPTION OF OTHER MEASURES SUCH AS WAITING FOR WINTER ICE OR THE USE OF RAFTS OR BOATS TO CROSS THE WIDENING STRETCHES OF OPEN WATER. ONCE ARRIVED, THEY BEGAN TO SPREAD OUT OVER THE COUNTRY, MOVING ON AS THE GAME BECAME SCARCE TO WHERE IT WAS MORE ABUNDANT, LOOKING FOR NEW AND UNPEOPLED AREAS WHENEVER T THEY BEGAN TO CATCH SIGHT TOO OFTEN OF MEMBERS OF OTHER BANDS HUNTING THE SAME TERRITORY. NOT MANY YEARS WOULD BE NEEDED TO COVER THE VAST EXPANSE OF THE TWO CONTINENTS. WITH MOVEMENTS OF ONLY 20 OR 30 MILES EACH YEAR, IT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED IN AS LITTLE AS A DOZEN GENERATIONS; BUT WE CAN SAY FOR SURE THAT MAN HAD REACHED SOUTHERN PATAGONIA BY ABOUT 6000 B.C.. POSSIBLY FAR EARLIER. BY THEN, WE MAY ASSUME, THE NEW HOMELAND HAD BEEN EXPLORED WITH SOME THOROUGHNESS; AND PORTIONS OF IT HAD ALREADY BEEN INHABITED FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS. IT WAS BY NO MEANS FILLED UP; BUT MANY OF ITS POTENTIALITIES WERE KNOWN, AND AMERICAN INDIANS WERE WELL STARTED ON THEIT OWN PECULIAR COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT.

WHEN THE MAN COMES TO GEORGIA

THE ROVING EXISTENCE LED BY THESE WANDERING HUNTERS BROUGHT THEM INTO THE REGION WHICH IS NOW GEORGIA AT A RELATIVELY EARLY DATE. WE DO NOT KNOW BY WHAT ROUTE THEY CAME HERE, FOR IT IS EASIER TO SEEK OUT THE GEOGRAPHIC LIMITATIONS WHICH RESTRICTED THE FIRST MIGRANTS TO THE NEW WORLD TO A SINGLE

point of entry than it is to trace the wonderings of their descendants over some 8,000,000 square miles of North America. Nevertheless, we are beginning to get a few hints.

Fluted point sites have been found in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and singee fluted points have been found in a number of places in Ga, though possibly more often north than south of Macon. One fluted specimen, however, was actually excavated from the Macon Plateau, a designation adopted for the hill top terrain of the Ocmulgee excavations. The recovery here of other tools of the same greatly decomposed flint strengthens the likelihood of a true "Paleo-Indian" occupation at Ocmulgee. The inclusion among them of many thumbnail scrapers of a type recently shown to be distinctive of eastern fluted point sites is especially significant.

The fluted point, missing the forward one-third of its lenbth, was a fine specimen of the so-called Clovis type of these artifacts, and so typical of thousands of such implements which have been picked up at random in the eastern United States as well as in the West. The Clovis point is like its Folsom cousin in several ways, particularly in having a long channed flake removed from one or both of its faces, possibly as a means of reducing its total thickness, and in the grinding of the edge along the lower sides and across the base to avoid cutting the lashings which bound it to the shaft. Like the smaller Folsom point, Too, it is named for a site in the western High Plains, where its position underlying Folsom on some sites and its associates with mammoth bones give us definite cluses to its age west of the Mississippi.

* * * * *

Living by hunting, which * was hard work, and hunters were usually hungry. They had to wonder in small bands with no permanent homes and few possessions. Continually following the game. Little

ENERGY WAS LEFT FOR OTHER THINGS. WILD NUTS, ROOTS, SEED, SWEET BERRIES GATHERED AND DRIED TN THE SUN BY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. NUTS WERE POUNDED AND BOILED TO OBTAIN OIL FOR FLAVORING STEWS - RIVER MUSSELS WERE GATHERED AND EATEN IN LARGE NUMBERS. FISH WERE AN ADDITIONAL FOOD. THERE WERE CAUGHT IN LARGE NUMBERS IN NETS.

FOOD FROM THE WATERS:

**** ***OUR CHIEF REMINDER OF THE PRESENCE OF THESE EARLY SHELL GATHERS LIES IN THE PILES OF SHELLS WHICH MARK THE SCENE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES. OF COURSE THE BONES OF DEER, BEAR AND OTHER WILD LIFE MIXED WITH THE SHELLS SHOW US THAT TO VARY THEIR DIET THEY DID A GOOD BIT OF HUNTING AND FISHING AS WELL, -*** * * * **

BUT TO READ & ALL OF THIS BOOKLET NO 24, FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE IS CERTAINLY INTERESTING.

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HERE IS A LETTER WRITTEN BY BURTON JONES, 502 BELVOIR AVENUE CHATTANOOGA 11, TENNESSEE JUNE 25, 1957:

DEAR MRS BURNS: YOUR LETTER CAME A FEW DAYS AGO AND THE INFORMATION YOU WANT IS ABOUT AS FOLLOWS:

MY MOTHER MARGUERITE WEATHERLY WAS THE DAUGHTER OF CLEMENTINE PARKS AND WILSON H. WEATHERLY, WAS ORIGINALLY MARRIED TO ABRAHAM LOONEY WHO DIED EARLY LEAVING ONE SON ABE LOONEY. HIS DESCENDANTS ALL DEAD.

THE PARKS FAMILY WERE PART CHEROKEE INDIAN AND DESCENDANTS OF

NANCY WARD

THROUGH SUSANNAH TAYLOR. ALL THIS PARKS FAMILY WENT TO THE CHEROKEE NATION ABOUT 18&0? NOT MUCH HEARD FROM THEM SINCE. MRS. PHILLIPS IS THE SAME DESCENDANT AS I AM AS HER MOTHER WAS THE LAST OF THE WEATHERLY-PARKS MARRIAGE.

THERE IS NO CHAPTER OF DAR IN POLK COUNTY BUT THEY ASSOCIATE WITH THE OCOEE CHAPTER OF CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. THINK MISS ELIZABETH FILLAUER IS REGENT. MR. J. P. BROWN LIVES IN MEMPHIS,

LETTER FROM BURTON JONES CONTINUED:

TENNESSEE 1450 MONROE STREET, MR. ROYE LILLARD, BENTON, TENNESSEE IS NOW WRITING A HISTORY OF POLK COUNTY. THEY HAVE A NEW SOCIETY THERE NOW. I HAVE OFTEN WONDERED WHAT BECAME OF THE NANCY WARD STATUE IN THE OLD ARNWINE CEMETERY. THAT WAS A MYSTERY TO ME AS IT WAS TRUE TO HISTORY, W QUITE A PERFECT PIECE OF WORK THAT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DONE WITH A GOOD MOTIVE AND THEN CAST OFF LIKE IT WAS.
I HAVE OFTEN WONDERED IF THE LADY IN ASHLAND, KY. WOULD NOT BE GLAD TO SEE IT PLACED TO THE GRAVE OF NANCY WARD IN POLK COUNTY. THIS IS PROBABLY WHERE IT WAS ENROUTE WHEN LOST IN THE CLINCH RIVER. COULD YOU GIVE ME THE NAME OF THIS LADY? I AM NOW NEARING MY 80TH BIRTHDAY, OCTOBER 7, AND FEELING GOOD FOR MY AGE.
MY TIME IS R SPENT MOSTLY IN CIVIC AFFAIRS AS I FIND THIS MOST INTERESTING AND PROBABLY MOST USEFUL. VERY FEW OF MY PEOPLE OF ORIGINAL LINE ARE NOW GONE. MY GRANDFATHER WEATHERLY WAS THE FATHER OF 19 CHILDREN AND ONLY ONE LIVING IN FLORIDA AND AGE 90.

IF YOU HAVE LEARNED ANYTHING REGARDING THE NANCY WARD STATUE I ~~WE~~ WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT IT SO AS TO COMPLETE THE INFORMATION.

MRS.GRANT FOREMAN WROTE A HISTORY OF "CHEROKEE CHIEFS WHICH INCLUDED NANCY WARD AND I FURNISHED PICTURES FOR IT. HER ADDRESS IS MUSKOGEE OKLAHOMA. THERE IS A TENNESSEE HISTORICAL MARKER TO THE NANCY WARD GRAVE ON HIGHWAY 411 NOW. THIS I HELPED TO GET. THIS IS ABOUT ALL I CAN THINK OF NOW THAT YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN. SORRY CAN'T SEND MORE OF THE NANCY WARD DESCENDANTS FOR THEY HAVE CHECKED OUT AND LEFT NO FORWARDING ADDRESS. WITH KINDEST REGARDS I AM

YOURS VERY TRULY, BURTON JONES

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE OF A DESCENDANT OF NANCY WARD, WHOSE NAME IS LOULA PEARL JONES PHILLIPS:

NANNI or NANCY WARD was born near Fort Loudon, about 1737 died in Polk County Tennessee in the spring of 1824.

During the Revolutionary War she lived at CHOTA; Indiantown, Tennessee.

1.- - - James White Jones, born 4-20 1851 at Flint Springs (Bradley) Co Tennessee, died at Cleveland, 12-20-1896 and his first wife CLEMENTINE PARLEE WEATHERLY, 12-3-1862, Cleveland, Tenn, died near Chattanooga 8-26-1944 married 5-5-188k.

2. Clementine Paralee Weatherly was the child of Wilson Hardin Weatherly born 7-10-1815 Guilford County, North Carolina, died at Flint Springs (Bradley County, Tennessee 3-22-1903 and his first wife Clementine Parks Looney or Lowery, born 5-18-1821 in ROANE COUNTY TENNESSEE and died in Bradley Co Tenn December 5, 1862, married 7-11-1851.

3. CLEMENTINE PARKS was the child of Samuel Parks born 1-12-1789 Bradley Co, Tenn died near Charleston, Bradley Co, Tennessee 1-3-1841 and his wife SUSAN TAYLOR born 2-1-1798 near Charleston, (Bradley Co) Tennessee died 12-21-1876 married April 1814.

4. SUSAN TAYLOR who was the child of CHARLES FOX TAYLOR born about 1780 in ENGLAND died at (believed Hamilton Co Tenn, about 1819-- his wife JENNIE (JANE) WALKER born 1780 in Polk Co Tenn died Polk Co Tenn about 1819. Married in vicinity of Cherokee nation.

5. JENNIE (JANE) WALKER was the child of John Walker born about 1755 in Polk Co Tenn died in Bradley Co Tenn after 1836 and his wife CATHARINE born 1753 died in Polk Co Tenn 1836, married on _____

6. CATHARINE was the child of Kingfisher born about 1755 vicinity of Cherokee, died at Battle of Muskogee before Revolution and his wife: NANNI- NANCY WARD born about 1737 near Fort Loudon, died an Polk Co Tenn spring of 1824, married among the Cherokee. "Wolf Clan"

Proof: For 2nd generation see articles "Leaves from Family Tree by Penelope Johnson Allen, State Genealogical Records Tennessee Society DAR Chattanooga.

3rd Generation; Sunday Times; October 18 1936, of and to Oct 25,1936 + Chattanooga paper.

5th generation Member of DAR #339054 Ocoee Tennessee, Tenn.Society

6th Generation Haywood's History of Tennessee.

Ramsey's History of Tennessee pages 144 157 161 and 273

7th see Bradley Co, Tenn and Hamilton Co Tenn Records.

Cherokee Indians by Emmett Starr, pages 350,468,469,410,414 and 657.

8th Fort Hill Cemetary Cleveland and Flint Springs,Bradley Co, Tenn.

1. Husband of Nancy Ward, was Kingfisher, Indian

2nd Husband Bryant Ward

CHILDREN OF KINGFISHER AND NANCY WARD.

CATHARINE (1) Samuel Candy
(2) John Walker
(3) Ellis Harlan

Little Fellow or Five Killer, children of Kingfisher.

Ancestor Services; DAR Paper 339054.

NNANCY WARD sent a trader Isaac Thomas and a half breed, William Fawling to warn settlers of the pending attack by DRAGGING CANOE, Abraham and Ravens, on Watauga and Holston settlement. She ~~app~~ supplied the patriots with milk and beef ~~so~~ during the Revolutionary war, she lived at CHOTA, -- she lived to be an elderly woman and late in life lived on the WOMAN KILLER FORD OF OCOEE RIVER now in Polk Co Tenn. There she conducted an Inn which was very popular with Travelers, - she died there in spring of 1824.

THE NANCY WARD CHAPTER DAR has erected a monument on her grave - a recognized Patriot.

END OF MRS. PHILIPS DAR PAPERS.

NOTE:

ELIZABETH (BETTY WARD) MARTIN'S 2ND HUSBAND AFTER SEPARATION FROM GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN WAS __ ______ _HUGHES SEE MADISON WISCONSIN DRAPER MANUSCRIPT 3XX4, PAGE 7-8-19

PAGE 7 OF CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES OCTOBER 13,1936, AND PAGE 1-A OF THIS NEWSPAPER; "LEAVES FROM THE FAMILY TREE

WEATHERLY FAMILY WHO CAME TO OCOEE DISTRICT IN BRADLEY COUNTY 1837 CLAIMS DESCENT FROM EDWARD WEATHERLY, WHO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE COME FROM ENGLAND TO BALTIMORE IN THE 18TH CENTURY, FAMILY SETTLED IN NORTH CAROLINA BEFORE COMING TO TENNESSEE.

BY PENELOPE JOHNSON ALLEN, STATE CHAIRMAN OF GENEALOGICAL RECORDS TENNESSEE SOCIETY DAR. SEVERAL PICTURES ON THIS PAGE, INCLUDE A HOUSE OR HOME, ON THE LEFT, W GREEN WEATHERLY, 2ND CHILD, OLDEST CHILD TO LIVE. CENTER OF THE PICTURE IS SARAH WEATHERLY, DAU OF W H WEATHERLY, WIFE OF WM MORELOCK RIGHT, WILSON H. WEATHERLY, BELOW WEATHERLY HOME, FLINT SPRINGS TENNESSEE (BRADLEY CO,)

THE LINE OF THE WEATHERLY FAMILY HERE TRACED IN THE FAMILY WHO WERE AMONG THE PIONEERS OF BRADLEY CO TENN. THEY CAME TO THE OCOEE DISTRICT IN 1837 SHORTLY AFTER THE LAND IN THIS SECTION WAS OPENED TO SETTLEMENT, AND MANY DESCENDANTS STILL RESIDE IN THIS VICINITY. THIS SKETCH IS TAKEN FROM NOTES FURNISHED BY

JOHN MORGAN WOOTEN, HISTORIAN OF BRADLEY CO, TENN

THE LINE OF WEATHERLY'S HERE TRACED CLAIMS DESCENT FROM EDWARD WEATHERLY WHO IS SAID TO HAVE COME FROM ENGLAND IN THE 18TH CENTURY AND LANDED AT BALTIMORE, AFTER SPENDING SOME TIME IN MARYLAND, EDWARD WEATHERLY REMOVED TO GUILFORD CO N C WHERE HE DIED LEAVING A NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AMONG WHOM WERE FOUR SONS, WM, JOHN, EDWARD AND MARK WEATHERLY, OF THE ABOVE SONS;

WM WEATHERLY WAS BORN ABOUT 1783 IN GUILFORD CO N C AND DIED

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4-5-1865 in Bradley Co Tenn. He married Nancy Walker a native of Rockingham Co N C and after several years removed with his family to Tenn. Nancy Walker Weatherly died 12-5-1837 in Henry Co Tenn and the widowed husband removed again and in the same year, located in Bradley Co Tenn. They were the parents of eleven children, among whom were:

1 Wm Weatherly who married July 18,1839 Rachel McAlister of McMinn Co Tennessee. 2. Robert T. Weatherly

3 Woodson Weatherly married March 4, 1841 Elizabeth Hanks of McMinn Co Tenn

4 Wilson Hardin Weatherly born July 10, 1815

5 Washington Weatherly married Nov 23 1841 Emily J. Brannock of McMinn Co Tenn.

6 Warren Weatherly

7 Yancey Weathery

8 Docenia Weatherly married Pleas X Lawson of Cleveland Tenn.

WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY

4th child avove. WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY born July 19, 1815 Guilford Co N C died March 22, 1903 at FLINT SPRINGS, Bradley Co Tenn was the 4th child of his parents. He came to Tenn with the parents and removed to Bradley Co with his father 1837. As a young man he taught school at Piney and later moved to the Flint Springs, Neighborhood, where he became a successful farmer. At one time he owned more than 1000 acres of land in addition to his aggricultural interests, he engaged in stock raising and trading. He also ran a general store, a mill, cotton gin and a wood carding mill. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south and a Royal Arch Mason.

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WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY was married three times and had issue 18 children. He married first July 19, 1839 to Rachel Caffey born Apr 16, 1817 Guilford Co N C. died March 10, 1851 and issue six children.

WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY MARRIED SECOND JULY 11, 1851 [illegible] TN. Mrs. CLEMENTINE (PARKS) LOONEY, widow of James A. Looney, who was born May 18, 1821, Roane Co Tennessee, died Dec 5, 1862 in Bradley Co Tenn. They had issue seven children.

continued In SUNDAY CHATTANOOGA TIMES OCT 18 1936: on page 7

The childr n of Wilson Hardin Weatherly by his second marriage were

7 : RACHEL L WEATHERLY born Nov 5 1853 married Marsh Miller.

8 Margaret Eugenia Weatherly born Nov 5, 1853 married first Wm D. Jones, married second I. C. Arrants.

9 Martha Weatherly born March 27 1855 married John Blackburn

10 Emma Weatherly married Jesse O Blackburn

11 John W. Weatherly born Apr 29 1859 married Sadie Baird.

12 Henry B Weatherly born Feb 12 1861 married Bess Marshall

13 CLEMENTINE WEATHERLY born Dec 3 1862 married first
to JAMES W JONES
2nd COLUMBUS WORKMAN

14 Elizabeth Campbell Weatherly born July 16, 1864 married Wm Kennedy

15 Alice Weatherly born May 11, 1867 died age 5

16 Hettie Weatherly born Aug 22 1869 married James Kennedy

17 Fannie Weatherly born Apr 27 1872 diedin infancy

18 Charles Isaac Weatherly born 1-12-1875 married 1st to Fanny Waterhouse 2nd to Ruth Smith

ABE LOONEY SON OF MRS CLEMENTINE (PARKS) LOONEY, 2ND WIFE OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY WAS REARED IN THE WEATHERLY FAMILY AS ONE OF THE CHILDREN AND WAS LOOKED UPON AS A BROTHER BY ALL THE OTHER CHILDREN. ABE LOONEY MARRIED SUSAN MILLER AND HAD ISSUE:

(1) MARY LOONEY MARRIED BART WILSON

(2) VIDA LOONEY MARRIED HENRY BROWN

(3) UNA LOONEY

(4) EXIL LOONEY MARRIED AN ADAIR

OF THE FOREGOING CHILDREN OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY:

2. WM GREENE WEATHERLY BORN SEPT 34 1840 BRADLEY CO TENN MARRIED MARGARET MORELOCK OF BLUE SPRINGS AND REMOVED TO BUCHANAN GEORGE WHERE HE DIED: ISSUE: A. CARL COWAN BORN MARGAIE COWAN

(3) WM W WEATHERLY BORN FEB 24 1867 DIED JULY 22 1914 MARRIED LILLIE JONES, DAUGHTER OF JAMES L JONES OF FLINT SPRINGS TENNESSEE.

ISSUE

A. RAYMOND WEATHERLY B. WILLARD WEATHERLY C. MADGE WEATHERLY

4. CHARLES BASCOM WEATHERLY GREW TO MANHOOD AND DIED AT BUCHANAN GA.

5. NORA WEATHERLY MARRIED MR. GRIFFIN

6. TOKAY CLEMENTINE WEATHERLY MARRIED ~~K~~ CLAUDE MOORE

3 NANCY JANE WEATHERLY ~~K~~ DAUGHTER OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY WAS BORN AUG 5, 1842 DIED APR ~~8~~ 23 1831 MARRIED DR. G. A. RAMSEY WHO PRACTICED HIS PROFESSION AT BENTON AND CLEVELAND TENN. ISSUE:

1 SARAH VIRGINIA RAMSEY MARRIED JAMES BALDWIN AND RESIDED IN LEWISTON, IDAHO; ISSUE:

A. JAMES BALDWIN, B. ROBERT BALDWIN C. JOHN BALDWIN

4. ROBERT WATSON WEATHERLY, SON OF WILSON HARDIN AND RACHEL (CAFFEY) WEATHERLY WAS BORN MAY 17, 1844. BRADLEY CO TENN, DIED JUNE 20,1916

AND IS BURIED AT DALTON, GA. HE FOUGHT AS A SOLDIER IN THE UNION ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

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AND WAS MUSTERED OUT AT NASHVILLE. HE WAS THE ONLY ONE OF THE CHILDREN OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY WHO SERVED IN THIS WAR. HE LIVED FOR A WHILE AT RED CLAY GA AND LATER MOVED TO ATLANTA, WHERE HE RESIDED FOR A WHILE AND THEN LOCATED AT DALTON GA, HE BOUGHT THE MEADOW BROOK FARM AT COHUTTA GA WHERE HE WAS ENGAGED IN DAIRY FARMING AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH. ROBERT WATSON WEATHERLY MARRIED 3 TIMES. HIS FIRST WIFE WASALICE HOSKINS, BY WHOM THERE WAS NO ISSUE. HE MARRIED 2ND LUCRETIA ANN CAROLYN BLAIR, BORN 1-16-1851 DIED OCT 26 1907 DAU OF THE REV SAMUEL JEFFERSON BLAIR AND HIS WIFE NANCY LOUISA WALKER BLAIR

ISSUE 3 CHILDREN, HE MARRIED 3RD VENIE WADE, NO ISSUE

ISSUE: 1. J. FRANK WEATHERLY MARRIED ELLA MORRIS, OF WARTBURY TENNESS ISSUE.; A. MARY GLENN WEATHERLY MARRIED DELMAR REYNOLDS.

B. KATHARYEN EATHERLY. 2. MARY WEATHERLY MARRIED GUILFORD CANNON JR OF DALTON GA.

ISSUE

GUILFORD CANNON III AND BLAIR CANNON

3. BERTIE LUCRETIA WEATHERLY MARRIED W F HUFFAKER OF DALTON GA.

ISSUE: A. WM FRANKLIN HUFFAKER JR.

MARRIED AMALEE QUARLES OF CHATSWORTH GA, ISSUE VIRGINIA ANN HUFFAKER. ROBERT WATSON HUFFAKER

4. ETHEL WEATHERLY 5. MARY L WEATHERLY DAUGHTER OF

WILSON HARDIN AND RACHEL (CAFFEY) WEATHERLY

BORN SEPT 13 1846 DIED MAY 10 1870 MARRIED BEN JONES OF BLUE SPRINGS, VALLEY, BRADLEY CO TENN. ISSUE

1. ALICE JONES DIED IN INFANCY

6 SARAH WEATHERLY DAUGHTER OF WM HARDIN AND RACHEL (CAFFEY) WEATHERLY BORN JAN 4 1849 MARRIED WM MORELOCK A BROTHER OF ROBERT MORELOCK WHO MARRIED WM GREENE WEATHERLY. THEY RESIDED IN RED HILL BRADLEY CO TENN NEAR FLINT SPRINGS, AND LATER REMOVED TO TEXAS. ISSUE: WERE 1. OSCAR MORELOCK 2. WM MORELOCK 3 HORACE MORELOCK WHO IS PRESIDENT OF TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE. 4. MAUDE MORELOCK MARRIED MR. PATTERSON, 5 GEORGE MORELOCK 6 WATSON MORELOCK 7 LESTER MORELOCK 8 MAY MORELOCK

NOTE; THE SKETCH OF THE WEATHERLY FAMILY WILL BE RESUMED NEXT SUNDAY WITH THE REMAINING CHILDREN OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY.:

**FROM PAGE 7 CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES OCT 18 1936

WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY MARRIED 3RD REBECCA TATE SMITH DAUGHTER OF ISAAC AND ELIZABETH WHITE SMITH, WHO WAS BORN DEC 29 1827 McMINN CO. TENN DIED JULY 31, 1910 BRADLEY CO TENN ISSUE FIVE CHILDREN:

THE CHILDREN OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY BY HIS FIRST MARRIAGE WERE 1. FIRST CHILD DIED AT BIRTH. 2 WM GREEN WEATHERLY BORN 9-24-1840 MARRIED MARGARET MORELOCK. 3 NANCY JANE WEATHERLY B 8-5-1842 MARRIED DR G A RAMSEY 4 ROBERT WATSON WEATHERLY BORN MAY 17 1844 MARRIED 3 TIMES. FIRST TO ALICE HOSKINS, 2 LUCREATIA A BLAIR, 3 T VENIE WARDE.

5 MARY L WEATHERLY BORN SEPT 13 1846 MARRIED BEN JONES

6 SARAH WEATHERLY BORN JAN 4 1849 MARRIED WM MORELOCK

------FROM CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES OCT 25, 1936

IN THE FEATURE SECTION: SOME MORE PICTURES OF THE WEATHERLY FAMILY: UPPER LEFT HENRY B. WEATHERLY SON OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY WHO LOCATED AT ROME GA, UPPER CENTER, REBECCA SMITH WEATHERLY 1825 TO 1910 THIRD WIFE OF WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY. UPPER RIGHT WILSON HARDIN WEATHERLY 1815 1903. PROMINENT PIONEER OF BRADLEY COUNTY

countywho resided for many years at Flint Springs. Many of his descendants live in this section of Tenn. of (Center) of the picture is Emma Weatherly daughter of Wilson Hardin Weatherly, - she married Jesse O Blackburn and is the only child the pioneer now living - in the picture, lower left Wm D Jones, husband of Margaret Eugenia Weatherly - Lower center Clementine Weatherly daughter of Wilson Hardin Weatherly, who married first James W. Jones, second Columbus P Workman, Lower right John W Blackburn son of Wm Hardin Weatherly who was a successful merchant of Louisville, Ky.

Weatherly Family: Last Sunday a sketch of the Weatherly family of Bradley County Tenn was begun which traced the descendants of this family through the sixth child of Wilson Hardin Weatherly pioneer settler of Flint Springs. Today article is resumed with Rachel L. Weatherly 7th child of Wilson Hardin Weatherly.

7. Rachel L. Weatherly first child of Wilson Hardin Weatherly and his 2nd wife Clementine (Parks) Looney was born 1852 in Bradley Co Tenn died Aug 23, 1934 married Marsh Miller of Hamilton County: Ooltewah Tennessee: Issue: were

1. Looney Miller, 2. Edgar Miller

8 Margaret Eugenia Weatherly second child of Wm Hardin Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Looney Weatherly was born 11-5-1852 in Bradley Co Tenn died June 13 1931 married first William D. Jones born Jan 13 1853; died 11-18-1900

(See leaves from the family tree May 6, 1934:

Margaret Eugenia Weatherly married as her 2nd husband I. C. Arrants, there were no children by the 2nd marriage. Issue:

1. Burton Jones of Chattanooga married 9-25-1906 Pearl Carroll. They had issue one son John Carroll Jones, born 7-12-1907. died

Feb 11 1931 married Jan 5 1929 Margaret Hart, issue :

a. Elizabeth Ann Jones, b. Nancy Carrell Jones.

2. Maggie Jones married Jan 20 1903 Dr. T H ~~E~~ Davis of Bradley Co Ten who died Aug 14 1927 issue: a. Henry Davis b. John Davis c. Mary Ruth Davis

3. Wilson Jones of Chattanooga married Mabel Cooper - issue:

a. Margaret Jones, b. Elizabeth Jones. c. James Jones. d. Wilson Jones e. Henry Jones. f. Bobby Jones

9. Martha Weatherly daughter of Wilson Hardin Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Looney Weatherly was born March 27 1855, Bradley Co. Tenn.

m John I. Blackburn issue:

1. Homer Blackburn, 2. Jennie Blackburn married A.D. Du Bose. issue;

a. A. D. DuBose Jr. b. Jane DuBonse or DuBose

3. Floda Blackburn. 4. Berdie Blackburn, married Archie Jeffords, issue a. Archie Jeffords, Jr. ~~bor~~ b. Darrell Jeffords.

5. Gertrude Blackburn married Dudley Cummings, issue

a. Martha Cummings married James Phillips of Morristown Tennessee

10. Emma Weatherly daughter of Wilson Hardin Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Weatherly is the only child of the pioneer and resides at Cleveland Tenn. She married Jesse O. Blackburn, issue:

1. Bessie Blackburn married Jerre Chambers issue 2. Philip Chambers ~~born Max~~ b. Max Trent Chambers, c. Gerhard d. Elton Chambers, e. Marvin Chambers f. Flossie Chambers, g. Jessie Emma Chambers, h. Jerome Chambers. 2. J. Walter Blackburn married Laura Swarts issue. a. Dorothy Swarts b. Marcells Swarts c. Edna Swarts. d. J Walter Blackburn Jr. e. Bedford Blackburn f. Sarah Jane Blackburn.

———— From Chattanooga Sunday Times of May 6, 1934

3. Clyde Blackburn married Stella Mowery issue;

a. J.C. Blackburn b. J R Blackburn, c. John Blackburn d. Edward Blackburn, e. Jane Blackburn f. Jack Blackburn g. Gene Blackburn h Walter Blackburn

4. Flossie Blackburn married Grover Felker of Balton Ga, no issue.

5. Clemmie Blackburn married Homer W. Smith issue a. Homer W. Jr.

6. Catharine Blackburn married James P. Caylor issue a. Virginia Caylor b. James Ts Caylor, c. Francis Caylor. d. Onie Margaret Caylor e. Robert Caylor.

7. Jesse O. Blackburn Jr. married Madge Holt of Greenville, Tenn. who died 3-10-1933

8. Dorothy Blackburn married Pledges Collins, issue, a Karen Bermice Collins, b. Wm Blackburn Collins.

11 John W Weatherly son of Wilson Hardin Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Looney Weatherly was born April 29 1860. He married Sadie Baird and was a whole sale dry goods merchant in Louisville Ky Issue; Martha Weatherly married Dr. Moody and John W. Weatherly Jr. Wm Weatherly.

12. Henry B. Weatherly son of Wilson Hardin Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Weatherly was born 2-12-1861 married Bessie Marshal and resided in Rome Georgia; Issue

1. Edith Weatherly married Mr. Slater

13. Clementine Weatherly daughter of Wilson Weatherly and his wife Clementine Parks Looney Weatherly was born 12-3-1862 married first James White Jones - married 2nd Marion Columbus Workman Issue.

1. Lula Pearl Jones who married Macklen Phillips of Nashville, Tenn Issue (see her DAR Papers previous to this article)

a. Madin Phillips; b Weldon Phillips. 2 Henry Weatherly Jones married Irene Howard, Issue Henry Weatherly Jones, Jr.

FROM CHATTANOOGE SUNDAY TIMES OF MAY 6, 1934 PAGE 142

Wilson Hardin Weatherly married July 13 1863 as his 3rd wife, Rebecca Tate Smith born 12-29-1827 McMinn Co Tenn died July 31, 1910 daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth White Smith. The children of Wilson Hardin Weatherly by his third marriage were 14. Elizabeth Campbell Weatherly born July 16, 1864 died Feb 14 1895 married Wm Kennedy issue: 1. John Kennedy. 2, Willie Mae Kennedy

15. Alice Weatherly born May 22 1867 was burned to death at age 5.

16 ~~M~~ Hettie Weatherly born 8-22-1869 married James Kennedy, of Jacksonville, Florida; issue:

1. May Belle Kennedy married Dr. W H Spiers 3 Juanite Kennedy married Ed Harley. 4 Gladys Kennedy died Aug 10 ?

17 Fannie Weatherly born 4-27-1872 died in infancy

18 Charles Isaac Weatherly born Jan 12 1875 died Aug 21 1934 married first Fannie Waterhouse, married 2 Ruth Smith issue by first wife. 1. Clint Weatherly 2. Charles Henry Weatherly married Bety Vaughn 3. Elizabeth Weatherly.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

BRADLEY COUNTY TENNESSEE DAR RECORDS SHOW

Fort Hill cemetary pages 26 and 70 and Flint Springs cemetary pages 22 23 24 25 and 70:

NANCY WARD PAGE 69 Chief Jack Walker page 70

F. H. W C L 70 Prof 70 Emily Stanfield 69

Page 69 F. H. Walker - Fort Hill cemetary

8-24 1847 d June 18 1912

--- Nancy Walker wife of P. H. Walker April 8- 1936

age 83 1 month 17 days.

Emily Stanfield Walker wife of CHIEF JACK WALKER daughter of Timothy Meigs, Nov 23 1808 age 32

page 70 Prof W. Walker died 5-1927

FROM CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES OF MAY 6, 1934 PAGE 143

W. C. L WALKER 6-7-1821 MAY 21 1886.

LOUISA CARSON WALKER WIFE OF W C L WALKER APRIL 24 1833

NOVEMBER 14 1912

MILTON B WALKER MARCH 3 1857 D 2-3-1907 1905

FORT HILL CEMETARY

LARKIN TAYLOR 3-28-1802 9-14-1845

MARTHA TAYLOR WIFE OF LARKIN TAYLOR 9-2-1808 1-8-1898

JOSEPH H TAYLOR SON OF LARKIN JUNE 23 1840, 12-14-1918

MARY CORMACK TAYLOR WIFE OF JOSEPH H 1845 2-17-~~1845~~ 1915

ALICE C TAYLOR 1--23- 1849 D 5-29-1888

ROBERT E. DR. TAYLOR 12-24 1863 JAN 31 1904

SALOME DONAHOE TAYLOR WIFE OF BR TAYLOR BORN APR 25 1847

*** PAGE 92 OCOEE SHED CEMETERY

SAMUEL PARKS 3-24-1806 OCT 19- 1874
REARED IN LARGE FAMILY IN POLK COUNTY TENNESSEE

S W PARKS, JUNE 16 1850 5-3-1865

M A PARKS 6-16-1841 - D 185

C W PARKS 12-1833 9-26-1885

PAGE 95 AIDER PARKS -26- 1894 11-14-1897

PAGE 76 EMMA PARKS WIFE OF H J PARKS 4-2-1853 7-2-1935

--CLINT SPRINGS CEMETARY BRADLEY CO TENNESSEE

LILLIE WEATHERLY JONES,
W W WEATHERLY 3-16-1867 3-14-1923

PAGE 25 W W WEATHERLY DIED 1913 AGE 46

W H WEATHERLY BORN 7-10 1815 D 3-22-1903

REBECCA T WEATHERLY BORN 12 1826 DIED JULY 1910

RACHEL WEATHERLY MARCH 10 1851 AGE 33 - 2 YEARS MO.
LILLIE JONES WEATHERLY WIFE OF W W WEATHERLY 3-16-1867 3-14-1923

NOTE: RICHARD TIMBERLAKE HAD A RESERVATION IN PAGE 144 HAMILTON CO TENN 1845 SEE OLD BOOK HAMILTON CO TENN PAGE 169 DEED BOOK F VOL I 1844 TO 1849

DEED BOOK A HAMILTON CO TENN. PAGE 53 -54-55 1823 DEC 22 FOX TAYLOR AND RICHARD TAYLOR BOTH OF CHEROKEE NATION. CONSIDERATION $1500 640 ACRES LAND IN HAMILTON CO TENN. (DOES ANYONE KNOW WHETHER THIS IS A SAME MAN AS F CHARLES FOX TAYLOR? 640 ACRES IN HAMILTON CO TENN NORTH SIDE TENN RIVER BEING TRACT SURVEYED TO FOX TAYLOR BY ROBERT HOUSTON COMMISSIONER AND ROBERT ARMSTRONG SURVEY OR OCT 25 1819 UNDER TREATY CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON D C 1819 FEB 27, WHICH LAND HELD BY FOX TAYLOR AS RESERVATION ETC, BEGINNING BANK OF RIVER AS IT MEANDERS SOUTH 30 DEGREES ETC. PAGE 159 1831 MAY 25, RICHARD TAYLOR OF CHEROKEE NATION AND ASAHAEL RAWLINGS, HAMILTON CO TEN $1260 640 ACRES NORTH BANK OF TENN RIVER INCLUDING MOUTH OF PRAIRIE CREEK AND THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF HAMILTON CO SURVEYED FOR FOX TAYLOR AS HIS XX RESERVE BY ROBERT HOUSTON OCT 25 1819 UNDER TREATY CONCLUDIED AT WASHINGTON D C FEB 25 1819 U S AND THE CHEROKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS BY DEED DATED DEC 22 1823. REGISTERED HAMILTON CO BOOK A PAGE 218 AT DALLAS, (TENN)

OCT 5 1831

--- ALSO PAGE 93 DAVID WALKER OF HAMILTON CO TO HENRY HENEGAR GREEN CO 200 ACRESMARRIAGES OF RHEA CO TENN 1808 TO 1890 SHOW FOLLOWING:

CHARLES A TAYLOR MARRIED PATSEY WALKER DEC 19 1816 PAGE 241

A. TAYLOR MARRIED MARGARET LOONEY 3-4-1827

PAGE 367 OLD MARRIAGE BOOK NO JOHN WALKER JR MARRIED EMILY MEIGS

1- 10- 1824

NANCY WARD MARRIED SAMUEL HIX 1824 NOV 10 IN RHEA CO.

R. J. MEIGS MARRIED SARAH K K LOVE 1825 NOV 1

JAMES TAYLOR MARRIED NANCY LILLARD 1821 JULY 26

THERE WAS A JOHN WALKER PENSIONED IN ROANE CO TENN AGE 66

John Walker pension record in Roane Co Tenn age 66 on October 1821-20 his children had all gone from home - He enlisted in 3rd Light dragoons, was in the battle of Monmouth and Samuel Walker applied for pension in Roane Co Tenn age 72 in January 28 1822 had wife Susan age 50 daughter Polly Walker and' grand son HARVEY WALKER who served in 12th Va regiment.

Roane Co Tenn marriages:

Jenney Lillerson Walker to John McKemy or McKenny

10-13-1808 bondsman Samuel Walker and Daniel McClellan.
- - - - - - - - - age 25 Suckie Walker (CHEROKEE) married to

John Riley January k 1809 25th day. bondsman Gilbert Pool
---ROANE CO TENN MARRIAGES:

SAMUEL WALKER fo Elizabeth Crisp 3-2-1820 bondsman John Cresp
--- page 3 Ephriam Walker on marriage bond of Charles Beckett to

Lydia Holland 3-5-1803
---I give the following Taylor records as the

Taylor family intermarried with Nancy Ward's family;

History of Hamilton Co, by Zella Armstrong;

Early Marriages of Jefferson Co Tenn

Evaline Taylor married Benjamin Daugherty 1856 March 4.

James Taylor Revolutionary pensioner, Blount Co Tenn. served from NC moved to Blount Co 1796, He was born in Culpepper Co Va died in Blount Co Tenn - his 5th child Phoebe married James Walker. He made will in Blount Co.

INDEX TO JOHN HAYWOOD TENNESSEE HISTORY PERTAINING TO NANCY WARD AND HER UNCLE ATTAKULLAKULLA ARE

BETTY WARD OR MRS JOSEPH MARTIN, WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN PAGE 60
61-62-300

SAMUEL WALKER 219, JOHN WALKER 371, JAMES WALKER 319, FELIX WALKER 59
ELIJAH 427. --- WALKER & 73, 304, 325.

DR. THOMAS WALKER 21-23-24-325. 107 487, 483 89,497

BRICE MARTIN 23, 504, JAMES MARTIN 280, JOSEPH 23, J 110, 111,112,150
154, 187, 197, 201, 203 212, 238, 373,514, 515, 517,

SAMUEL MARTIN 135, 246, 317, CAPT WM MARTIN 230
--- - - - -TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER 159, CREED 23, JOHN CHIEF 362,
LEROY TAYLOR 313, PARMANS 335

INDEX ON ATTACULLACULLA PAGES ... 41-44-468,
504,505

INDEX ON LONG ISLAND. 30-41-62-63-64, 66, 68-70-98-111-273-322-375-501
& 504-507- 515

DAVID HUGHES 91-92-209

INDEX ON OCONOSTTOTA CHIEF 43-44-58-503-505-506-507

THE PATH DEED PAGE 30

INDEX ON CHIEF RAVIN 65-72 503 505 506 507 508 511 512

OLD ABRAHAM 65 195 503 OLD CHOTE 28 111 OR 110 ~~595~~495

WILLANAWANAW CHIEF PAGE 503.

QUOTATIONS FROM "THE WILDERNESS ROAD" BY ROBERT L. KINCAID PRESIDENT OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, HARROGATE TENNESSEE RECENTLY PUBLISHED (1957). PAGE 101 MARTIN STATION IS NOW THE PRESENT SITE OF ROSE HILL VIRGINIA. ROSE HILL VIRGINIA WAS FORMERLY KNOWN AS MARTIN'S STATION. HERE BOONE AND HIS AXMEN FOUND CAPTAIN JOSEPH MARTIN FOR THE 2ND TIME BUSILY ENGAGED IN REBUILDING THE SETTLEMENT HE HAD ABANDONED SHORTLY AFTER BOONE'S FIRST VISIT THERE IN THE SUMMER OF 1769. DRIVEN OUT BY HOSTILE CHEROKEE THAT YEAR, MARTIN HAD NOT RETURNED UNTIL EARLY 1775 TO BEGIN AGAIN WHERE HE LEFT OFF. BOONE AND HIS MEN STOPPED AT MARTIN'S

LONG ENOUGH TO EXPLAIN THEIR MISSION AND ANNOUNCE THAT COLONEL HENDERSON WOULD COME ALONG SOON ON HIS WAY TO SETTLE KENTUCKY. THEY CHECKED THEIR NEEDS, SECURED SOME ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AND PUSHED OFF DOWN THE VALLEY FOR CUMBERLAND GAP, 25 MILES AWAY.

ATTAKULLACULLA OR THE LITTLE CARPENTER, CHEROKEE CHIEF, PAGES 57-84- 93-94, 96-97- 98-105 UNDER CAPTION "GRIM DAYS ON THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER-- INGLES AND DRAPER, BROODING IN THEIR SORROW AT DUNKARD'S FORT, HAD NO OPPORTUNITY TO ORGANIZE A SEARCH FOR THEIR MISSING FAMILIES. AN ~~M~~ OMINOUS SILENCE HUNG OVER THE HOSTILE SHAWNEE COUNTRY. AT LAST THE MEN MADE A TRIP TO THE FRIENDLY CHEROKEE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, A CONFERENCE WITH VIRGINIA TRADERS THERE, PARTICULARLY RICHARD PEARIS A FAVORITE AMONG THE OVERHILL INDIANS, AS THE SETTLERS CALLED THE CHEROKEE THEY ALSO LAID THEIR TROUBLES BEFORE CHIEF ATTAKULLACULLA, THE LITTLE CARPENTER WHO WAS ALWAYS WELL DISPOSED TOWARD THE ENGLISH WHEN OTHER CHIEFS HAD BEEN NONCOMMITTAL OR HOSTILE.

PAGE 84 UNDER CAPTION "TROUBLE ON THE HOLSTON: CAMPBELL PUT A LOT OF FAITH IN AGED AND FRIENDLY ATTAKULLACULLA OR THE LITTLE CARPENTER, WHO SHARED THE RULERSHIP OF THE CHEROKEE WITH CHIEF OCONOSTOTA, CAMPBELL REPORTED TO PRESTON THE INDIANS WANTED TO AVOID A WAR WITH THE WHITES, UNLESS CRABTREE MADE SOME NEW AFFRONT. HE ADDED SIGNIFICANTLY THAT THE CHEROKEE SUPPLY OF POWDER HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY BEING STORED IN A DAMP CAVE. BUT CAMPBELL WAS MUCH CONCERNED LEST THE EMISSARIES OF THE CHEROKEE RECENTLY SENT TO A GRAND COUNCIL WITH EMISSARIES OF THE CHEROKEE RECENTLY SENT TO A GRAND COUNCIL WITH THE SHAWNEE MIGHT RETURN IN A WARLIKE MOOD.

PAGES 93 AND 94 UNDER HEADING "BIG DEAL AND LITTLE ROAD". SIX CREAKING WAGONS SLOWLY RUMBLED DOWN THE GREAT ROAD PAST MAJOR ARTHUR CAMPBELL'S BROAD VARANDA AT ROYAL OAK IN LATE JANUARY 1775. THEY WERE HEAVY LADEN WITH MERCHANDISE. SACKS OF CORN, FLOUR, SALT AND CASKS OF

RUM, BUNDLES OF BEARSKINS, DUFFLE, BO TING, GREEN DURANT, DUTCH BLANKETS SILVER HOUSING AND RIBBONS; A VAST ASSORTMENT OF TRINKETS OF ALL KINDS. THE GOODS MIGHT WELL HAVE ATTACHED A HALF DOZEN FRONTIER STORES. A GREAT DESTINY RODE IN THOSE WAGONS. COL RICHARD HENDERSON WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE CHEROKEE NATION TO BUY AN EMPIRE WITH THE GOODS. RIDING PROUDLY AT THE HEAD OF THE CARAVAN, HE CUT AN IMPOSING FIGURE, BIG AND TALL WITH HIGH FOREHEAD POISE AND DIGNITY HE HAD LEARNED TO ASSUME AS A SUPERIOR COUR JUDGE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ACCUSTOMED TO DOMINATE EVERY SITUATION IN WHICH HE TOOK PART, AND KEPT HIS WAGONS ROLLING TOWARD WATAUGA. WITH HIM WAS HIS FRIEND AND PARTNER CAPTAIN NATHANIEL HART.

STAYING CLOSE TO THE WAGONS WAS A FRAIL, DRIED UP INDIAN CHIEF WITH 2 LARGE SCORES ACROSS EACH CHEEK, HIS EARS, BEADED WITH SILVER, HANGING DOWN ALMOST TO HIS SHOULDERS. ATTAKULLACULLA, OR THE LITTLE CARPENTER, HAD A PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THE CARGO AND CHATTERED OVER THE SHOALS, OCCASIONSALL THEY CROWDED AROUND THE CABIN FOR A PEEK AT THE PRECIOUS GOODS.

MINGLED WITH THE INDIANS WERE MANY OF THE WATAUGA LEADERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, WHOM HENDERSON HAD EMPLOYED TO PROVIDE FOOD.

HENDERSON GREETED THE VARIOUS CHIEFS AS THEY ARRIVED WITH THEIR WARRIORS AND SMOKED AND CHATTED WITH THEM. TO THE EMPERI OR OCONOSTOTA, CHIEF RULER WITH ATTAKULLAKULLA, HE WAS ESPECIALLY CORDIAL BECAUSE THE INDIAN, WITH BLUFF FACE PITTED WITH SMALL POX WAS ANXIOUS FOR THE TRADE TO GO THRO. ANOTHER CHIEF, SAVANOCKS, THE RAVEN, NEPHEW AND COUNSELOR OF OCONOSTOTA, WAS A STOUT, DARK DIGNIFIED FELLOW. ONISTOSITAH, OR THE CORN TASSEL HAD A HEAVY SET BODY AND A FLAT INFLATED FACE.

WILLANAUGHWA, THE GREAT EAGLE AS A LEADER ON WHOM OCONOSTOTA DEPENDED A GREAT DEAL IN HIS DELIBERATIONS.

YOUNG DRAGGING-CANOE, SON OF ATTAKULLACULLA, HELD SOMEWHAT ALOFT AND D DID NOT HAVE HIS FATHER'S CONCILLIATORY ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WHITE MEN.

AT LAST THE VARIOUS COUNCILS OF THE CHEROKEE WERE ALL REPRESENTED, AND THE TIME HAD COME FOR TREATY MAKING. COL HENDERSON OPENED THE NEGOTIATIONS BY INQUIRING IF THE KY LAND WHICH HE SOUGHT WAS ACTUALLY OWNED BY THE CHEROKEE. THE CHIEFS WITHDREW FOR A SOLEMN POWWOW AMONG THEMSELVES. NEXT DAY THEY REPORTED THEIR CONCLUSIONS. WITHOUT QUESTION THEY OWNED THE LAND, THEY SAID. THE CLAIMS OF THE SIX NATDONS WERE SPURIOUS BECAUSE THEY HAD NEVER CONQUERED THE CHEROKEE. THE SHAWANEE HAD LONG AGO BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND HAD NO RIGHT THERE.

THEN COL HENDERSON EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO BUY THE BLOCK OF LAND WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS BEWEEN THE CUMBERLAND KY RIVERS.

CHIEF ATTAKULLACULLA AROSE WITH GREAT DIGNITY TO RESPOND. HE BEGAN BY SAYING THAT HE WAS AN OLD MAN, WHO HAD PRESIDED AS CHIEF IN EVERY COUNCIL AND BEEN PRESIDENT OF THE NATION FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY. FORMERLY SERVED AS AGENT TO THE KING OF ENGLAND, ON BUSINESS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE TO THE CHEROKEE NATION; HAD CROSSED THE BIG WATERS AND BEEN RECEIVED WITH GREAT DISTINCTION, BY THE GREAT WHITE FATHER. HAD THE HONOR OF DINING WITH HIS MAJESTY AND THE NOBLLITY, AND HAD ACCOMPLISHED HIS MISSION WITH SUCCESS; AND HE CLAIMED THE CONFIDENCE AND GOOD FAITH OF ALL IN DEFENDING AND SUPPORTING THE RIGHTFUL CLAIM OF HIS PEOPLE TO THE BLOODY GROUNDS, THEN IN TREATY TO BE SOLD TO THE WHITE PEOPLE. HE WOULD RECOM END THE PROPOSED SALE.

OTHER CHIEFS FOLLOWED THE LITTLE CARPENTER, ALL AGREEING TO ACCEPT COLONEL HENDERSON'S PROPOSITION. THEN THE SON OF THE LITTLE CARPENTER, ATTACULLAKULLA WHICH WAS DRAGGING CANOE, ROSE TO HIS FEET. HE WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT HIS GREAT FATHER AND THE OTHER HEAD MEN WOULD CONSIDER SELLING AT ANY PRICE THE FAIR HUNTING LAND OF HIS PEOPLE.

AS PARAPHRASED BY THE INTERPRETER HE SAID: "WHOLE NATIONS HAVE MELTED AWAY LIKE BALLS OF SNOW BEFORE THE SUN. THE WHITES HAVE PASSED THE MOUNTAINS

Quotes from Wilderness Road by Kincaid Page 150

and settled upon Cherokee lands, and now wish to have their usurpation sanctioned by the confirmation of a treaty and etc.

The impassioned speech of DRAGGING CANOE threw the council into an uproar. Henderson was dismayed. He adjourned the session to feast the Indians again and to permit individual lobbying among the older chiefs. The leaders argued the question among themselves, brought the minor chiefs around to the viewpoint and agreed to accept Henderson's eoffer. B DRAGGING CANOE alone held out sullenly.

The deed of conveyance was prepared, read aloud and translated by interpreters. It was signed March 17, 1775, by OCCNOSTOTA

ATTAKULLACULLA and

SAVANOOKA

acting in behalf of all the Cherokee tribes. The parchment specified that "For and in consideration of 2000 pounds lawful money of Great Britain (this was in addition to the goods estimated to make up the balance of L10,000 price agreed upon), there by granted to Henderson and associated, "all that tract, territory of parcel of land" lying south of the Ohio River, between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, containing 20,000,000. It embraced all so the lands drained by tributaries of the Cumberland, this included a large territory in the present state of TENNESSEE.

For Dragging-Canoe this was only further evidence of the insatiable greed of the whites. He kept glumly silent during the final negotaations and singing of the deed. But this new proposal brought him to his feet again. He stamped angrily and pointing to Kentucky said; "We have given you this, why do you ask more?" Then in haughty grandeur he stole from the council, never to return to take part in another treaty with the hated whites.

Page 105. Lord Dunmore acted promptly and decisively. On 3-21-1775 he

he 1775 issued a proclamation against the unwarrantable and illegal designs of the said Henderson and his abettors, whom he described as "disorderly persons" and sent a vigorous protest to ATTAKULLACULLA and the other Cherokee chiefs, claiming they had no right to make a private trade with the North Carolina, Col George Washington dealer in western lands looking on with concern wrote Preston. "There is something in that affair which I neither understand, nor like, and I wish I may not have cause to dislike tt worse as the mystery unfolds" for Martin of North Carolina was more vehement. He called Henderson a "famous invader" and his associates "an infamous company of land Pyrates". British agents hastened to broadcast orders for Henderson's arrest and etc.

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NOTES here and there:

Maury Co Tenn 1820 census page 103 shows a Francis Parks 126 years old
- who knows about this party.

page 385 k 1840 Margaret Weatherly age between 50-60 and family
----HANCOCK CO TENN +84 1850
page 62 John Martin family born Va, and family and one Elizabeth

Martin age 70 born in Va lived with them

- - - - - - - - - -

BRADLEY COUNTY TENNESSEE 1840 Census

Page 34 James Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-40

1 female under 5, 3 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30

Page 35 Larkin Taylor, 1 male 5-10, 1 of 30-40, 1 female under 5

1 of 10-15- 1 of 30-40

Next door to him was SAMUEL PARKS 1 male under 5, 2 of 5-10, 1 of

10-15, 3 of 15-20, 2 of 20-30, 1 of 50-60

J female under 5, 1 of 10-15-, 2 of 20-30, 1 of 40-50

Page 35 Thomas Taylor 1 male 20-30, 1 of 60-70, 1 female 20-30, 1 of 60-70
to 70

page 37 Dennis B. or D Taylor 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30.

2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30

PAGE 39. THOMAS JONES, 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 30-40, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 FEMALE 20-30.

NATHAN JONES 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 30-40, 1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 OF 10-15 1 OF 30-40

PAGE 41, BENJAMIN WARD, 1 MALE 60-70, AND 1 FEMALE 50-60

PAGE 43, JOHN H. LOWRY 3 MALES UNDER 5, 1 20-30, 2 FEMALES 20-30 1 FEMALE 60-70

PAGE 43, JAMES E WALKER 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30, 2 FEMALES UNDER 5 1 OF 5 10, 1 OF 20-30

PAGE 43 MARGARET WALKER 1 MALE 20-30, 1 FEMALE 10-15, 1 15-20 1 OF 20-30, 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 43, SAMUEL KING, 3 MALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 30-40 1 FEMALE 20-30

ELI KING 1 MALE 50-60, 1 FEMALE 15-20, 1 OF 20-30 1 50- 60

PAGE 43 GREENBURY McDANIEL, 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 5-10, 1 30-40 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30

PAGE 44. JAMES TAYLOR, 2 MALES 5-10, 2 OF 15-20, 1 OF 50-60; 2 FEMALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 5-10. 2 10-15- 1 40-50

PAGE 45. WILLIAM HORN 1 MALE 5-10, 1 OF 50-60, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5. 1 OF 5-10, 1 10-15, AND 1 30-40

JAMES HORN 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 30-40. 1 FEMALE 20-30

PAGE 47 STEPEHN JONES 1 MALE 10-15, 2 15-20, 1 40-50 1 FEMALE UNDER 5 1 OF 5-10, 2 10-15, 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 54 RUTH WALKER 1 MALE 10-15, 1 OF 20-30, 1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 10-15 1 15-20 1 FEMALE 50-60

PAGE 51 THOMAS EPPERSON FAMILY

PAGE 52 JESSE EPPERSON FAMILY 1 MALE 60-70 AND OTHERS.

PAGE 54 JOHN TAYLOR 2 MALES 10-15, 1 15-20, 1 50-60 2 FEAMES UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 1 OF 15-20 1 OF 40-50

Page from Bradley Co Tenn 1840 census

Page 55 Mary Martin 1 under 5 males and 1 10-15, 1 female 5-10 1 male 10-15, 1 of 30-40, 1 of 50-60

Page 55 Robertson Weatherly 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-40 1 female 30-40

Page 56, Houston Walker, 2 males under 5, 1 of 20-30, 1 female 20-30

Page 56 Jesse F Jones 1 male under 5, 1 of 30-40, 1 female under 5, 1 of 20-30

Page 57 Isaac Martin 3 males under 5, 2 femees 10-15 1 of 40-50, 1 female under 5, 1 female 5-10, 1 of 10- 15 1 30-40

John Martin 1 male under 5, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 40-50 1 female under 5, 2 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15 1 of 15-20 1 of 30-40

Page 58, John S King and family

Page 58 Benjamin F. Taylor 1 male 30-40 , 1 female under 10, 1 20-30 1 of 60 70

Page 59, James Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 30-40, 1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30

Page 62, A. Taylor, 1 male under 5, 2 of 10-15, 1 of 30-40 1 female 5-10, 1 female 10-15--, 1 of 40-50

64 Levi Taylor 1 male under 5, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 30-40, 1 of 10-15 1 of 30-40

Page 65 Wm Jones 2 males 5-10, 2 of 10-15, 1 of 30-40, 2 females under 5, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 30-40

Page 69 Wm A Walker 2 males under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 15-20, 1 30-40 1 female 5-10, 1 of 20-30, 1 of 70-80

Page 69, Wm W Weatherly, 1 male 20-30, 1 female 15-20

Page 69 Wm Weatherly 1 male 10-15, 1 of 20-30, 1 of 50-60, 1 of female 5-10 2 females 1-15, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 40-50

PAGE 71 THOMAS LOWRY 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 30-40, 1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 FEMALE 10-15, AND 1 OF 30-40

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

1850 CENSUS OF BRADLEY COUNTY TENNESSEE AS TO VARIOUS FAMILIES MENTIONED IN DAR MEMBERSHIP PAPERS OF MRS. PHILLIPS AND ETC.

PAGE 142 HOUSE NO 57 57 LUCY WALKER 63 BORN TENNESSEE.

WM L 29 , JAMES H 24, RUTH 22 PHOEBE 22 MARGARET 11 ALL BORN TENNESSEE.

PAGE 142 HOUSE 61 61 AND AD PARKS 33 MARTHA M 25, HENRY J 8, ROBERT L 4 JOHN W 3 SUSAN 1 ALL BORN TENNESSEE.

PAGE 147 HOUSE 124 124 JAMES H LOWRY OR LOWERY 35 MARGARET M 35, MARGARET 1 10 MARY A 8, HARRIET C 6, JOHN 4 JAMES 2 ALL BORN TENN AND IN SAME HOUSE WAS SAMUEL HAINS 35 TAILOR BORN PENNSYLVANIA

PAGE 149 HOUSE 144 144 NATHAN JONES 47 BORN NORTH CAROLINA

VIOLET 45 BORN N C, JANE 15 BORN N C.

HUMPHREY M 12 BORN TENN, GEORGE E 10 TENNESSEE, JOSIAH 4 TENN

--- PAGE 149 HOUSE 142 142 WASHINGTON PARKS 30, LOUISA 23 SUSAN C 4 LOUISA C. 2, SAMUEL 2/12 ALL BORN TENNESSEE.

PAGE 150 HOUSE 157 157 JAMES H WALKER 24 BORN TENNESSEE, A CARPENTER IN HOME OF GEORGE RIDER.

PAGE 155 HOUSE 223 223 ARCHIBALD PARKS 21 BORN TENNESSEE IN HOME OF B HURLE

PAGE 155 HOUSE 244 224 JOHN WALKER 40 BORN TENNESSEE, ELIZABETH 38 BORN TENN AND ABIGAIL JENKINS 33 BORN TENN

PAGE 155 226 226 THOMAS LOWERY 46 BORN VA, ELIZABETH 42, WM F.20 THOMAS B 12 BORN VA, GEORGE W 9 TENN, TIMOTHY S 6 BORN TENN, ABRAHAM C 3, BORN TENN.MARY D 2/12 BORN TENN, ELIZABETH M 10 VA

PAGE 159 HOUSE 276 276 JOHN H LOWERY 25, CLERK, IN TAVERN BORN TENN.

162 HOUSE 325 325 BENJAMIN F. JONES 51 BORN MARYLAND, JANE 50 TEN SARAH E 20 TENN, JAMES L 22, PEARY A 19 TENN. ROBERT F 14

1850 Census of Bradley Co Tenn Page 155

Martin V 9 Tenn. Benjamin Jones age 81 born Pennsylvania

Page 163, house 333 333 Thomas H Jones 25 born N C.

John 30 Benjamin F 3, James M 4/12 born N.C.

Page 464 house 341 James Parkes 30 or 50, born Tenn. Jane 39 ,

Jane 16, Wm 13 Clementine 11 all born Tenn

John 2 same house.?

Harriet 3 or 5 Margaret 2/12 born Tennessee.

Page 169 house 419 419 Billear A. Walker 19, Tenn in home of Wm Deamon

--Page 180 house 575 575 John Epperson 28 Tennessee - Elizabeth 23 Tenn

Jesse M 5, Sarah 3 Tabitha 1 all born Tennessee.

Page 183 house 614 614 Martin Carpenter 44 N C Anna 48 Caroline 13

all born North Carolina

1850 census of Bradley Co Tenn page 185 house 651 651

John W Canady 64 born North Carolina, Nancy 54 Tennessee. Mary 25 Tenn.

Margaret 16, Wm L 14 Tennessee.

Page 198 house 823 823 Elijah Ward 38 born Ky Sarah born North Carolina

James 12, Tenn, Benjamin 10, Rebecca 7, Elizabeth C 6, Mary M 4,

John D 1 on this last line all born Tennessee.

--- A 2 Parker families on page 292

Page 292 House 885,885 ~~Nancy~~ Yancy Weatherly 31 born N C, Emily 24,NC

Nancy 8, Tenn, Martha 7, Tenn, Mary E 5,Tenn., Rachel M 3 Tenn.Wm 6/12Tenn

Page 252 Mary Jones, age 45 born Tenn, house No 1579 1579

Page 14 Jahugh 12 Tenn.

Page 252 house 1600 1600 James Taylor 25 Tenn, Jemima 30 Martha 14,

John 6 Sarah 4, Nancy 3 Elizabeth 1 all born Tennessee.

Pag-e 253 house 1614 1614

Susannah Parks 60 born Tennessee, in home of Wm Rector.

1615 1615 Larkin Parks 33 Tenn, Matilda 30 Susannah 8 Mary 7 Sarah 4 Martha 3/12 born Tennessee

Page 260 house 1714 1714 Lemuel Jones 27 N C, Juliett 26 Va, Mary 5 Te

Tennessee.

Page 260 House 1224 1224 James Taylor 26 Tenn, Lucinda 24 Wm 7 Mary 5

Iassac 4, Margaret 2,

Page 263 House 1757 Cynthina Jones 52 born N C, Ransom 27, Myra 21 N C

Eglestine 18 Quintie all born North Carolina

Page 264 or 266 house 1802 Margaret Parkes 50 born Tennessee.

Lavina 23 Narcissus 20, Jefferson 4, Iba 13, Nancy 11, Martin 1, George

age 1 James 4 all born Tennessee.

Page 266 house 1810 Stephen C Jones 24, Tenn, Elizabeth 21 Tenn.

Page 273 house 1918 Henry Lowery 45 born Tenn, Jane 40 Mary 10 Wm 8

Ludiana 6, Nancy 4, Henderson 2 all born Tennessee.

Page 276 house 1953 1953 Joseph Taylor 18 Tenn a brick mason

Page 203 house 887 William Weatherly 65, born North Carolina

Margaret 60 born N C , Sarah 28 North Carolina, Elizabeth 22 N C

--- house 890 Waren C Weatherly 21 N C Onida 19 N C, Raisen 6/12 Tenn

Page 204 house 905 905

WILSON WEATHERLY 30 born North Carolina, Rachel 33 N. C.

Wm C 10, Ten , Nancy I 8, Tenn. Robert W 6.Tenn

Mary L 4 Tennessee, Sarah L 3 Tennessee

Page 209 house 931 Washington Taylor 36 born Arkansas, Lavinia 39 Tenn

Mary J 19, Tennessee , Martha 15 Tennessee, James 12 Tenn.

John 10 Nancy 8, Amanda 6 Tenn, and Sarah 2 Tenn.

Page 210 house 988 988 Wm Parks age 73 born Pennsylvania,

Mary Parks born Maryland.CLEMENTINE LUNEY age 23 born Tennessee,

Gabriel 6, born Tenn.

Page 211 House 1007 Alexander Loney ? 34 Tennessee, Sarah A 32,

Emily 11 Tenn, John 8, Sarah 5, James 4/12 all born Tennessee

Page 222 House 1169 1169 James Ward 22 born Tenn, Senina 30 Tenn. Lord? 15 Wm 13 Elijah 6 Mary 3 Nancy 1 all born Tennessee.

Page 226 House 1219 1219 W H Walker 62 born Tennessee Mary 62 Tenn James 22 Silas 19 ~~N~~ Henry 19, Susannah 17 George 16 all born in Tennessee

---house 1221 1221 Susannah Parkes 50, Susannah Parks 34 born Tennessee Calvin 25, John 17 Samuel 13 born Tennessee

---House 1222 Richard Parks 29 born Tenn Sarah 21 born Tenn

--- Page 228, house 1245 Wm Jones 40 born Kentucky, Matilda 35 born Virginia James W N 14 born Tenn, George H 12 Nancy 10 born Tenn, Elvira 8 Sarah 6 Mary 4 born Tenn John 3 Thomas 2 born Tenn

---Page 229 house 1257 Siba Parks age 30 born Tennessee Sidney 40 Fannah? 40 born Tenn.

--- page 244 house 1089 James Taylor 60 born Tenn, Mary 48 Tenn William 20 Rufus 18 Mary 22 born Tenn Lucinda 17 Catharine 15 Tenn + Ellen 13 Stephen 11 Thomas 2 born Tenn

--- Page 245 house 1502 Margaret Walker 59 born Tennessee, Nancy 35 Tenn Elizabeth 21 born Tenn.

Page 245 house 1503 James E Walker, 40 born Tenn, Elizabeth 34, Hester 17 Francis 14 a male, Nancy 12 Harriet 11 Siras 10 Sarah 8 William 5, Samuel 2, James 1/12 all born Tennessee.

--- page 246 house 1518 James Walker 21 born Tennessee Jane 17 Tenn.

---~~R~~ 1520 house, James Walker ~~2~~ 56 Virginia, Phoebe 65 Virginia

--- page 1520 248 house 1541 Edward N Taylor 33 born Tenn. Ellen 30 Denis 6 Thomas 4, Tenn ELIZABETH 71 Frances a female 35 all born Tennessee

page 248 house 1543 Frances Taylor female 75 born North Carolina Elizabeth 74 born North Carolina

1547 house Owen Fisher 39 Martha 39 born Tennessee

--page 249 House 1555 Denis Taylor 44 born Tennessee. Elizabeth 32

Page 249 house 1555 continued:

Caroline Taylor 12 Edward 14 Sarah 13 Francis 3 Thomas 6 Nancy 4

Martha 2 Ireben 2 Jane Johnston 70

1830--*** UNITED STATES CENSUS OF RHEA COUNTY TENNESSEE 1830

Page 86 John Walker 1 male age 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 20-30

1 of 40-50, * 1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10- 1 of 30-40

Page 84 Celey Ward, 1 female age 60-70 no others in family

Nicholas Ward 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30 female 20-30

James Christian page 88 1 male 20-30, 1 female under 5, 1 of 15-20

Johnston Martin 1 male under 5, 1 of 30-40, 1 female 5-10, 1 of 10-15
1 of 30-40 and 1 of 60-70

Abner Weatherly 1 male 5-10, 1 of 30-40, 2 females under 5, 2 5-10
1 female 10-15, 1 of 20-30

Page 104, Wesley Ward 1 male under 5, 1 of 30-40, 1 female 15-20

Page 118 Robert Martin 1 male 5-10, 1 40-50, 1 female 10-15, 1 of 20-30
1 female 30-40 1 of 40-50

Page 120 Jas STARR 2 males 10-15, 1 of 60-70, 1 of 70-80
1 female 10-15, 1 of 60-70

Pge 124 Robert Martin 1 male 30-40 1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30

Page 124, Jno Martin 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10-, 1 10-15, 1 of 15-20
1 of 70-80 1 female 70-80

Page 124 Wm Martin, 1 male 40-50, 1 female 15-20, 1 of 50-60

Page 124 Samuel Martin 2 males under 5, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 15-20

Page 126 Jno Martin 2 males 5-10 1 of 30-40 1 of 40-50 1 female under 5,
1 of 5-10 1 of 15-20

Jesse Martin 3 malesu under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 2 of 15-20 1 40-50
1 female 5-10, 1 of 30-40

Page 126, Joseph McDaniel 1 male 20-30, 1 30-40,(1 of 30-40female

Jno McDaniel 1 male 30-0 40, 1 male 80-90, 1 female 20-30 1 of 70-80

Samuel McDannel 1 male 5-10-, 1 30-40, 1 50-60, 3 females under 5, 2 of 5-10
1 of 20-30

Chas. McDannel 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30, 1 female under 5, 2 of 30-40

Page 128 Samuel Looney 1 male 40-50, 2 females 10-15, 2 20-30 1 50-60

RHEA CO TENN 1830 CENSUS CONTINUED (first census in existence of this county)

Page 130 Jno Taylor, 1 male 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 15-20 1 of 40-50
2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 30-4.

Page 132 Eleanor Lowry 1 females under 5, 1 of 60-70

Page 134 Jas Taylor 1 male under 5, 2 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30, 2 females under 5, 1 female 10-15

P. Taylor 1 male under 5, 20-30; 1 female under 5, 1 of 20-30

Page 136. Wm Lowry 2 males under 5, 1 5-10, 2 10-15, 2 of 30-40
1 female 5-10, 1 female 30-40

Page 143 Joseph Martin 1 male 5-10, 1 30-40, 2 fe ale under 5,
1 of 10-15, 1 female 10-15, 2 of 15-20

Page 143 Patrick Martin 1 male under 5, 1 of 30-40, 2 females under 5,
2 of 10-15, 2 of 15-20 1 of 30-40

Page 143 Casias Taylor 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 female under 5,
1 of 20-30

Page 146 Wm Taylor 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30, 1 female under 5
1 of 5-10, 1 of 20-30

Page 148 Jesse Walker no males given
1 female between 80-90, is all that is given

Page 150 Robert Taylor 3 males 5-10, 1 of 60-70 2 females 15-20,
2 females 15-20, 2 of 20-30, 1 of 50-60

Page 152 Anderson Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 20-30
1 female 15-20

next door was
John Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-4.
2 females under 5, 1 of 30-40

next door to him was Danil Walker 1 male 30-40, 1 female 15-20
Samuel Walker Sr. or Jr? 1 male under 5, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 60-70

Page 154 Wm Walker total 8 in family but did not list any of them

Page 158 Moses Looney 2 males under 5, 2 of 5-10, 2 of 10-15, J of 30-40
1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 15-20, 1 of 30-40

Page 168 Sealson? Taylor 1 male under 5, 2 of 5-10, 1 40-50
2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-40

1-
Page 170 Adam Lowry 1 male under 5, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 20-30,/feameles 20-30

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Volume 10, Oklahoma Chronicles page 33 date of 1885 the year which Joel B. Mayes was elected chief of the Cherokees.

NOTES:
MAURY COUNTY TENNESSEE 1830 CENSUS

PAGE 102 CATHARINE McDANIEL 2 MALES 20-30, 1 FEMALE 20-30 AND 1 FEMALE BETWEEN 60-70 (DOES ANYONE KNOW IF THIS IS CATHARINE KINGFISHER McDANIEL) PLEASE CORRESPOND WITH THE PUBLISHER IF SO.

JOHNSON COUNTY TENNESSEE 1840 CENSUS SEARCHED
DANIEL WARD BETWEEN 70-80 AND A LARGE FAMILY, ALSO MANY OTHER WARD FAMILIES HERE AT THIS DATE.

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MONROE COUNTY TENNESSEE 1830 CENSUS

CASWELL WALKER PAGE 2
1 MALE 10-15, 1 OF 30-40, 2 FEMALES UNDER 5, 2 5-10 1 OF 20-30

PAGE 10
JAMES MARTIN 2 MALES 15-20, 1 OF 50-60
2 FEMALES UNDER 5, 2 5-10, 3 10-15, 2 15-20
1 FEMALE 20-30 1 OF 30-40

PAGE 22 HARDY WARD, 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30
& 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30

HANNAH WARD, 1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 20-30
1 OF 30-40

PAGE 26 MICAJAH WALKER 1 MALE 10-15, 2 OF 15-20, 1 40-50
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 5-10 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 28 MARGARET TAYLOR 1 FEMALE 15-20, 1 OF 20-30 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 32 SAMUEL PARKS 2 MALES UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 40-50
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 2 OF 10-15, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 30-40

PAGE 34 CAMPBELL TAYLOR 1 MALE 20-30, 1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 OF 20-30

PAGE 50 DAVID P WALKER 1 MALE 5-10, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 30-40
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 5-10, 1 OF 20-30

PAGE 52 JOSEPH WALKER 2 MALES 10-15, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 60-70
1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 56 SAMUEL WALKER 2 MALES UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 30-40
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 30-40

PAGE 68 WM LOWRY 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 ~~KK~~ OF 5-10, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 20-30
1 MALE 30-40

PAGE 87 THOMAS WALKER 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 30-40, 1 OF FEMALES 5-10
& 1 OF 20-30

PAGE ~~87~~ 83 SAMUEL WARD 1 MALE UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 1 OF 15-20 1 20-30
1 MALE 40-50, 2 FEMALES UNDER 5 1 OF 30-40

PAGE 121 WM TAYLOR 2 MALES 10-15 1 OF 15-20 1 OF 40-50,
1 FEMALE 30-40 AND ETC

1830 Census of Monroe County Tennessee continued Page 161

2

James Taylor 1 male 10-15,/15-20, 3 of 20-30 1 of 60-70
1 female 10-15, 1 of 15-20, 2 of 20-30
1 of 50-60

Page 133 Shadrick M Taylor family himself 1 30-40

Page 149 George Martin 30-40, and several others

Page 143 Samuel Walker 1 male 20-30, 1 female und r 5 1 20-30

Page 161 Naome Walker 3 males 5-10, 1 15-20, 1 20-30
1 female under 5, 2 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15
3 of 20-30 1 of 50-60

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U. S. CENSUS OF 1850 HAMILTON COUNTY TENNESSEE
CHATTANOOGA THE COUNTY SEAT

Page 409 house 530 530

Celas Lowry 31 born Tennessee :: Drucil A 27 born Tenn

Mary " 8 : John Lowry 3 Catharine 1 all born Tenn

---Page 111 house 558 558 John Lowry age 70 born North Carolina

Mary " 62 born Tenn

Ann 22 born Tenn

Eliaz 25 born Tenn

Eliza 19 Tenn

-----House 559 559 John Lowry 26 born Tennessee

Jemima Lowry 25 born Tennessee. John Lowry 2 born Tenn

--- Page 447 House 1063 Alford Parks 58 born North Carolina

Nancy Parks 51 born North Carolina: Caroline Parks 19 N C

Calvin Parks 12 born North carolina:: Adolin Parks 10 North Carolina

Elizabeth Parks 4 North Carolina: George Parks 2 born Tennessee.

--- Page 452 1129 George Parks 24 born Georgia

Catharine 23 born Tennessee :: John Parks 3 Sarah Parks 2 born Tenn

Mary widow age 70 born Virginia, (her name might be Mary Weden
as it is illible as to the worrd "widow"

There is a family of John Weeden on page 462

1850 CENSUS CHATTANOOGA COUNTY SEAT, CONTINUED:

1476 HOUSE NUMBER, GREENBURY HUGHES 41 BORN NORTH CAROLINA

MALINDA HUGHES 32 BORN TENNESSEE; CASEL HUGHES 14 BORN TENN

JOHN HUGHES 10 BORN TENN. ADALINE 7 BORN TENN

AND SARAH HUGHES 55 BORN NORTH CAROLINA

- - - - -

PAGE 479 HOUSE 1526 SAMUEL WALKER 65 BORN NORTH CAROLINA

MARTHA WALKER 25 BORN TENN. ANN WALKER 25 BORN TENN

--PAGE 483 SARAH WALKER 37 BORN NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE 1573

RACHEL WALKER x 17 BORN TENN. LAFAYETTE WALKER ~~/~~ 15 BORN TENN

SARAH WALKER 8 BORN TENN. ELIZABETH WALKER 6, BORN TENN

CAMPBELL WALKER 4 BORN TENN

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

1840 CENSUS OF HAMILTON COUNTY TENNESSEE

WM WALKER 1 MALE UNDER 5, AND 1 OF 30-40, 2 FEMALES UNDER 5

1 OF 5-10, 1 FEMALE 20-30, 1 OF 30-40

ALLEN WALKER 2 MALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 20-30, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5

1 FEMALE OF 20-30

- - - - -

LEVI PARKS 1 MALE 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 40-50, 1 FEMALE 10-15

1 FEMALE 20-30, 1 OF 40-50

JAMES MARTIN 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 5-10, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 50-60

2 FEMALES 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 40-50

PAGE 167 SILAS LOWRY 1 MALE 20-30, 1 FEMALE 15-20,

JOHN TAYLOR 1 MALE 30-40 AND FEMALES

JOHN E. TAYLOR PAGE 160 50-60

PAGE 168 E. W. HUGHES AND JAS N HUGHS

Pages 371 Part I of House Documents Volume 118

No 539 Ethnology Bureau 19th Report 189th Part I

56th Congress 2nd Session 1900-1901 #4192 National Archives number

Pages 370 - 371
The Shawano War: Myths of the Cherokees by Mooney

Among the most inveterate foes of the Cherokee were the Shawano, known to the Cherokee as Ani-Sawanugi, who in ancient times, probably as early as 1680, removed from Savannah (i. e. Shawano) river, in South Carolina, and occupied the Cumberland river region in middle Tennessee and Kentucky, from which they were afterward driven by the superior force of the southern tribes and compelled to take refuge north of the Ohio. On all old maps we find the Cumberland marked as the "River of the Shawano." Although the two tribes were frequently, and perhaps for long periods, on friendly terms, the ordinary condition was one of chronic warfare, from an early traditional period until the close of the Revolution. This hostile feeling was intensified by the fact that the Shawanee were usually the steady allies of the Creeks, the hereditary southern enemies of the Cherokee, In 1749 however, we find a party of Shawano from the north, accompanied by several Cherokee, making an inroad into the Creek country, and afterward taking refuge among the Cherokee, thus involving the latter in a new war with their southern neighbors (Adair, American Indians, 276, 177 1775). The Shawano made themselves respect for their fighting qualities, gaining a reputation for valor which they maintained in their later wars with the whites, while from their sudden attack and fertility of stratagem they came to be regarded as a tribe of magicians. By capture or intermarriage in the old days there is quite an admixture of Shawano blood among the Cherokee.

According to John Haywood's history of Tennessee an aged Cherokee Chief, named the Little Cornplanter or Little Carpenter stated in 1772 that the Shawano had removed from the Savannah River a long time before in

CONSEQUENCE OF A DISASTROUS WAR WITH SEVERAL NEIGHBORING TRIBES AND HAD SETTLED UPON THE CUMBERLAND, BY PERMISSION OF HIS PEOPLE. A QUARREL HAVING AFTERWARD ARISEN BETWEEN THE TWO TRIBES A STRONG BODY OF CHEROKEE INVADED THE TERRITORY OF THE SHAWANO, AND TREACHEROUSLY ATTACKING THEM, KILLED A GREAT NUMBER. THE SHAWANO FORTIFIED THEMSELVES AND A LONG WAR ENSUED, WHICH CONTINUED UNTIL THE CHICKASAW ~~CAMELT~~ CAME TO THE AID OF THE CHEROKEE, WHEN THE SHAWANO WERE GRADUALLY FORCED TO WITHDRAW NORTH OF THE OHIO.

PAGE 372

ACCORDING TO CHEROKEE TRADITION, A BODY OF CREEKS WAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED NEAR THE MOUTH OF HIWASSEE WHILE THE CHEROKEE STILL HAD THEIR MAIN SETTLEMENT UPON THE LITTLE TENNESSEE. THE CREEKS BEING NEAR NEIGHBORS, PRETENDED FRIENDSHIP WHILE AT THE SAMETIME SECRETLY AIDING THE SHAWANO. HAVING DISCOVERED THE TREACHERY, THE CHEROKEE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CREEKS AT A GREAT DANCE AT ITSATI OR ECHOTA THE ANCIENT CHEROKEE CAPITAL, TO FALL SUDDENLY UPON THEM AND KILL NEARLY THE WHOLE PARTY. THE CONSEQUENCE WAS A WAR WITH T THE FINAL RESULT THAT THE CREEKS WERE DEFEATED AND FORCED TO ABANDON ALL THEIR SETTLEMENTS ON THE WATERS OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

HAYWOOD SAYS THAT "LITTLE CORNPLANTER" OR CARPENTER HAD SEEN SHAWANO SCALP BROUGHT INTO THE CHEROKEE TOWNS. WHEN HE WAS ABOY HIS FATHER WHO WAS ALSO A CHIEF HAD TOLD HIM HOW HE HAD ONCE LED A PARTY AGAINST THE SHAWANO AND WAS RETURNING WITH SEVERAL SCALPS, WHEN, AS THEY WERE COMING THROUGH A PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS, THEY RAN INTO ANOTHER PARTY OF CHEROKEE WARRIORS WHO MISTAKING THEM FOR ENEMIES, FIRED INTO THEM AND KILLED SEVERAL BEFORE THEY DISCOVERED THEIR MISTAKE.

PAGE 172 MYTHS OF THE CHEROKEES BY MOONEY
ETHNOLOGY BUREAU 19TH REPORT CONTINUED

PAGE 385 BRIAN WARD ON BATTLE OF TALIWA

NANCY WARD, LIFE OF 203 AND 204

RESCUE OF MRS BEAN 490, WARNING TO AMERICANS BY NANCY WARD PAGE 47

--- PAGE 385 BRIAN WARD, "THE BATTLE OF TALIWA WHICH DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE CHEROKEE THE LONG WAR BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND THE CREEKS WAS FOUGHT ABOUT 1755 OR A FEW YEARS LATER AT A SPOT ON MOUNTAIN CREEK OR LONG SWAMP CREEK, WHICH ENTERS ETOWAH RIVER ABOUT CANTON, GEORGIA, NEAR WHERE THE OLD TRAIN CROSSES THE RIVER, ABOUT LONG SWAMP TOWN. ALL OUR INFORMATION CONCERNING IT IS TRADITIONAL, OBTAINED FROM JAMES WAFFORD, WHO HEARD THE STORY WHEN A BOY, ABOUT YEAR 1815 FROM AN OLD TRADER NAMED BRIAN WARD WHO HAD WITNESSED THE BATTLE SIXTY YEARS BEFORE. ACCORDING TO HIS ACCOUNT, IT WAS PROBABLY THE HARDEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT BETWEEN THE TWO TRIBES ABOUT 500 CHEROKEE AND TWICE THAT NUMBER OF CREEK WARRIORS BEING ENGAGED. THE CHEROKEE WERE AT FIRST OVERMATCHED AND FELL BACK, BUT RALLIED AGAIN AND RETURNED TO THE ATTACK, DRIVING THE CREEKS FROM COVER SO THAT THEY BROKE AND RAN, THE VICTORY WAS COMPLETE AND DECISIVE AND THE DEFEATED TRIBE IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD ABANDONED THE WHOLE UPPER PORTION OF GEORGIA AND THE ADJACENT PART OF ALABAMA TO THE CONQUERORS. BEFORE THIS BATTLE THE CREEKS HAD BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO SHIFT ABOUT A GOOD DEAL FROM PLACE TO PLACE, BUT THEREAFTER THEY CONFINED THEMSELVES MORE CLOSELY TO FIXED HOME LOCATIONS. IT WAS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THIS DEFEAT THAT THEY ABANDONED THEIR TOWN ON NOTTELY RIVER, BELOW COOSA CREEK, NEAR BLAIRSVILLE, GEORGIA, THEIR OLD FIELDS BEING AT ONCE OCCUPIED BY CHEROKEE, WHO MOVED OVER FROM THEIR SETTLEMENTS ON THE HEAD OF SAVANNAH RIVER. AS HAS BEEN ALREADY STATED A PEACE WAS MADE 1759 JUST IN TIME TO ENABLE THE CREEKS TO ASSIST THE CHEROKEE IN THEIR WAS WITH SOUTH CAROLINA.

Page 173 Myths of the Cherokee by Mooney
Ethnology Bureau 19th Report continued:

Page 121 In August of 1834 Council was held at Red Clay S. E. from Chattanooga and just within the Georgia line, where the question of removal was again debated in what is officially described as a tumultuous and excited meeting. One of the principal advocates of the emigration scheme, a prominent mixed blood named John Walker Jr. was assasinated from ambush while returning from the council to his home a few miles north of the present Cleveland Tennessee. On account of his superior education and influential connection, his wife being a niece of former Indian Agent, Return J. Meigs the affiair created intense excitement at the time. The assasination has been considered the first of the long series of political murders growing out of the removal agitation, but, according the testimoney of old Cherokee acquainted with the facts, the killing was due to a more personal motive.

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Note: Houston Benge Teehee of Tahlequah, 1940 Former Registrar of of the United States Treasury during administration of President Woodrow Wilson attorney, member of Pioneer Cherokee Family to Oklahoma - he a lawyer, born in Sequoyah County Oklahoma, formerly Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, October 31 1874 son of Stephen and Rhoda (Benge) of Tehee enrolling clerk added another "E"/to first syllable of name, editor Cherokee National Male Seminary, Talaquah, Oklahoma 1893 to 94, Fort Wortk Texas University, 1895-96, bank cashier Tahlequah 1906-8, member Oklahoma House of Representatives 1911, resigned to fill unexpered term as county attorney 1911 -'12 reelected to House of Representatives 1912 U S probate attorney for Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma January 1 1926 to June 1 1927, member supreme court common of Oklahoma, 1st Supreme court judicial district June 1, 1927 to December 31 31 1931 resumed practice at Tahlequah Democrat, Presbyn Mason Woodman of Work KP Club Kiwanis pres., Home Tahlequah Oklahoma.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS AND HIS FAMILY RECORDS ARE TO BE FOUND ON PAGE 106 OF MARCY AND THE GOLD SEEKERS, BY GRANT FOREMAN, BY UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, CALL NUMBER AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES, "F 593 F 6".

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PAGE 459 VOLUME I, INDIAN AFFAIRS, AMERICAN STATE PAPERS "MAJOR KING AND DANIEL CARMICHAEL'S REPORT TO SECRETARY SMITH, REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING LETTER. CAPTAIN CHISOLM'S JUNE 12, 1793 IN THE EVENING: SIR: AT X THE APPEARANCE OF DAY LIGHT THIS MORNING, CAPT JOHN BEARD WITH HIS COMPANY OF MOUNTED INFANTRY, TO OUR GREAT SURPRISE, MADE AN ATTACK ON THE INDIANS, AT THE HANGING MAW'S. THEY HAVE KILLED SCANTEE, FOOL CHARLEY, THE HANGING MAW'S WIFE, BETTY, THE DAUGHTER OF KITTAKISKA, AND WE BELIEVE EIGHT OR NINE OTHERS, AMONG THEM WM ROSEBURY, A WHITE MAN, THE HANGING MAW SHOT THROUGH THE ARM, BETTY THE DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD, WOUNDED. THE FIRE OF THIS INHUMAN PARTY SEEMED TO BE DIRECTED AT THE WHITE PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE AS MUCH AS AT THE INDIANS. THEREFORE, WE MADE OUR ESCAPE THROUGH IT AS QUICK AS POSSIBLE, AND CANNOT GIVE A MINUTE ACCOUNT OF THE WHOLE OF THE DAMAGE. BY HARD PLEADING, WE GOT THEM TO SPARE THE REST OF THE HANGING MAW'S FAMILY, AND HIS HOUSE FROM BEING BURNT BURNT. SUCH A DETERMINAABLE ACT AS THIS WOULD BE BASE AT ANY TIME, BUT, AS THEY WERE THERE AT THE REQUEST OF GOVERNOR BLOUNT, IT WILL BE ATTENDED WITH FATAL CONSEQUENCE AND RETALIATION WILL SURELY TAKE PLACE.

WE INFORMED THE WHITE INHABITANTS OF BAKER'S CREEK, NINE-MILE AND LITTLE RIVER OF THIS HORRID DEED, AS WE CAME HERE; THEY ARE MUCH ALARMED, BLAME THE PERPETRATORS, EXPECT THE UTMOST HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS, AND ARE CRYING OUT FOR ASSISTANCE ON THE FRONTIER.

General Joseph Martin DAR Members
of his descendants:

Up to 1957 there does not seem to be any members who went in under

Betty Ward and General Joseph Martin, but the following members
/ Daughter of Nancy Ward.
as descendants of his other wives;

#20744 Lucy M Henderson Horton, (Henry) 2302 Dixie Plabe, Nashville, Tenn
dropped 1938

#15977 Mrs Margaret Grayson Wm Dunn, Wytheville, Va. resigned 1903

47152 Mrs Eva Martin Buckman, (Samuel) 234 Homewood Terrace, Baltimore Maryland resigned 1930

47339 Miss Elizabeth Martin Pritchett, Dumbarton Court, Washington D C
died 1929

60663 Mrs. Margaret Glass Williams Gano now Mrs A V Cobb, active member

Route 3 Box 265 Greensboro North Carolina.

61621 Mrs Elizabeth Hairston Ingles, (Cyrus H) 109 North 3rd Street, Richmond, Va died 1930

68649 Mrs Maude Ingles Watkins, (Charles) 905 W Grace Street, Richmond, Va. died 1911

76308 Mrs Myra Allen Williams Tatum- 790 Big Ben Road, Webster Groves, Mo. dropped 1918

73047 Mrs. Elise Williams Roberts, wife of Joseph Francis Roberts
daughter of Thomas Neals Williams 318 E Kingston Ave
Charlotte N C - active member

79099 Miss Maude Williams, Bowling Green, Mo. resigned 1933

66913 Mrs. Fanny Martin Tate, (Charles B) Wytheville, Va, resigned 1912

67061 Mrs Mary George Barksdale (Kincannon)
(Andrew) 2904 Hardy St. Hattisburg Miss. died 1953

69061 Miss Sare Elizabeth Edwards, 1812 Sibley Avenue St. Charles Mo.
dropped 1912

69282 Miss Lucile Edwards, 1812 Sibley Avenue, St. Charles Mo. died 1956

63343 Miss Rose Williams, Wytheville, Va. died 1912

644 72 Mrs. Ann Puffin Gilbert, (Riley M) 18 W 53rd St. New York N Y
died 1927

120288 Miss Lydia Goldie Marshall Smith, Barlington MD -active member

124802 Mrs Sarah Catharine Saunders Moss,
(William) Guntersville, Alabama, resigned 1933

Pioneers of the Old Southwest Volume 18
by Constance Lindsey Skinner (little volume in Libary of National Archives, call No E 173 C 47

Page 174, Thus was heralled the begininninng of a save warfare which kept the borders engaged for years.

It has been a tradition of the Chroniclers that Isaac Thomas received a timely warning from Nancy Ward, a half cast Cherokee prophetess who often showed her good will towards the whites and that the Indians were roused to battle by Alexander Cameron and John Stuart, the British agents or superintendents among the overhill tribes. There was a letter bearing Cameron's name stating that 1500 savages from the Cherokee and Creek nations were to join with British troops landed at Pensacola in an expedition against the southern frontier colonies. This letter was brought to Watauga at dead of night by a masked man who slipped it through a window and rode away. Apparently John Sevier did not believe the military information contained in the mysterious missive, for he communicated nothing of it to the Va Committee. In recent years the facts have come to light. This mysterious letter and others of a similar tenor bearing forged signature are cited in a report by the British agent, John Stuart, tohis Government. It appears that such inflamatory missives had been industriously scatterd through the back settlements of both Carolinas. There are also letters from Stuart to Lord Dartmouth, dated a year earlier, urging that something be done immediately to to counteract rumors set afloat that the British were endeavoring to instigate both the Indians and the negroess to attack the Americans.

Now it is of course, an established fact that both the British and the American armies used Indians in the war of Independence, even as both together had used them against the French and the Spanish and their allied Indians. (To be continued)

HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF GEORGIA D A R SHOWS BRYANT WARD, MADE WILL AUGUST 18, 1815 PROBATED JUNE 1817 HAD WIFE ANN WARD.

NIECE AND NEPHEW SUSANNAH AND BRYANT WARD

SON JOHN WARD(THIS MIGHT BE THE JOHN (JACK) WARD WHO IS WRITTEN UP IN SPRINGPLACE) AS SOLE EXECUTOR.

JOSEPH MARTIN OF THIS COUNTY ON TUGULOO RIVER, (MIGHT BE RELATED OR DESCENDANT OF GENERAL JOSEPH. THIS DOCUMENT WAS LISTED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY GEORGIA, BOOK DATED 1814 TO 1827. (COULD ANYONE GIVE ME THE INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER HE WAS THE 2ND HUSBAND OF NANCY WARD.

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1860 CENSUS OF ARKANSAS VOLUME 8 CHICAKASAW DISTRICT

COUNTY OF TISHOMINGO WEST, POST OFFICE FORT ARBUCKLEE

PAGE 1194 HOUSE 16-16
AARON HARLAN AGE 50 BORN IN TENNESSEE PERSOANL ESTATE $15000, PERSONALS
HE WAS A MERCHANT

CATHARINE HARLAN 23 BORN ARKANSAS

SARAH 19, BORN ARK JAMES M 16, JACKSON 12, MARTHA 10, BENJAMIN H BAILEY AGE 20, ALL CHILDREN BORN ARKANSAS.

PAGE 1206 KIAMITIA CO THE CHOCTAW NATION POST OFFICE DOAKSVILLE ARK

HOUSE 99 95 JESSE H WALKER 32 BORN IN TENNESSEE, METHOIDST MINISTER

MARY JANE 34 AND SAMUEL SHELBY 11 BORN TENN
/BORN ALABAMA.

---CHEROKEE COUNTY GA, 1840 CENSUS THE FIRST TAKEN

AS TO THE WARD AND MARTIN NAMES. PAGE 162 MILLEY MARTIN 1 MALE 10-15, 2 2-15-20, 1 OF 20-30, 1 FEMALE 5-10 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 50-60

PAGE 163 WM WARD OR WORD 3 MALES 5-10, 1 OF 10-15 1 MALE 4050

2 FEMALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 15-20 1 FEMALE 40-50

PAGE 184 JACOB MARTIN x 1 MALE 20-30, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30

JAMES LOWERY PAGE 183 1 MALE 50-60 1 FEMALE 40-50 AND SEVERAL OTHERS

As General Joseph Martin died in Henry Co Va 1808 could any one tell me what relation the following Joseph Martin pensioner was to him Joseph Martin of the Revolution, pensioner in Henry Co Va applied 1821 Aug 14 and Patsey Martin of Virginia Service No. W 9532. He was age 66 in 1821 states he was enlisted as a solider on Continental establishment in the Revolution, fall of 1777 enlisted by Capt Thomas West and attached to the 10th Va regiment under Col Wm Russell and attached to Guard Weadons brigade served to fall or winter of 1778 when he was reenlisted ,and by Capt James Williams at Middlebbook for duration of war and was discharged at Alexandria from the hospital of the surgeon Wm Runnley after peace.

In a letter from pension commissioner to Mrs. Bess R. Logan, 401 23 Street N W Corcoran St courts, Apt 621, Washington D C he states. Reference is made to your personal request for the Revolutionary war record of Joseph Martin and wife Patsey Baily Martin states the data contained herein were obtained from pension application W 9532 Joseph Martin entered service date and place not stated as a minute man and served one year under Joseph Combs, at Alexandria Va. He enlisted fall of 1777 served in Capt Wm Smith's Thomas West and James Williams. companies, 10 Va regiment and in Col Wm Russell's Va regiment was in the battle of Monmouth and was discharged from a hospital at Alexandria after peace. After the war soldier and family moved from Loudoun Co. Va to Pittsylvania Co Va then to Halifax Va then to North Carolina the. returned to Pittsylvania Va and the. moved to Henry Co Va.

He was allowed pension on application executed Nov 11, 1818 while a resident of Henry Co Va, / age about 63 - he died February 14 1832 in Henry Co Va. He married March 1 year not stated, and about 18 months before war closed to Patsey Baily, Loudoun County Virginia

She was allowed pension on her application executed 2-26-1839 while a resident of Rockingham County North Carolina age about 79. In 1840 she was living in Patrick Co Va, Soldier and Patsey had six children

Stephen Martin born November 28, 1770

Susanna Martin born May 6 1787

Morning or Moaning Martin born Aug 1 1789

Joseph Martin born Septemebr 7 1791 or 1792

Thomas Martin born May 26, 1795

Patsy or Martha Martin born May 27 1798 married John Perdue

1839 Stephen, Susanna, Morning and Joseph were residents of Patrick County Virginia, Patsy was living in Rockingham Co N C and Thomas was residing some where in the west, There are no further family data.

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Quotes from Haywoods History of Tennessee

Page 300 Betty Ward daughter of Nancy ward mentioned
Page 60 Nancy Ward mentioned
Page 371 John Walker and George Fields two young half breeds who had been raised among the white peolle in which everyone had the utmost confidence.

Page 41 Atta-Culla Culla Indian Chief, pages 44-468-504 and 506
Page 41 he at the commencement of the French War and in 1755 Braddock was divided in his attempt upon Fort Duquesne the Cherokee were inimical to the English Colonies - the Gov Dobbs of N.C. ~~separ~~ despatched Capt Wattle to treat with them and also with the Catawha. In 1756 he made a treaty offensive and defensive with Atta Culla Culla or the Little Carpenter in behalf of the Cherokee
Page 468 1795 mentions the explanation given by the governor was this Patrick Jack at that time of Pennsylvania who gave the medal to ~~T~~ "The Bloody Fellow" reports himself to have been an armorer in Fort Loudon, and that a deed was made to him by the Cherokee for 15 miles square made upon the south bank of the Tennessee, including the fort for a valuable consideration. Certain it is that he has an instrument of writing signed about the time that the British possessed that that fort by Atta Culla Culla and the Little Carpenter great Chief if not the head of the nation he object of which appears to have been to convey the above described tract of land to him.

Page 504 Atta Culla Culla was of Natchey Creek.

JOHN WALKER NO 1413 2 Regiment (Lillard's)

East Tennessee Volunteers. WAR OF 1812, SARGEANT under Capt Robert McCalpin's Co. of Vol. Mil., in a Regiment of Tennessee Militia under Col Wm Lillard.

Appears on company muster roll Oct 14, 1813 to Feb 8 1814 roll dated: Greeneville Feb 8 1814. date joined Oct 14 1813. Discharged Feb 8 1814.

the other card shows: same information except Military Infantry in the regiment of East Tennessee Militia under Col Wm Lillard. This roll was not dated.

Term of service charged 3 months 26 days.

Pay per month $11. amount of pay $42.22.
He was under East Tennessee Volunteers.
- - - - - - -

MAJOR JOHN WALKER NO 1410 in Colonel Morgan, Jrs, Regiment Cherokee Indians, war of 1812.

The United States In Account with Major John Walker

Specification of account for forage 1 horse Commencement Oct 7-1813
2 hores Jan 27 1814
---EXPERATION Jan 6 1814
and 1814 April 11
Number of Months 3 and 2 and 16 days
Allowance for forage 8
8 total amount $64.00

I HEREBY ON HONOR THAT THE ABOVE ACCOUNT OF $64 is accourate and that I have not drawn forage or received money in lieu thereof, for or during any part of the time charged That I actually employed and kept in service the number of horses as above charged. Signed John Walker

Received of Return J Meigs $64 in full of above -9-2-1816

witness Wm Payne.
--- another account similar to above $113.20 for Cherokee and Creek Nations and received pay Sept 2 1816 from Cherokee Ag Agency by John Walker

Major Jno Walker, subsistence account, commencing Oct 7 1813 ending Apr 11 1814 $115.20 I hereby certify on honor that the above account is just and that I have not dra drawn but one ration per day in kind as stated in the above account, which is deducted, nor have I drawn money in lieu thereof, for or during any part of the time.

Signed Cherokee Agency Received of Return J Meigs $115.20 in full of above. signed 9-2-1816 John Walker.

witness Wm Payne

------separate paper; Know all men by these presents that I, John Walker of the Cherokee nation have appointed and by these presents constitute Gideon Morgan and Rufus Morgan my true and lawful attorney to affix or sign my name to all or any receipts, rolls, composing the regiment of Cherokee late in the ser ice of the United States during the creek war ~~to~~ so as to enable me draw from Col Return J Meigs, agent and paymaster to the Cherokees all the pay which is due me from individuals composing that Regiment whose power of attorney I hold for the collection of their pay as well as all those assigned to me from others. I do this for the ease of myself and to facilitate the signing the said rolls because I am not a good scribe. And all the rolls my said attorneys shall sign in virtue of this letter of attorney shall be as binding as on me to all intents and purposes as tho I ~~x~~ the same shall have been done ~~t~~ with my own hand. Given under my hand and seal at the Cherokee agency 29 July 1816, signed John Walker(X)

Witnesses Wm Payne, and Jno Ross.

----COL MORGAN JR'S REG'T CHEROKEE INDIANS

MAJOR JOHN WALKER appears with the rank of Major on a muster roll of Field and Staff of a regiment of Cherokees commanded

Creeks, war of 1812 - roll not dated (WALKER MILITARY RECORDS in one place but dated Apr 11 1814 in another, he joined service Oct 7 1813, and discharged April 11 1814

---on another card, shows John Walker, Major, regiment of Cherokee Warriors commanded by Col Gideon Morgan Jr. War of 1812, appears on Field and Staff pay roll Oct 7 1813 to April 11, 1814 - commencement of service or of this settlement Oct 7 1813. Expiration of service or of this settlement Apr 11 1814. Term of service charged 6 months pay per month $50. allowance for pay of horses at 40 cents per day 187 days $74.80, amount of pay $374.80. (MOUNTED MEN)

another card 1st Major abstract of subsistence of ~~Oe~~ Officers of a Demi Brigade of Cherokee Warriors attached to the Southern Army war of 1812. For Oct 7 1813 to Apr 11,1814 amount $149.60, remarks: Major Jno Walker ~~ix~~ is Half Blood. Commencing 7 Oct 1813 ending April 11 1814

another card: still all of them has "Col Mor an Jr's Regimet Cherokee Indians, abstract of Forage for the Field and Staft of a Corps of Cherokee Warriors in the service of the U. S. in the years 1813 and 1814, commanded by Col Gideon Morgan,Jr. war of 1812, for 1813 and 1814

----ANOTHER FILE NUMBER 1409

JACK WALKER IN COLONEL MORGAN, JR'S REGIMENT CHEROKEE INDIANS WAR OF 1812 a private, appears with the rank of private on muster roll of Capt JOHN McINTOSH'S COMPANY OF MOUNTED AND FOOT CHEROKEES IN SERVICE AGAINST THE HOSTILE CREEKS. WAR OF 1812. for Jan 27 to Apr 11, 1814. roll dated Apr 11,1814 when entered, Jan 27 1814 when discharged Apr 11 1814

--- another card: Capt John McIntosh's company of Cherokee Warriors of the Cherokee regiment commanded by Col Gideon

MORGAN JR. WAR OF 1812, appears on company pay roll Jan 27 to April 11 1814 roll dated - not dated.Commencement of service Jan 27 1814 expiration of service Aprl 11 1814 term of service charged 2 months 15 days - pay $8 per month, allowance for pay of horse from Jan 27 1814 to Apr 11 1814 at 40 cents per day,

Separate paper: KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS TH THAT I. JACK WALKER OF THE CHEROKEE NATION AND THE STATE OF TENNESSEE DO CONSTITUTE MAKE AND APPOINT JOHN WALKER OF THE SAID NATION AND STATE AFORESAID MY TRUE AND LAWFUL ATTORNEY FOR ME AND IN MY NAME TO ASK DEMAND AND RECEIVE FROM THE PERSON WHO X MAY BE APPOINTED PAYMASTER TO THE CHEROKEES SUCH SUM OR SUMS OF MONEY AS IS DUE ME FOR MY SERVICE FROM THE U S FOR A TOUR OF DUTY PERFORMED ON A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HOSTILE CREEK INDIANS UNDER CAPT JOHN McINTOSH commencing 181__ and ending on the ---- 181__ as will appear by the annexed discharge. I also empower my said attorney to sign all receipts necessary for the receiving of my money, and to act and to do, all things in and about the premises in as full a manner as I could do, were I personally present--- In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at HIGHWASSEE THIS 15 Aug 1814

SIGNED JACK X WALKER (his mark)
witness Gideon Morgan

QUOTATIONS FROM FRONTIER TO PLANTATION IN TENNESSEE BY THOMAS PERKINS ABERNETHY printed 1932 by University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

"page 94 and 12 NANCY WARD AND BETSY WARD mentioned also GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN 6,15,21,54,24-25, 64-65-66 70,71,73,74,80,86, 93,115,116-117,116.

Page 6 General Joseph Martin is mentioned as follows: "In 1769 an attempt had been made to establish a settlement to the west of communities in Powell's Valley near Cumberladd Gap, (Tennessee) . A large group of Virginia speculators, known as the Loyal Land Company, had secured extensive grants in that neighborhood long before the country was open to settlement. Joseph Martin, a picturesque frontier character from Albemarle /county Virginia, was promised a large concession by this company on condition that he establish a settlement upon the land . He led a band of five or six men to Powell's Valley, but on the day following his arrival a group of Indians came along and tried to take his rifle. A quarrel ensued, and the settlers, fearing retaliation from the savages, returned home.

By 1771 several settlements were established: one north of Holston with a nucleus at the Long Island; another south of Holston at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga; and a third in Carter's Valley near the spot where ROGERSVILLE NOW STANDS. During the same year one Jacob Brown proceeded southward from Watauga and purchased a tract upon the Nolachucky River Here a fourth community was established. Brown claimed to believe that even this land was within the boundaries of Va.

-----*** PAGE 12 On the outbreak of the Revolution, the Cherokee took the British side and planned an attack upon the exposed Watauga and LONG ISLAND settlements. Traders

QUOTES FROM FRONTIER TO PLANTATION IN TENN by Abernethy

who had been living with the Indians escaped and notified the whites of the impending danger. Tradition has it that Nancy Ward, a Cherokee woman, also warned the settlers. The Indians seeing that their plans were revealed, delayed the attack six weeks, and the respite gave the settlers time to prepare somewhat for defense. The most exposed post were abandoned and the defenders concentrated at the / LONG ISLAND and Sycamore Shoals. At the latter point the Watauga people built a fort and collected their forces numbering about 75 men and boys, poorly armed. John Carter having gone eastward with the petition for governmental recognition, James Robertson took command of the garrison with John Sevier as his Lieutenant. They heroically withstood a siege of six weeks.

At the Long Island the Virginia authorities planned to concentrate an army of 2000 under Col Wm Christian. Wm Cocke, one of the early settlers in this neighborhood, claimed to own the Island itself and seems to have taken the lead in establishing headquarters at thatplace and building a fort which was known as EATON'S STATION. Such a station consisted of several log cabins or, better still, blockhouses, built in a rectangle and connected by stockades. The block house differed from the ordinary log cabin in that it had two stories, the second projecting beyond the lower in order that missiles might be dropped upon Indians who should try to reach the foundations and set fire to the structure. Both lower and upper stories were provided with loopholes. The settlements made before this time had not been concentrated within such forts, but after outbreak of the Revolution

QUOTES FROM FRONTIER TO PLANTATION IN TENNESSEE BY ABERNATHY

and for some years following its close, the farthest frontier could usually be inhabited only when such forts were available for protection. These fortified settlements were referred to as"stations."

Before Christian could arrive at Eaton's Station and while 400 militiamen were concentrated there under Cocke, the Indians were reported to be approaching. Cocke insisted that a sortie should be made and led his men out to meet the enemy. Having marched a mile or two, they came upon the savages, who delivered themselves of their famous war-whoop Most of the whites were so unaccustomed to Indian fighting that this vocal method of attack was entirely unknown to them. So impressed were they with its blood -curdling ferocity that they broke and ran, led by their swift commander, Cocke, reached the fort in safety but somewhat out of breath. He announced that his men had been defeated. His announcement proved to be somewhat premature, however, for there were several militia captains in the force who knew something of frontier warfare, and after a time they were able to rally their men and make a stand. The result was that the Indians were repulsed, leaving 14 of their number slain upon the field of Long Island Flats. The frontiersmen suffered no loss-- except that of the fleet-footed Cocke.

Christian arrived with his reinforcements after the battle, Joseph Martin was serving as a captain h in his force. He marched with his two thousand men into the Indian Country, and the natives fled before him. He burned their deserted villages and destroyed their supplies.

While he was thus engaged, the Indians sent a messenger asking for peace. They were told to send commissioners to the Long Island to arrange terms. At the same time that Christian and his Virginians were harrying the Indians, North Carolina sent Griffth Ruthrford with a similar force on a like mission. The result was that a treaty with the Cherokees was concluded the next year at the Long Island, with Waightstill Avery acting as one of the Commissioners for North Carolina, and Isaac Shelby, who had joined his father in his wilderness home, commissioner for Virginia. According to this pact the Indians ceded their lands as far south as Brown's line--that is, as far as the Watauga settlements extended. Thus in 1777 this frontier outpost received for the first time a county government and a title to the soil.

All this applied only to settlements south of Holston River. Those north of the Holston were still governed as an integral part of Va. Finally in 1779 plans w were made for extending the line which marked the Va-NC boundary. Richard Henderson was appointed on the part of the part of the latter state, and Thomas Walker and Daniel Smith for the former. Though the commissioners presently disagreed as to the proper location of the line, they proceeded amicably so far as to show that all the Holston settlements, those north as well as those south of the river, lay within North Carolina, This fact had been realized before it was thus demonstrated. For instance in 1778 William Cocke and Anthony Bledsoe were elected from the Long Island settlements to represent Washington County in

Page 974 Charlestown, South Carolina, Nov 11 1774

The Honourable JOHN STUART, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, having, in consequence of an application from his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, directed his Deputy, Mr. Cameron, to go to the Over-hill Cherokee towns, and to make requisite of satisfaction for the murder of Mr. Russell and his party, on the Frontiers of Virginia, Mr. Cameron proceeded accordingly to Chote, where he arrived the beginning of September last, and after repeated consultations with the Chiefs, and much opposition from the young people, succeeded in having the Chief principally concerned in the said murder named NOTTAWAGUI, put to death. The persons at first appointed to execute the sentence, wounded the Indian in several places, and though that they had killed him; but he was recovering, and almost out of danger from his wounds, wh when Mr. Cameron renewed his requisition, and, with much difficulty and danger to himself, prevailed upon the principal Chiefs to go themselves and finsih him, which they executed with much resolution, maugre all the threats and opposition of his numerous relations and followers; and upon the occasion made several spirited harangues to the people, warning them not to follow the example of the deceased, lest they should meet the same fate, and reprimanding them in sharp terms for their bad behaviour upon that and other occasions, which brought the young people to make their submission to their Chiefs, and, as a token thereof, they presented several strings of white beads. Another Chief concerned in several in several murders, was also condemned, but found means to make his escape to the CHICKASAWS; he is, however

means to make his escape to the Chickasaws; he is, however proscribed, and will certainly suffer when and whereever found found by his countrymen. These two were the only Cherokee concerned in the said murder; the rest were Shawanese. The talks from the Cherokees to the Superintendent, are expressive of the most pacifick disposition, and earnest desire to be esteemed friends.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Stuart arrived here from Georgia, having, with his excellency Sir John Wright, Baronet, Governour of the said Province, finally settled all disputes, and concluded a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the CREEK INDIANS.

QUOTATIONS FROM VOLUME XVII DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY REGARDING

JOHN STUART page 172

(c 1700 - March 25, 1779), superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern district, was a native of Scotland who emigrated to America about 1748. He is said to have campaigned with his brother Francis against the Spaniards in Florida. In 1757 he was commissioned captain in the South Carolina provincials by Gov. William Henry Lyttleton (q.v.). He married Miss Fenwick, of a prominent Carolinian family, and in 1759 a son was born who was to win fame in the Peninsular War and become Lieut- General. Sir John Stuart. After the capture of

FORT LOUDON by the Cherokee under

OCONOSTOTA (q.v.), Stuart was spirited away by

ATTAKULLACULLA (LITTLE CARPENTER)

whom he sent back to promote peace. In 1762 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, with a salary of L1,000 and L3,000 for Indian presents and other expenses. In 1772 he built a beautiful house in

Charlestown, now Charleston,

which is still (1935) standing, and he acquired a plantation on LADY'S ISLAND. At first he was without definite powers and a staff, and he was subservient to the governors, who had largely handled Indian affairs themselves. Following the proclamation of 1763, he became responsible to the secretaries of state in England, though still cooperating with the governors and commander-in-chief. During the summer and autumn of 1764 he was in the Floridas, and in October he was included in East Florida's Council by Gov James Grant, In 1765 he utilized the "Plan for the Future Management of Indian affairs," emanating from the Lords of Trade, to obtain full

QUOTES FROM VOL XVIII DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY:

imperial status for his department. In November 1765 he and Governor Grant met the Creeks at FORT PICOLATA, East Florida, where peace was assured and boundaries were defined. In December Stuart was informed by Lord Shelburne that he had adopted the new plan too quickly in West Florida, and that his expenses were running above all expectation and proportion (The New Regime, 1916, ed. by C. W. Alvord and C.E.Carter, p 451). In order to strengthen his authority Stuart suggested to Lord Hillsborough his appointment on the councils of all colonies within his district and April 1770 mandamuses were received by the governors of Virginia and of the provinces southward naming Stuart "councillor extraordinary" to advise them and their boards on Indian affairs. Thus the superintendent was able during the next five years to extend his influence widely. His predecessor's expenditures seem not to have exceeded L1,500 sterling a year, but his had increased steadily on account of numerous congresses and the lavish distribution of Indian presents. In 1768 they had been fixed at L4,000. By 1776 they had reached the "imperial" figure of L19,000, and they continued to mount until his death. During the rest of the British regime they were kept down to about L3,900.

Early in June 1775 his arrest was ordered by the assembly of South Carolina on the charge of attempting to incite the Catawba and Cherokee in the British interest. Fleeing from

LADY'S ISLAND and to Savannah and thence to

St. AUGUSTINE, he remained until his death a refugee in the Floridas. His management of the southern tribes

QUOTATIONS FROM VOL XVIII DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY:

PAGE 185

was much hampered by Revolutionary developments to the northward and was subject to the plans of British commanders operating in the south. Early in 1776 his wife and her daughter were restricted to their Charlestown home and allowed L100 a month in currency from his estate which had been sequested. Later Mrs. Stuart managed to escape. To carry into effect Sir William Howe's directions about the management of the Indians, Stuart removed to PENSACOLA in July 1776. In February 1778 he sent two of his deputies to prepare the Cherokee and Seminole for action when summoned. He also organized three companies of refugees, one of which he dispatched to stop the rum traffic at Mobile. In March he posted two parties of whites and Indians on the Mississippi in compliance with Lord George Germain's warning of a possible invasion by that route. Nevertheless, James Willing's expedition surprised Natchez on March 20 and compelled its neutrality. Another mischance, despite instructions, was the failure of the Indians to cooperate on the frontiers with Col Archibald Campbell's expedition to Georgia in the winter of 1778. While under the severe censure of the British government for these reasons and the prodigious increase of his expenses, STUART DIED AT PENSACOLA.

REFERENCES ARE CITED AS FOLLOWS:

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G. B. JACKSON, of John Stuart, Tenn Historical Magazine Sep 1917. Edward McCrady, The Hist. of S.C. under the Royal Government 1899, Ga Historical Society Collection Vol III 1873 page 189 and 251.

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The Correspondence of General Thomas Gage, Volumes I, II (1931-33) ed. by C. E. Carter; "Observations of Supt. John Stuart and Gov James Grant of E. Florida, on the Proposed Plan of 1764 for the Future Management of Indian Affairs" American Historical Review July 1915, W. H. Mohr. Federal Indian Relations (1933). W.H.S.--t

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APPLETONS CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY VOLUME 1. page 115, regarding

ATTA-CULLA-CULLA

Indian Chief, who lived in the 18th Century. About 1738 he was chosen vice-King under

OCONOSTOTA, their archimagus. In 1755, thre three years after the outbreak of hostilities between the French and the English, he was party to a treaty that ceded to the English a site for forts. The tribe, having been attacked by white settlers in retaliation for thefts committed in the Fort Duquesne expedition, made war upon the English, and reduced to famine, and finally massacred, the garrison of Fort Loudon. Captain Stuart was saved by

ATTA-CULLA-CULLA and conducted secretly to the British headquarters on the frontier of VIRGINIA. Through Atta-Culla-Culla's influence Captain Stuart was received by the Cherokees, after peace was restored, as the British agent and superintendent of Indian Affairs at the south.

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QUOTATIONS FROM APPLETONS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY EDITED BY JAMES GRANT WILSON AND JOHN FISKE

page 352 volume 6.

NANCY WARD, INDIAN PROHETESS, born about 1740 the time of her death is unknown, but estimated,(see later in this present volume). Her father was a British officer named Ward (see later in this volume) her mother a sister of the reigning vice-king ATTA-Culla-Culla. She was ~~a~~ the sibyl of the Cherokees. The power of OCONOSTOTA over the nation was absolute in time of war, but in war or peace it had generally to give way to the will of Nancy Ward, who was supposed to be the inspired mouth-piece of the Great Spirit. James Robertson, who visited her at the Cherokee capital, ECHOTA, in 1772, describes her as a woman,"queenly and commanding," and her lodge as furnished in a ~~x~~style of barbaric splendor. Other traditional accounts speak of her as strikingly beautiful, with a tall, erect form, a prominent nose, regular and flexible features, a clear, though tawny, complexion, long, silken black hair, large piercing black eyes, and an air that was imperious and yet kindly. She must have possessed remarkable traits of character to have retained almost autocratic control over the fierce and untamable Cherokees when she was known to sympathize with their enemies, the white settlrs. The first event recorded of her is the saving the lives of two pioneers --Jeremiah Jack and Wm Rankin- who had ventured down to buy corn of the Indians. They ~~eh~~ had come into collision with a disorderly party of Cherokees, and their lives were about to be sacraficed, when Nancy Ward appeared among the Indians and commanded them to desist. She was instantly

QUOTATIONS FROM APPLETONS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY EDITED BY JAMES GRANT WILSON AND JOHN FISKE

Page 352 Volume 6

obeyed , and the settlers went home with their canoe loaded with corn.

Another instance of her kindly spirit was her saving the life of the wife of William Bean, the first white settler beyond the Alleghanies. Mrs. Bean had been captured on the eve of the attack on the fort at Watauga, and, being taken to the Indian towns, was condemned to be burned at the stake. The fagots were already heaped about her, and Draging Canoe, the chief of the Chickamaugas, who had e ordered the execution, was standing by, when NANCY WARD came upon the ground and commanded her to be liberated. This was done, and Mrs. Bean was sent back with a strong escort to her husband. Numerous other instances are related of her releasing cativos that were taken by her nation in their many wars, with the whites. Among others was that of a young woman who became the ancestress of JOHN M. LEA of Nashville. She is reported to have said: "The white men x are our brothers; the same house holds us, the same sky covers us all"; and she always acted in accordance with this sentiment. But her great service to the white settlers was in giving them constant warnings, through a course of years, of every intended raid of the Cherokees. The lighest hostile whisper spoken in the Cherokee councils was repeated by her to Issac Thomas, as Indian Trader, to be by him conveyed to JOHN SEVIER and JAMES ROBERTSON AT WATAUGA. Thus were the whites always prepared for the

QUOTATIONS FROM APPLETONS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY EDITED BY JAMES GRANT WILSON AND JOHN FISKE

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attacks of the Indians, and, with the overpowering number against them, it is hard to conceive how in any oth other way they could have been saved from extermination. In doing this NANCY WARD betrayed her own people, but she did so from noble motives and in the interest of humanity, and for this service she is to this day held in grateful remembrance by the descendants of the early settlers.

QUOTATIONS:
VOLUME XIX DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY
PAGE 433.

NANCY WARD (fl 1776-1781)

Indian leader, was born among the Cherokee Indians and liv lived at the Overhill town of GREAT ECHOTA, in what is now MONROE COUNTY TEENESSEE. Her father is believed to have been a British officer and her mother a sister of the CHEROKEE CHIEF: ATTAKULLACULLA. Distinguished among the Cherokee by the title of "Beloved Woman" or "Pretty Woman"., she enjoyed the right to sit in council , and especially the right to revoke by her single will any tribal sentence of punishment or death. It is said that she was one of the first to introduce negro slavery and the use of cattle among the Cherokee. An advocate of PEAC PEACE, within the tribe and beond the tribe, she helped the white frontiersmen again and again. At the outbreak of the Revolution it was she who warned the Watauga and Holston settlers in time to save themselves from dest-

QUOTATIONS:
VOLUME XIX DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY PAGE 433

tion at the hands of the Indians. She also exercised her right to spare the prisoners captured in the raids and to pardon them even though already condemned and bound to the stake. Later in the war she again reported early news of Indian attack and supplied the AMERICANS with beef cattle from her own large herd. When the Indians were repulsed she sought to intercede for her people but, although she seems to have been kindly treated, her mission was unsuccessful.

Her part in the unsettled years after the Revolution is obscure, and, although her name was mentioned by NUTTALL (post, page 130) as late as 1819, it is not clear that she was still living at that time.

REFERENCES:

(JAMES MOONEY, "Myths of the Cherokee", 19th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology Part 1. 1900); CALENDAR OF VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS VOLUME 1,1875 "Southern Frontier Life in Revolutionary Days "in Southern HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS VOLUME NO. 4, 1900, pages 457-58; THOMAS NUTTALL, A Journey of Travels into the ARKANSAS TERRITORY 1819 (1821) J G M Ramsey The Annals of Tennessee 1853, reprint with index 1926. KEC

- - - - - - - end---

QUOTES FROM NORTH GEORGIA TRIBUNE? CANTON. GEORGIA
"ARTICLE" "EVENTS IN HISTORY "BALL GROUND WAS A BATTLEGROUND
BY MARION THOMPSON.

THE TOWN OF BALL GROUND WAS NAMED, ACCORDING TO LEGEND, FOR A BIG BALL GAME THAT WAS PLAYED TO DETERMINE OWNERSHIP OF A LARGE SECTION OF NORTH GEORGIA. THIS STORY WAS TOLD TO THE EARLY WHITE SETTLERS OF THIS SECTION BY THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

IT SEEMS, HOWEVER, THAT THE LEGENDARY BALL GAME WAS NEVER PLAYED, OR AT LEAST NOT IN THE SENSE WE THINK OF IT TODAY . INSTEAD OF A GAME OF BALL, ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES EVER FOUGHT BETWEEN TWO SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES WAS WAGED.

THE CONFUSION IN THE LEGEND CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE FACT THAT THE CHEROKEES, GIVEN TO FIGURATIVE SPEECH, USED THE SAME PHRASE TO DENOTE A BALL GAME AND A BATTLE.. THIS MIGHT SEEM CONFUSING, BUT, THE LANGUAGE CONTAINS MANY SUCH WORDS AND PHRASES, SO THIS WAS, AN UNUSUAL TWIST TO THE CHEROKEE LANGUAGE.

THERE IS SOME POSITIVE INFORMATION TO SUPPORT, THIS SUSPICION, ALTHOUGH VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT ABOUT 1755 BETWEEN THE CHEROKEES AND CREEKS ON LONG SWAMP CREEK NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH THE ETOWAH RIVER.

JAMES MOONEY THE RENOWNED ETHOLOGIST, FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE INTERVIEWED IN THE LATE 1880'S JAMES WOFFORD, A GEORGIA BORN CHEROKEE THEN LIVING IN OKLAHOMA. WOFFORD HAD BEEN TOLD OF THE BATTLE IN 1815 BY BRIAN WARD, AN ENGLISH TRADER, WHO HAD WITNESSED THE BLOODY BATTLE 60 YEARS BEFORE.

ACCORDING TO WARD THIS WAS PROBABLY THE MOST KILLING BATTLE EVER FOUGHT BETWEEN TWO TRIBES. AROUND 500 CHEROKEE BRAVES TOOK PART AND ABOUT TWICE THAT MANY CREEK WARRIORS WERE PRESENT.

MOONEY CONTINUED WARD'S ACCOUNT, AS GIVEN BY WOFFORD, SAYS THAT THE CHEROKEE WON ONLY AFTER FALLING BACK AFTER THEIR FIRST SKIRMISH TO REGROUP. THEN THEY CALLED THEIR FORCES AND RETURNED, DRIVING THE CREEKS FROM THEIR HIDING PLACES AND ULTIMATELY FORCING THEM TO RETREAT IN FULL FORCE.

THE VICTORY WAS A DECISIVE ONE AND SOON AFTER THE CREEKS ABANDONED THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF GEORGIA AND PART OF ALABAMA.

THIS MORE OR LESS CLIMAXED A LONG AND COSTLY STRUGGLE THAT BEGAN IN 1715. IT WAS IN THIS YEAR THAT THE CHEROKEES HAD PUSHED INTO NORTH GEORGIA. AT THAT TIME MOSTLY CREEK TERRITORY, BEFORE THIS, THE CHEROKEES WERE LOCATED ON THE LITTLE TENNESSEE AND SAVANNAH RIVERS, TAKING IN SMALL PORTIONS OF NORTH GEORGIA.

IN THE YEAR 1715 THE CREEKS JOINED WITH THE YAMASSEE IN THE YAMASSEE WAR AGAINST THE ENGLISH COLONY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. IT WAS A CRUDE AND BRUTAL CONFLICT WITH SOUTH CAROLINA ALMOST BEING WIPED OFF THE MAP. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTEMPT BY THE SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS TO FORM A CONFEDERATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUSHING THE WHITE MAN OFF THE CONTINENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA, ALMOST LITERALLY GOING DOWN FOR THE THIRD TIME AT THE HANDS OF THE SAVAGE YAMASSEES AND CREEKS, SENT AN AGENT IN TO CHEROKEE COUNTY TO PLEAD FOR THEIR HELP. AFTER VARIOUS POWWOWS AND PROMISES, THE CHEROKEES AGREED AND SHORTLY AFTERWARD WENT TO WAR.

BY THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE YAMASSES AND CREEKS HAD LET UP BUT THE CHEROKEES WERE DETERMINED TO CARRY OUT THEIR END OF THE BARGAIN WHETHER THE WAR HAD STOPPED OR NOT. AFTER ALL THEY SAID WE MUST CAPTURE SLAVES TO TRADE FOR CLOTHING AND AM UNITION. THIS IS YOUR WIGWAM-LIVING, BOW-AND-ARROW-SHOOTING INDIANS!!!

This marked the beginning of almost continuous fighting for around 30 to 40 years, with the battle of TALI WA (BALL GROUND) as a climax.

Perhaps one of the most interesting figures of the period was the cagey leader of the Cherokees. OCONOSTOTA. One might call him the red man's Davy Crockett, for it was his Indian Chief who had captured Fort Loudoun on the Little Tennessee during the French and Indian War. His name can be found in other places in history too, It was under his able direction that the Cherokees beat the Crfeks at the BATTLE TALI WA.

It might have been a ball game-- but the umpires stayed home.

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INDEX TO SWEMMS VA MAGAZINES SHOWS THE FOLLOWING CONCERNING
ATTACULLACULLA: OCONOSTOTA AND NANCY WARD:

Volume 5 R page 76
Vol 9 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, page 361 and 364- 360
    13 pave 245, 418 -259-262
    16 pages 134, 135 and 141 -140
    26 page 312
    17 page 62
    27 page 313
    7 page 5
Vol 1, Wm & Mary Quarterly Magazine, which is not now in the Library of Congress Search Room, but I was advised by the attendant that it might be in the "Brittle Division on account of it being so old and worn", but I have not yet visited that section.
    2 Wm & Mary, pages 83 of 2nd series
Bol 1 Wm & Mary (1st series) pages 272,287,290,304 305, 283,285, 286,297, 380,430,446,602,
    2. Wm & Mary (2nd series) page 83
Vol 2 & Va Calander of Va State Papers page ~~234~~ 679
Vol 3 Va Calander of Va State Papers page 234
    4 page 54 and 176

BETTY WARD DAUGHTER OF NANCY WARD AND WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN

THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES CENSUS IS GIVEN TO SHOW PERSONS NAMED IN THE CLAIBORNE COUNTY TENNESSEE BY NAMES CONNECTED WITH THE NANCY WARD RECORD, I DO NOT STATE THAT THE BETTY MARTIN FOUND THEREIN IS THE SAME GIRL WHO WAS THE WIFE OF GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN BUT HER AGE DOES TALLY UP TO BE THE RIGHT AGE TO BE RECORDS OF HER. AND TOO I SEARCHED MANY OF THE COUNTIES WHERE SHE IS SAID TO HAVE LIVED AND I DID NOT FIND HER LISTED, AND SINCE GENERAL MARTIN'S STATION WAS IN LEE COUNTY VA WHICH ADJOINS CLAIBORNE COUNTY TENNESSEE, AND IS NEAR HISTORIC CUMBERLAND GAP, IT JUST MIGHT BE PROBABLE THAT IT IS HER RECORDS; AS FOLLOWS:
CLAIBORNE CO TENN 1830 CENSUS;
BETTY MARTIN 3 FEMALES AGES 10-15, 1 FEMALE AGE 40-50, AND (PAGE 48)
1 FEMALE AGE 80-90

PAGE 4 WILLIAM WARD, 1 MALE 5-10-, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 50-60
1 FEMALE 20-30, AND 1 OF 40-50
PAGE 8 JESSE WARD 1 MALE 10-15, 1 OF 50-60, 1 FEMALE 4-10, 2 15-20
1 OF 40-50
---PAGE 16 FRANKLIN PARKS 1 MALE 20-30 AND 1 FEMALE 30-40
---ROBERT G PARKS 1 MALE 5-10, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF ~~&~~ 50-60
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 2 OF 10-15, 1 OF 40-50
--- PAGE 22, JOEL MARTIN 1 MALE UND R 5, 2 OF 10-15, 1 OF 40-50
1 FEMALE 10-15, 1 OF 40-50
CATHARINE LOWRY PAGE 22, 1 MALE 20-30, 3 FEMALES 15-20, 1 50-60
---JOHN OVERTON 2 MALES 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
2 FEMALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 15-20, 1 30-40
JAMES OVERTON 1 MALE UNDER 5, 2 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
1 FEMALE 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
PAGE 32 JOSEPH WALKER 3 MALES 5-10 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
JONATHAN TUSSEY, 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 30-40
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 2 10-15, 1 15-20 1 OF 30-40
NEXT DOOR WAS JONATHAN WALKER 1 MALE 5-10, 1 20-30, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5,
1 15-20
NEXT DOOR: SAMUEL WALKER 2 MALES UNDER 5, 1 20-30, 2 FEMALES 5-10
1 10-15, 1 FEMALE 30-40
EDWARD WALKER JR 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 OF 30-40
1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 2 OF 5-10, 1 15-20, 1 OF 30-40
EDWARD WALKER SR. 1 MALE 20-30, 1 70-80; 1 FEMALE 10-15, 2 15-20
AND 1 OF 50-60
SAME PAGE 32 DARIUS GRUBB 1 MALE UNDER 5, 2 10-15, 1 OF 40-50,
2 FEMALES 10-15, 1 OF 20-30
PAGE 42 JOHN GRUBB 1 MALE UNDER 5, 2 5-10, 1 OF 10-15, 1 50-60
1 FEMALE 10-15 1 OF 15-20, 1 OF 40-50
WM GRUBB 2 MALES UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30
PAGE 48 LEVI PARKS 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 10-15, 1 OF 20-30
1 FEMALE 20-30 AND 1 UNDER 5
THOMAS D. MARTIN 1 MALE 50-60, 1 FEMALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 30-40
PAGE 58 HENRY LOWRY 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 OF 20-30 1 FEMALE 20-30
PAGE 68 BASIL FISHER, 1 UNDER 5, 2 5-10, 1 60-70
AND OTHERS IN THIS FAMILY NAME
PAGE 70 JAMES WALKER 1 MALE UNDER 5, 1 5-10, 1 15-20, 1 40-50
1 FEMALE 5-10, 1 10-15, 2 15-20 1 20-30, 1 40-50
PAGE 82 NANCY WALKER 1 MALE 10-15, 1 15-20, 1 FEMALE 15-20, 1 OF ~~&~~50-60
PAGE 82 WILSON MARTIN 30-40 AND FAMILY 1 FEMALE 60-70, AND OTHERS
PAGE 82 SARAH MARTIN 1 FEMALE 30-40, AND OTHERS

1830

Ezekiel Daugherty 2 males 20-30 and 1 30-40, and 1 of 50-60
no females listed.

---James Daugherty 1 male 30-40, and 1 female 15-20

page 92 Wm Taylor 1 male 5-10, 2 of 10-15, 1 of 15-20, 2 of 20-30
and 1 40-50. 1 female 15-20, and 1 of 40-50

page 94- Thomas Taylor 1 male 15-20, 1 20-30, 1 of 50-60 1 female 50-60

page 96 Griffin Taylor 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30, and 1 female 20-30

1840 U S Census of Claiborne County Tennessee

Page 203 Bartley Ward, 2 males 15-20, 1 40-50 and 1 female 10-15, and
1 15-20 and 1 40-50

-- page 209 Elizabeth Hews 1 male under 5, 1 female under 5
1 5-10, 1 10-15 and 1 20-30

(some historians said Betty Martin later married a Hughs and there were
Hughs names in Court Minutes of this county 1802 and 1803

page 18 Polly Parks 1 male 15-20, 1 female 10-15 and 1 20-30
and 1 female 50-60

Jacob Parks 1 male under 5, 1 of 20-30 and 3 females under 5, 1 of 20-30

---Jesse Ward, 1 male 60-70, 1 female 15-20, 1 50-60

page 19 Luke Parker not Parks

page 20 Henry Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-40
2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 30-40

Jonathan Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 30-40
2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 20-30
and 1 of 60-70

(the last named female was his mother and my great grand mother
Maria Jane Horn Walker

page 22 Levi Parks 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15 1 of 30-40
2 females under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 1 of 15-20 1 30-40

page 24 John Parks or Parkes
2 males under 5, 1 of 15-20, 1 of 40-50
2 females under 5, 2 5-10, 2 10-15, 2 15-20 1 30-40

page 34 Samuel Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 2 10-15, 1 of 30-40
1 female under 5, 1 of 15-20, 1 20-30 1 40-50

page 34 Patison MARTIN 3 males under 5, 1 5-10, 1 of 30-40
2 females 5-10, 1 20-30

page 236 DAVID HUGHS 1 male under 5, 1 40-50;
2 females under 5, 1 of 4-10, 2 of 10-15, 1 of 30-40

Page 37 Thomas Martin 1 male 20-30, 1 female under 5, 1 of 30-40
Henry Walker 1 male 20-30 1 female 15-20
Edward Waller 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 15-20 1 40-50
1 female 5-10, 1 10-15, 1 15-20 1 40-50

page 38 Nancy Martin 1 male 10-15, 1 female 15-20, 1 40-50

page 38 Jacob Tussey 3 males under 5, 1 20-30, 1 female 20-30, 1 60-70
" Joseph Walker 1 male 5-10, 2 15-20, 2 20-30, 1 50-60
2 females 10-15, 1 of 50-60
" John Walker 1 male under 5, 1 of 5-10, 2 10-15, 1 f 30-40
1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10, 1 10-15 1 30-40

page 41 John Overton 1 male 5-10, 2 of 16-20, 2 of 20-30 1 40-50
1 female under 5, 1 of 5-10, 2 of 10-15, 3 20-30
1 of 30-40 and 1 40-50

page 42 Johnathan Tussey, 1 male under 5, 1 10-15, 1 of 40-50
2 females 5-10, 1 of 10-15, 2 15-20, 1 40-50

page 42 Anson G Martin 1 male under 5, 2 5-10, 1 30-40
2 females under 5, 1 4-10, 1 20-30 1 of 5

page 43 Thomas Martin 1 male 8xxxx 60-7 1 female under 5 1 5-10

First sub-division of Claiborne Co Tenn

Age

Samuel Parks /19 in houe of Reuben Parrett born Tenn page 250
house no 26-family No 26
---page 252 James C Taylor house 59-59 - age 46 born in Va.
Debora Taylor 49 born Tenn. Wm H 14 born Tenn - Alexander 10 Tenn
George W. 1 born Tenn.
- - - - - -page 252 John W. Taylor 22 born Va,
Susan 22 born Ky:: James M 3, born Tenn, Sarah Ann 1 born Tenn
---page 257. house 120 120, Nancy Taylor, age 50 born Tennessee
George 16, Wm 13, Martha 11, Ellis 9 al born Tennessee.
--- page 270 Susan Martin 32 born Virginia
Newton 8 born Tenn - Wm age 2 born Va,
--- page 288 Wm Parks born in Va age 57 house No 508
Elizabeth 48 born Va, Orphy R 15, Mary F 13, Nancy E 10, Valzury B 5
5 Females 1 born Va
--- page 290 House 537 537 Tazewell post office
James M Taylor 52 born Tenn
Sarah 33 Margaret 22 Nathaniel 20 Wm 17 Emaline 16 Nancy 14
James 12 John 10 Samuel 7 Martha 6, all born Tenn
---- page 291 house 541 James M. Martin 23 born Tenn- real estate $400
Sarah E 20 Mary 1 3 William 1. 6/12 born Tenn
/born Va /Born Tenn
--- page 282 house 549 post office Tazewell continued
widow of Mary Walker, age 70 born Va, real estate $5,000 personals
Sterling Walker 41 born Tenn, Mary 1 12 born Tenn
---page 292 house 556 Samuel Walker 40 born Tenn. Eliza 30, Franklin 9
Tennessee.
--- page 293 house 563 ; Elizabeth Overton 29 born Tennessee $6000
personals $7975
Joseph E Overton 13, James C 10, Melbourn P 8, Millard P 6 born Tenn
Josephine M 4 female all born Tenn
---next door 564 James Overton 66 born Virginia, real estate $2000
personals $6430
Mary 63 born Tenn, George Harris 23 born Va in same home
Mary 16, and Peter Ritchie 11 born Tenn in same house
/Ritchie
Page 294 house 582 Elihu Walker 26 born Tenn, Barbra 22 b Tenn
Martha 1 3 born Tenn
Page 298 house 629 Rachel Overton 39 born Virginia
Rufus 19 born Tenn, Robert R 17 Albert D 15, Melbourn 13, Henly 11
James 9,Floyd T 7, Mary E 3 Rachel C 1 all born Tenn except first named.
-- page 306 house 735 Eliza Ward, 40 born Tenn Sarah 16 Ann 14,
Bartley 12 all born Tenn. Larkin Hart 29 b Tenn in same home
a laborer
Page 308 house 768 Henry Taylor 22 born Tennessee
Parlina 21 Robert E H. 2 all born Tennessee
---- page 309 McDaniel, James - house 773 born Ky
Nancy 53 Thomas 1 28 born Tenn., John 21 James 18 Joel 14 born Tenn
born North Carolina
--- page 312 house 811 William Martin in home of P. Duvalt age 23 b Tenn
-- page 312 house 822 Thomas Martin 51 born Tennessee,
K Mahalah 46 born Tenn, Margaret 13 Tenn
Page 312 house 825 John A. Martin 30 born Tenn
Elizabeth 19, Tenn
Matilda 1 L 2, Wade F 12 Tenn
Page 316, 315 John H Martin age 25 born North Carolina, house 852
Sarah 24, John 6, James M 2 born North Carolina

CLAIBORNE COUNTY TENNESSEE 1860 CENSUS

Page 315 house 858 Joel Taylor 33 born Tennessee.
Sarah A 34 born Tenn, Elizabeth 13, Louisa 10 Wm F 11 all born Tenn
--- Page 327 house 1016 James I. Parks 46 born Tenn., Martha 49 Tenn
Susan 20 Narcissa 18 James 17 Wm 16, Tennessee age 13, Martha 9
all born Tenn

Page 338 house 1168 Isaac Walker 36 born Tenn
(I think this is May Walker's grand parentage)
Elzira 36 female born Tenn
Minerva I 11 born Tenn Joseph C 8 born Tenn
Samuel D L Walker 6 born Tenn, I believe this is her father)
Mary 4 born Tenn and Green M 4/12 all born Tenn

--Page 345 house 1243
Matthew McDaniel 43 born Va, Manerva 39 born Tenn. Elizabeth J 12
Eliza E 10 Lamb M 8, Wm D 6, Judith L 1,George C 35
all born Tenn except first name
Page 349 house 1297 Isaac Walker 39 born Va, Mary 37 Wm 12 Rachel 10
Daniel 7 Sarah A 4 all born Va, the following wives of
Muncey men may be our Walker people

Page 351 house 1317 Reuben Muncey 22 born Va
Mary 22 James 2 Nancy 1 all born Va.
house 1318 John Muncy 29 all born Va, Nancy J 8, Mary 6, Taylor 5
Henry 3, Sarah 2, Edward 6/12
Page 351 James L Walker 33 Tenn, Mary A 32, Lucy J 10 born Tenn
Clementine 8 Ewing 5 Mandy I 3 all born Tenn
Page 352 house 1328 Jane Walker 63 born Tennessee
Elizabeth C 40 born Tenn. Wm R 22 born Tenn
House next door No 1329
John x Grubb 40 born Tenn
Lydissee? 28 or 25 born Tenn
James B 15 Wm L 14 Jasper 12 Millton 11
Samuel E 2 Sarah E 1 all born Tenn, page 356

1387 John McDaniel 47 born Va, Levens 41 born Va, Elizabeth 20 Va
James 19, Wm 17, Milly 13 Sarah 9 Laura A 5 Rebecca J 4
all family born Va.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES FROM THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1850 OF CLAIBORNE COUNTY TENNESSEE

house No 540 - 540 Mary Martin age 50 born Tennessee
Lucinda 18 born Tennessee
- house 692- 692 Martha Taylor 56 born North Carolina
Easter A 18 born Tenn
Alfred 15 Tennessee
Leroy 23 Tenn
house 693 693 Joel Taylor 24 Tenn
Sarah A 25 Tenn
Elizabeth 2 Tenn
Louiza 1 Tenn
Wm F 1/12 Tenn
Rxxx 535 house 535
Jacob J Parks 35 Tenn
Martha 38 Tenn
Robert G 16 Tenn
Nervesta 14 Tenn Barbary 12 Tenn
Susan 11 Tenn, Nersissa 9 Tenn
James H 8 Ten ; Wm 6 Tenn
Tennessee Parks 4 Tenn and Mary 2 Tenn

_ _ _ _ _ _CLAIBORNE COUNTY TENNESSEE 1850 Census Page 198
XXXX 536 House 536
Hugh P Martin 40 Tennessee::. Rhoda 37 born Tenn
Will H 20 born Tenn: Elizabeth 15 Tenn, Jas D. 13 Tennessee
Deman 12 Tenn. Robert 9 Tenn; Elizah 8 Tennessee ; Matilda 6 Tenn
Zachariah 2 born Tenn
---House 551 - 551
Simpson Parks 28 born Tennessee, a blacksmith
Lorina 24 Tenn, Martha J 4, Tenn, Levi 2/12 born Tenn

Page --- House 177 Family 177
David Hughs 55 born Va, Jane 45 born North Carolina
Elizabeth 24, Ten , Rachal 21 Tenn Nancy 18 Tenn,
Sally 16, Jasper 14, Susannah 12 Tenn Stephen F 10 Tenn
Louisana S 8 Tenn, Newton 2 Tennessee.
---
House 500 - 500
Isaac Walker age 26 born Tenn, Alsizy 24 Tenn, Manervy J 2/12 Tenn
---
House 507 - 507 Joseph Walker 59
(Place of birth unknown)

Mary Walker 59 , place of birth unknown

Ann Walker 18 Tenn, Elihu 17 Tenn

Sterling 4 Tenn, Mary J 2 born Tenn.

--Next door 508- 508

Jacob Walker 28 born Ten , Louiza 25, Tenn, Mary M 8/12 Tenn.

Page --- House 532 532 Samuel Walker 29 born Tenn
Louiza 24 Tenn,
Clarissa Parks 31 born Tenn lived in his home
- - - - - -House 717 717
HENRY WALKER 32 born Tennessee, farmer, (He was a Methodist circuit rider preacher)
Lucinda Walker 27 born Tenn. Malissa 9 Tenn

Maner A 7 Tenn Daniel M 5 Tenn James T 2 Tenn, Joseph Janeway 18 Tenn
----- next door was house 290 718 718 page 290

John Grubb 30, Ten., Crisse C 27 Tenn, James B 5 Tenn, Wm L 4 Tenn

Jasper 2 Tenn Milton 1 Tenn.
--- next door was house 719 719 James Walker 23 Tenn, Mary A 21 Tenn

Lucy J 11/12 Tenn, JANE WALKER 50, place of birth unknown

Caroline_35 Franklin ~~88~~ 19, Syania 16 Wm 12 John 21 all b Tenn
House 72- 720 Isaac Walker 27 born Tenn, Mary 28 Tenn
Wm A 1 and Rachael 2/12 all born Tenn

HOUSE 564-564 DAVID P WALKER 48 BORN NORTH CAROLINA, REAL ESTATE
$10,000

JANE 47 BORN TENN, SETH 13, TENN, WM F WILSON 18 BORN TENN

PAGE 565 - HOUSE 565 P H WALKER 28 BORN TENNESSEE

MARY ANN 26 GUSTAVUS A. 6 BEAUFORD CLAY 3 PRYOR K 3 JANE 1 AND

W HENDERSON 17 BORN TENN.

PAGE 45 HOUSE 616 616

JOSEPH WALKER 36 BORN TENN, AND LUDUSKY 21 TENN

PAGE 46 HOUSE 623 623 JOHN N OR W WALKER 31 BORN NORTH CAROLINA

ALVIRA 29 MARSHALL 7 MARION 3 JOSEPH 1 HARRIETT 3/12 BORN N.C.

RACHAEL BARTLEY 77 BIRTH PLACE UNKNOWN.

PAGE 69 HOUSE 951 951 JESSEE WARD 48 BORN N C
LAURY 16 N.C.
MARY 40 NORTH CAROLINA, JOHN 17 NORTH CAROLINA,
NANCY WARD 12 BORN NORTH CAROLINA,
WM HENRY WARD, 8 BORN TENN
MARY 3 BORN TENN, MARGARETT 2 BORN TENN.

PAGE 73 HOUSE 1005 1005 MORDECAR WALKER 45 BORN GA.

ELIZABETH 30 BORN GA, ADALINE 17 BORN TENN, JEFFERSON 7 TENN

ANDERSON 4 OR 11 BORN TENN.
--- PAGE 83 HOUSE 1135 1135 MARY MARTIN 30 BORN TENNESSEE
WM 20 GEORGE 18, THOMAS 11, JACKSON 8 ALL BORN TENN.

PAGE 85 HOUSE 1172 1172 SAMUEL WALKER 51 BORN GA.
MARIAN 40 BORN SOUTH CAROLINA. LICENA 20 BORN TEN

MALINDA 18, CATHARINE 16, ANDREW 13, LAVINA 12 TENN
NANCY ANN 10, WM 5, ASBERRY 3, SARAH 2/12 ALL ON THIS LINE BORN TEN

---PAGE 129 HOUSE 1812 AND 1814 POLLY MARTIN 50 BORN TENN

ANGEALINE 17, EMALINE 16, MARGARET 14, LEONIDES 12 MARY 10 ALL BORN TENN

United States Census of 1850 of McMinn County ∓ Page 200
Tennessee

Page 255 House 648 456 John Ward 42 born North Carolina

Matilda 42 born North Carolina, William 16 born Va.

Lydia 14 born Va, Elizabeth 12 born Va, George B 10 Virginia,

Nancy 7, Tenn, Andrew 5 Tenn, John age 3 Tenn.

Page 261 House 771 544 John Adair 45 born Penn.

a carpenter Real estate $500

Margaret 43 Penn, Mary 21 Clarke 19 Sarah M 16 Penn

Rebecca E 12, all Penn; x Lettitia 6 Tenn, Julia 1 Tenn

-- House 802 page 262

Page 262 Frances Walker male age 70 born North Carolina in home of

~~Leon~~ Lous T Stapler.

Page 262 House 793 562 Henry Walker 59 born Va.
(From this point all born in Tenn
Lucinda 50 born Va. (John 23, Joseph 21 Milly 20 Daniel 16

James 14 Edward S 12 Nancy M Brame 10 all born Tenn)

--- Page 272 House 1016 693 NANCY LOWRY 77 born Tennessee

(I give this name because the Indians were intermixed with Indians.

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1850____ UNITED STATES CENSUS OF . OF POLK COUNTY TENNESSEE

(county where historians state Nancy Ward died 1824 and is buried)

as to names mentioned as being in her family:

Page 195 House 16-16 John M. Ward age 41 born in North Carolina

Rebecca 37 born Tenn, James H 16, Wm C 15, Malinda 13, Emmaline 11,

Sarah T 5, Jacob T 2.

--Page 199 there is a number 81-82
Jonathan Walker 24 born Tenn, Matilda 22 born North Carolina

Page 292 Number of house 132 133 there is a Joshua A. Walker 25 b Va

a blacksmith, residing in house of Henry Geeter

United States census of Polk County Tennessee   Page 201
of 1850

---- --- , Page 203 house 136 -137 David Walker age 50 born in N.C.
Lutia 45 born S. C. Sarah Keeton 23, born Ten . Martha 23, Daniel 18
Thompson 16, Isidella 15, Cynthia 12, born Tennessee.
Alexander 10, Mary 8 Samuel 6, and Narcissa Keeton 1 x-born Tenn

- Page 209- house 231 236 Isaac Dougherty 23 born Tennessee, Eliza 24
and W C B 2 born Tenn. (grandmother of Annie Walker Burns was
Lucinda Daugherty of Claiborne Co Tenn.

page 209 house 236, 240 John W Hilderbrand 52 born Georgia
a farmer Estate $1000. Eliza I 29 born Va. Mary E 10 born Tenn
Amelia E. 9 Tenn. Eliza I 6 born Arkansas Territory, Minerva A. 5+ Ark.
Emily 2 born Tenn.

Page 220 house 389 393 Samuel Walker 52 born Virginia, Elizabeth 55
born in South Carolina, Sabra 25 Tenn, Samuel 23, Tenn, Rhoda 17 Tenn
Benjamin 18 Tenn, Ruth 15 Tenn, Camada 7 Tenn.
Amanda E 5/12 born Tenn

--Page 220 house 389 392
Sam Young 75 Born Va, Rebecca 27 born North Carolina.
Emeline 7 born North Carolina, James H 2 Tenn.

-Page 221 house 402 406 Mary Walker 66 or 56 born N.C.
Seany S 35 Va.

page 224 house 449 454 Michael M Hilderbrand, 68 born North Carolina
$1000 real estate , farmer Lucy 56 North Carolina, Michael 8 b Tenn

page 226 here is some more Dougherty, house 476 48l
Isaac Dougherty, 74 born North Carolina (name of state illegible)
Henry Dougherty 34 born Tenn, state illegible. Louisa I. 23 Tenn
Cammell 5 Tenn. James 3 Nancy 67

page ~~24~~ 227 house 492-497 John Macintosh or Mantooth x age 38 born
Tennessee. Sopha 34 born N C Jasper 12 Tenn. Newton 10,
Suffreoney born Tenn age 8, John 5, Mary 2 all born Tenn

page ~~23x~~ 247 house 7+7 754 Thomas Walker 39 born North Carolina,
Jane 19 N.C. Rice C 17 North Carolina, Aaron 15 North Carolina
John 10 Margaret 7 James Carter 15 Mary 23 all born N C

page 258 house 911 919 Memory Walker 48 born Ga. blacksmith $200 estate
Martha 52 South Carolina, Mary Ann 22 born Ga. Milly 19 James 14
John 12 born Ga.

Page 261 house 944 953 Buckner Walker 44 born Tenn, Celeth 44 Ga.
John 18 Ga, Memory 17 Ga, Nancy 15 Ga. George W 13 Ga.

Page 265 house 998 1007 James F Young 35 N C Nancy 26, Tenn,
Sarah C 14 W M 2 Harrison 1 born ~~Tenn~~ all born North Carolina
/born NC
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PAGE 272 DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM FARRAR WAS TAKEN BY PAUL CARRINGTON AND OTHERS AT MECKLENBERG COURT HOUSE. 20 DAYS NOTICE BY GIVING TO RICHARD HENDERSON AND OTHERS CLAIMING LAND UNDER PURCHASE FROM CHEROKEES LAND AND JOHN WILLIAM GENT AS FOLLOWS:

THAT THE DEPONENT IN MARCH 1775 WAS PRESENT AT A FORT AT WATAUGA AT A TIME WHEN A TREATY WAS HELD BETWEEN RICHARD HENDERSON AND OTHERS ON THE ONE PART AND THE CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE CONSISTING OF OCONOSTOTA AND LITTLE CARPENTER AND ALL THE OTHER CHIEFS . AS THIS DEPONENT UNDERSTOOD AT WHICH TREATY ABOUT 1200 OF THE SAID NATION ATTENDED AND IN THE COURSE OF THE TREATY, WHICH CONTINUED SEVERAL DAYS WITH THE TREATY WAS CONDUCTED WITH THE GREATEST REGULARITY THAT THE DEPONENT WAS NOT ACTUALLY PRESENT DURING THE WHOLE CONSULTATION, BEING ENGAGED DRIVING BEEFS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INDIANS AND AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE TREATY DEPONENT UNDERSTOOD THAT IN CONSIDERATION OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GOODS THEN DELIVERED BY RICHARD HENDERSON AND OTHERS. THE INDIANS THEN AGREED TO SELL TO SAID HENDERSON A QUANTITY OF GOODS AND THAT THE LOUISA RIVER WAS TO BE THE DIVIDING LINE OF PART OF THE BOUNDARY OF LAND TO BE SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES IN EXTENT. PAGE 283 DEPOSITION OF JOHN LOWERY AND ETC ON BEHALF OF THE COMMONWEALTH ; SAITH THAT HE WAS AT THE TREATY HELD BY RICHARD HENDERSON AND ETC. WITH THE CHEROKEES MARCH 1775 AND THAT THE INDIANS PROPOSED TO SELL THE LAND ON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OR ABOVE THE NEW RIVER WHICH SAID HENDERSON REFUSED TO PURCHASE BUT DOES NOT REMEMBER THE REASON FOR DOING SO. THE INDIANS THEN PROPOSED SELLING SOME LAND BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND THE NEW RIVER WHICH SAID HENDERSON ALSO REFUSED TO PURCHASE SAYING THAT VIRGINIA HAD ALREADY BOUGHT IT, SAID HENDERSON THEN INFORMED THE INDIANS WHERE THE LAND LAY WHICH HE WANTED TO PURCHASE, WHICH WAS FROM THE MOUTH OF KENTUCKY SOME DISTANCE DOWN TO SAID DEPONENT DOES NOT REMEMBER HOW FAR. DEPONENT SAID THE INDIANS APPEARED ~~XX~~

appeared to be unwilling to sell the lands which said Henderson told them he wanted to purchase and desired said Henderson to return and they would look to Virginians for the price of the land, which they sold them above Kentucky. Also telling Henderson the country which he wanted was ~~the~~ of great service to them as hunting ground and that they locked upon their cattle or game in it, to be as beneficial to them as the tame cattle were to the white people. The deponent said the Indians agreed to sell the land to Henderson & Company which they wanted to buy but does not know the boundary thereto.

When the deeds were brought by Singing Vann the interpreter said something to the Indians which Henderson objected to desiring that Vann might not say anything ~~to~~ but Henderson understood to which said Vann replied that he came there to oppose Henderson he wou would do it, Henderson told Vann he did not regard any opposition he could make him. Vann then told Henderson he said spoken to the Indians on which to clear him to their father Stewart, that he might not be blamed for their selling the land. After the deeds were signed by the Indians for the KENTUCKY COUNTRY said Henderson then told the Indians he had bought the land on Ky from them, and he had or had yet no path to it.

THE DRAGGING CANOE then told Henderson he had of the land from there to Kentucky purchase, for a path.

Deposition of JOHN REID taken April 16, 1775 at Washington County Court House, Tennessee about the same as above deposition - and they went to where the Indians were encamped on the night after the deed had been signed, The deponent and Richard Paris then found the Indians Chiefs almost drunk and Paris informed COCNOTTOTA wife that the chiefs had given a deed for the land upon this river upon which she appeared to be very uneasy.

THE NEXT MORNING PARIS AND DEPONENT MET AT OCONOSTOTA'S TENT AND FOUND A NUMBER OF CHIEFS AT IT HEARED THE DEPONENT SAY MARKING OUT SUNDRY WATER COURSES WHICH HE TOOK TO BE THE MAIN BRANCH OF THE HOLSTON RIVER, SEEING THE GREAT ISLAND LAID DOWN, AND THE NORTH FORK WITH SUNDRY OTHERS WHICH THE DEPONENT DOES NOT REQUIRE AND THIS THEY WERE THE BRANCHES OF HOLSTON.

THERE WERE MANY DEPOSITIONS. IF THE READER WISHES COPIES OF THEM I CAN MAKE THEM LATER.

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IN TENNESSEE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY 1926 VOLUME IX NO 4 PAGE 252 MENTIONS NANCY WARD AS FOLLOWS:

"WILLIAM COBB'S NIECE, ELIZABETH MASSENGILL, MARRIED ISAAC THOMAS, THE INDIAN TRADER WHO, LEARNING THROUGH THE INDIAN PROPHETESS; NANCY WARD, OF THE UPRISING PLANNED BY THE INDIANS, NOTIFIED THE INHABITANTS OF EAST TENNESSEE AS FAR AS WATAUGA. BY THIS HEROIC SERVICE HE LOST ALL HIS PROPERTY AND THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRHINIA GAVE HIM L100 TO REIMBURSE HIS LOSSES. ISAAC THOMAS WAS ONE OF THE THREE WHO ESCAPED FROM FORT LOUDON. A MARKER HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED AT SEVIERVILLE IN HIS HONOR.

WM COBB SR. ARTHUR, JERRY, AND WM COBB JR WERE ACTIVE IN ASSISTING TROOPS IN SHELBY'S COMMAND. ON THE WAY TO KING'S MOUNTAIN THE EXPEDITION HALTED AT THE PLANTATION OF WM COBB, SR. A JUSTICE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY IN 1778. HE WAS WEALTHY, PATRIOTIC AND HOSPITABLE HIS SONS WERE PHARAOH, WM AND JERRY.

SAME VOLUME OF TENNESSEE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE VOL IX NO 4 PAGE 270 BY A V GOODPASTURE;

"SIR ALEXANDER CUMING HELD HIS GREAT COUNCIL AT NEQUASEE, MADE A TREATY WITH THE WHOLE NATION, AND CARRIED TO ENGLAND A DELEGATION OF SIX CHIEFS TO CONFIRM IT, AND A SEVENTH WHO WAS PICKED UP

enroute to Charleston. The mission of these chiefs was interesting and very useful to the English, but can not be detailed here. While in England they gave three sittings in "civilized habit." to have their pictures drawn for the Duke of Montagu. This picture is still preserved in the British Museum, and Judge Cole Williams has reproduced it as a frontispiece to this book. We can not now identify all these chiefs from their names, but we know that ATTAKULLAKULLA was among them, and Judge Williams, by extensive research, has identified him with UKWANNEEQUA of the picture and we are indebted to him for the discovery and identification of this likeness of the greatest of our old Cherokee Chiefs. The French bult Fort Prudnomme in 1682. It was 74 years before another structure was erected by white men in Tenn Country. This was fort Loudoun, built by the English on the Little Tenn river 1756, to counteract the influence of the French and hold the Cherokees to the interests of the English. At one time it promised to be the nucleus of the first permanent settlement in Tenn, but it was besieged, taken, and its garrison massacred by the Indians 1760, and the permanent settlement of the state was delayed for ten years.

Volume 6, No I April 1920 of Tennessee Historical Magazine page 32 in part of Governor John Sevier's Journal by John H DeWitt as follows regarding General Joseph Martin Indian Agent, and who married a daughter Betty of Nancy Ward: October 1802 friday 1st day of October we arrived at Abingdon-- General Martin one of the Virginia Commissioners arrived.(foot note: "General Joseph Martin (1740-1808) a native of Albemarle County Virginia; was associated with Dr. Thomas Walker in his explorations; settled in Powell's Valley about 1760; a leader of scouts in the Indian wars, agent of the Transylvania company in Powell's Valley; from 1777 to 1789, lived at Long Island as Indian Agent appointed by Governor Patrick Henry; aided in formulating treaty at Long Island,

IN 1783, AND AT HOPEWELL IN 1785; WAS A BRAVE AND ALMOST RECKLESS INDIAN FIGHTER, RETURNED TO VA 1789 AND THEREAFTER RESIDED IN HENRY COUNTY VIRGINIA, WHERE HE WAS ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE AND BECAME A STRONG SUPPORTER OF JAMES MADISON.

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WILLIAMS REPRINT OF HENRY TIMBERLAKE'S MEMOIRS

WITH ANNOTATIONS: BY A V GOODPASTURE:

"LIEUT HENRY TIMBERLAKE'S MEMOIRS, 1756-1765 WITH ANNOTATIONS, INTRODUCTION AND INDEX. BY SAMUEL COLE WILLIAMS, LL D. FORMERLY JUSTICE OF THE TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT. THE WATAUGA PRESS, JOHNSON CITY, TENN 1927. THE LONDON EDITION OF TIMBERLAKE'S MEMOIRS WAS A SMALL VOLUME OF 160 PAGES, BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN LARGE CLEAR TYPE, AND IN THE NEW EDITION THE PRINTERS HAVE CLOSELY IMITATED THE ORIGINAL IN TYPOGRAPHY, TALL PIECES, ETC. HENRY TIMBERLAKE WAS A ROMANTIC YOUNG VIRGINIAN, WITH A FAIR EDUCATION AND CONSIDERABLE TALENT. HE HAD GREAT AMBITION, AN "ACTIVE DISPOSITION" (TO USE HIS OWN EXPRESSION), AND A PREDILECTION FOR ARMS. HE SAW SOME SERVICE IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, EAGERLY SOUGHT PROMOTION (AS THE NOTES INDICATE), WITH BUT MEAGRE SUCCESS. THE SPRING OF 1761 FOUND HIM AN ENSIGN IN COLONEL BYRD'S VIRGINIA REGIMENT, WHICH HAD BEEN ORDERED ON A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE OVERHILL TOWNS OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS. AT STALNAKER'S COLONEL BYRD TURNED THE COMMAND OVER TO LIEUT-COLONEL ADAN STEPHEN AND RETURNED HOME. IT WAS AUTUMN BEFORE COLONEL STEPHEN'S REGIMENT REACHED THE LONG ISLAND OF HOLSTON., AND BEFORE THEY HAD COMPLETED THEIR FORTIFICATIONS, THE EMPEROR OF THE CHEROKEES, OCONNOSEOLA, WITH ABOUT 400 OF HIS PEOPLE APPEARED IN THE CAMP, AND ON THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER SIGNED A TREATY OF PEACE WITH COLONEL STEPHENS SOME TWO MONTHS AFTER ATTAKULLAKULLA HAD NEGOTIATED A SIMILAR TREATY WITH GOVERNOR BULL AT CHARLESTON.

ATTAKULLAKULLA AND OCONOSTOTA WHO NEGOTIATED THESE TWO

TREATIES WERE UNDOUBTED LY THE LEADING CHIEFS OF THE CHEROKEES, THROUGH TIMBERLAKE, FOR PURPOSES OF HIS OWN, I THINK RANK OSTENACO ABOVE THEM. ATTAKULLAKULLA WAS A MAN OF PEACE AND THE GREATEST DIPLOMAT OF HIS RACE. ON ACCOUNT OF HIS UNIFORM AND CONSTANT FRIENDSHIP FOR THE ENGLISH, THE SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNMENT WITH WHICH THE CHEROKEES WERE IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED, MAGNIFIED HIS IMPORTANCE AND TRIED TO INCREASE HIS INFLUENCE WITH HIS PEOPLE. OCONOSTOTA, ON THE OTHER HAND WAS A MILITANT CHIEF WHO HAD EARNED THE TITLE OF "GREAT WARRIOR". IT WAS HE WHO ASSAULTED FORT PRINCE GEORGE CONDUCTED THE SUCCESSFUL SIEGE OF FORT LOUDON, AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRE OF ITS GARRISON. HE WAS BOTH FEARED AND HATED IN SOUTH CAROLINA. THESE CIRCUMSTANCES MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT ATTAKULLAKULLA CONDUCTED THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOUTH CAROLINA, WHERE HE WAS ADMIRED AND TRUSTED, WHILE OCONOSTOTA CONDUCTED THOSE WITH VIRGINIA, WHICH HAD SUFFERED LITTLE FROM THE GREAT CHEROKEE WAR.

AFTER OCONOSTOTA HAD CONCLUDED HIS TREATY WITH COLONEL STEPHEN, HE BEGGED THAT AN OFFICER MIGHT BE SENT BACK WITH THEM TO CONVINCE THE NATION OF THE GOOD INTENTIONS, AND SINCEREITY OF THE ENGLISH TOWARDS THEM. ENSIGN TIMBERLAKE VOLUNTEERED FOR THIS DUTY, BUT HE DID NOT GO OVERLAND WITH THE INDIANS. LEARNING THAT THE HOLSTON RIVER WAS NAVIGABLE FOR ~~F~~ CANOES ALL THE WAY TO THE INDIAN COUNTRY, HE RESOLVED TO GO BY WATER, IN ORDER TO GAIN A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RIVER WHOSE COURSES AND DISTANCES HE CAREFULLY RECORDED, AND AFTERWARDS MADE A DRAFT OF IT, WHICH WE LEARN FROM A NOTE, HAS SINCE BEEN REPRODUCED ~~XX~~ IN A NUMBER OF STANDARD HISTORICAL WORKS. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED ON THIS VOYAGE BY SERGEANT SUMTER AND INTERPRETER MCCORMACK. A NOTE INFORMS US THAT SUMTER WAS THE DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER AND STATESMAN, GENERAL THOMAS SUMTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR WHOM THE CELEBRATED FORT SUMTER AT CHARLESTON WAS NAMED.

THEY SET OUT ON THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, AND AFTER A TRYING, DIFFICULT, AND DANGEROUS JOURNEY OF 22 DAYS THEY REACHED THE INDIAN TOWNS LATE IN DECEMBER, 1761. AT TOMMOTHY HE WAS KINDLY RECEIVED BY OSTENACO

its chief, who gave him a general invitation to his house while he resided in the country, which Timberlake seems to have accepted. Thus began a friendship and intimacy between them, which afterwards bore important fruits for them both. Some days x later Ostenaco accompanied him to the townhouse in Chota, where the headmen of all the towns were assembled, when he read and had interpreted to them the articles of peace. He afterwards attended social or diplomatic functions in several of the towns that had been most hostile during the war. Timberlake was a keen observer and described these townhouses and public ceremonies with clearness and considerable detail.

Public fetes being over Timberlake had opportunity to indulge his curiosity. His interest was very wide. He observed all sorts of phenomena---the character of the soil, the trees it produced, its native fruits and berries, and its cultixated crops; the many wild animals that abound in the vicinity; the fishes in the streams, and how the Indians caught them. He noted the manners and customs of the Cherokees, their domestic arrangements, what dishes were served at their meals, and how they cooked them. He considered their community affairs, the grades of society, the status of women, and the rivalry of their chiefs.

As Timberlake entered their towns he stopped and amined the ruins of Fort Loudon which had recently been razed by the Indians, and when he reached Settico he was welcomed by the drums of its late commander, Capt. Demere. He was naturally interested in the siege, and gathered some important facts concerning it. For instance, "Many of the soldiers in the garrison of Fort Loudon," he says, "having Indian wives, these brought them a daily supply of provisions, though blocked by their own countrymen; and they persisted in this notwithstanding the express orders of WILLINAWAW, who, sensible of the retardment this occasioned,

threatened death to those who would assist the enemy; but they, laughing at his threats, boldly told him they would succor their husbands every day, and were sure that, if he killed them, their relatives would make his death atone for theirs. Willinawaw was too sensible of this to put his threats into execution, so that the garrison subsisted a long time on the provisions x brought them in this manner.

There was no kind of rite or ceremony at the marriage of a Cherokee maiden, he tells us, and it is as little binding as ceremonious; for though many last till death, especially when they are children, it is common for a person to change three or four times a year. But when they part the children go with, and are provided for by the mother. War-women are admitted along with the chiefs and headmen to the assemblies of the nation. The only title a female fan enjoy is that of "BELOVED," but it abundantly recomeenses her by the powe; she acquired by it, which is so great that she can, by the wave of a swan's wing, deliver a wretch condemned by the council, and already tied to the stake to confirmation of Timberlake, a note tells us how, in the year 1776, Nancy Ward, a Cherokee woman, intervened and pronounced the pardon of Mrs William Bean, after she had been bound and was about to be burned on one of their mounds.

I have intimated that Timberlake was a clever draftsman. Among his other activities during the little more than two months he spent in the towns, he drew to scale a map of the Cherokee country, locateng all their Overhill towns, the site of Fort Loudon and an abandoned fort built by the Virginians in 1756; the Little Tennessee River with its islands and creek; and the paths leading into and through the settlement. It is excellently done, and must have required a great deal of work. This map was published with the London edition, and is faithfully

REPRODUCED IN THE REPRINT.

I HAVE SUFFICIENTLY EXPRESSED MY ADMIRATION OF TIMBERLAKE'S TALENTS AND PUBLIC SERVICES. I HOPE I MAY NOW BE PERMITTED TO SPEAK OF THE PRIVATE ENDS WHICH SEEM TO ME TO HAVE WARPED HIS JUDGMENT OF THE LEADING CHEROKEE CHIEFS. TIMBERLAKE WANTED A COMMISSION IN THE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY. HE SPENT THE WINTER WITH OSTENACO, AND UNDOUBTEDLY DISCOVERED HIS AMBITION TO VISIT THE GREAT FATHER OVER THE WATER. OSTENACO WAS ABOUT 60 YEARS OLD, AND WAS THEREFORE, NEAR THIRTY WHEN ATTAKULLAKULLA ACCOMPANIED SIR ALEXANDER CUMING'S PARTY TO ENGLAND IN 1730, AND HE ALWAYS IMAGINED THAT ATTAKULLAKULLA OWED HIS POWER AND INFLUENCE TO THAT VISIT. NOW IF HE COULD CARRY OSTENACO TO ENGLAND, AND HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE TO RECEIVE ROYAL RECOGNITION, TIMBERLAKE MIGHT REASONABLY DEMAND A COMMISSION AS A REWARD FOR HIS SERVICES. WITH THIS VIEW, PROBABLY, HE MAGNIFIED THE IMPORTANCE OF OSTENACO MUCH BEYOND HIS DESERTS, DECLARING HIM SUPERIOR TO BOTH OCONOSTOTA AND ATTAKULLAKULLA, HE SAYS, HAS DONE LITTLE IN WAR TO COMMEND HIM, BUT HAS OFTE OFTEN SIGNALIZED HIMSELF BY HIS POLICY AND NEGOTIATIONS AT HOME, AND AS POLICY AND ART ARE THE GREATEST STEPS TO POWER, OSTENACO COULD NEVER HAVE OBTAINED THE SUPERIORITY IF HE HAD NOT GREAT REPUTATION IN BOTH WAR AND POLICY.

IN MARCH, 1762, TIMBERLAKE AND OSTENACO, WITH A PARTY OF THE LATTER'S WARRIORS, WENT TO WILLIAMSBURG, THE CAPITOL OF VIRGINIA. A NOTE REMINDS US THAT SUMTER WAS ALONG, AND CONTINUED WITH TIMBERLAKE AND HIS PARTU TO ENGLAND JULY 1762, A CORRESPONDENT OF THE ROYAL MAGAZINE, SIGNING HIMSELF "Z" ASSETS THAT OSTENACO PROCEEDED THROUGH VIRGINIA RATHER THAN CAROLINA, WHICH WAS HIS NEAREST WAY, IN ORDER TO CONCEAL FROM ATTAKULLAKULLA HIS PROJECT OF COMING TO ENGLAND. I DO NOT KNOW WHO "Z" WAS. IT CERTAINLY WAS NOT TIMBERLAKE, WHO MAKES OSTENACO'S PROJECT AN AFTER THOUGHT, A MERE ACCIDENT. NEITHER COULD IT HAVE BEEN

Sir Alexander Cuming, who brought seven chiefs, including Attakullakulla to England in 1730. Though a note informs us that he was present brushing up his Cherokee vocabulary so as to converse with the Indians. It was some one who knew of Ostenaco's departure from the Overhill towns in March. Could it have been Sumter, or some one inspired-inspired by him?

At any rate Ostenaco with two warriors, accompanied by Timberlake and Sumter, departed for England, reached London June 18, and were ordered to be provided for by his Majesty, to whom they were introduced. They created a great furore: The whole town wanted to see them. Oliver Goldsmith waited three hours at Ostenaco's door, while the latter made his toilet, and Sir Joshua Reynolds painted his portrait from life. These interesting details we learn from the valuable notes. Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait is reproduced as a frontispiece to the reprint of the Memoirs. Ostenac remained nearly two months in England which he left Aug 9, under the protection of Sumter, carrying with him articles of peace between ~~hs~~ his Majesty and his nation, many rich presents and warlike instruments.

After a hard struggle Timberlake received a commission as Lieutenant in the 42nd regiment, in time to get his military rank on the title page of his memoirs, but it is doubtful, as a note points out, wheth r he ever saw it in print as he died September 30 1765, the year his book appeared. If he had lived longer his talents, enterprise and ambition would doubtless have won distinction for him in his chosen profession.

HIS LIFE REPEATEDLY FOR HIS FRIENDS; HE HUNTED AND TRAPPED FAR INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY, LIVED WITH THE INDIANS, WAS REGARDED BY THEM AS THEIR FRIEND, AND CONSTANTLY STROVE FOR PEACE WITH THEM. TWICE AN ORGANIZED EFFORT WAS MADE TO MURDER HIM, ONCE BY THE INDIANS INSTIGATED BY THE BRITISH, AND ONCE BY HOSTILE WHITES (WEEKS, 457, 458); BOTH WERE FRUSTRATED BY HIS QUICK WIT, COURAGE, AND HIS REPUTATION FOR PROWESS.

HE FURNISHED ALL OF THE MATERIAL TO MAKE A BORDER HERO, AND YET NO ONE USED HIM FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE TRICK OF FATE THAT LEFT HIM UNREMEMBERED WAS THAT HE HAD NO FILSON, AS BOONE HAD, TO SPREAD HIS FAME, AND HIS ACTIVITIES DID NOT COME INTO THE HISTORICAL LIMELIGHT TO MAKE THEM CONSPICUOUS, AS DID THOSE OF JOHN SEVIER AND ISAAC SHELBY AND JOHN CAMPBELL. PERHAPS THE ROMANCE OF HIS EAR CAREER AS AN INDIAN FIGHTER WAS LOST SIGHT OF BECAUSE IT WAS OVERSHADOWED BY THE LESS DRAMATIC BUT MORE IMPORTANT CAREER AS A PUBLIC SERVANT, PARTICULARLY AS INDIAN AGENT FOR VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, WHICH PUT UPON HIS SHOULDERS THE HEAVY DUTY OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS UPON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER FOR THE FIFTEEN YEARS WHILE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WAS BEING WAGED AND THE WHITE MEN WERE WRESTING THAT TERRITORY FROM THE INDIANS. WHEATEVER THE REASON, MARTIN HAS BE BEEN UNDESERVEDLY FORGOTTEN, AND AS AN ACT OF HISTORICAL JUSTICE I AM IMPELLED TO WRITE THIS SKETCH OF HIM TO RE-EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS CAREER ON THE VIRGINIA-CAROLINA BORDER AND IN THE EARLY EMIGRATION TO KENTUCKY.

MARTIN HAD NO CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHER. HIS CAREER WAS WRITTEN ONLY IN THE SCATTERED RECORDS OF THE BORDER -- IN ORDERS, IN REQUISITION TIONS, IN RECORDS OF APPOINTMENTS AND COMMISSIONS, IN LETTERS, IN INCIDENTAL REFERENCES AND DOCUMENTS OF ALL SORTS WHICH ARE NOT DIRECTLY

CONCERNED WITH HIM. FROM THESE THE FACTS OF HIS LIFE COULD HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY ASSEMBLED ONLY AFTER UNENDING RESEARCH. THE EXISTENCE OF A CONNECTED ACCOUNT OF HIM AND OF HIS CAREER WE OWE TO DR. LYMAN C. DRAPER, WHO, WITH HIS UNENDING ZEAL IN COLLECTING MEMORABILIA OF PIONEER HISTORY OF THE MISSISIPPI VALLEY, GOT SATISFACTORY SKETCHES OF MARTIN FROM TWO OF H HIS INTIMATES; ONE FROM MAJOR JOHN REDD, AN ASSOCIATE OF MARTIN'S IN MANY OF HIS BORDER AND CIVIL ACTIVITIES, AND THE OTHER FROM HIS SON COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN.

FINALLY PROFESSOR STEPHEN B. WEEKS, THE HISTORIAN OF NORTH CAROLINA, AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF ALL OF THE MATERIAL, WROTE A CAREFULLY DOCUMENTED SKETCH OF MARTIN, WHICH HE READ AT THE 9TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION IN 1893.(FOOTNOTE FOLLOWS: STEPHEN B WEEKS, "GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN AND THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST".PAGES 401-477 IN THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST." IN THE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 2ND SESSION OF THE 53 CONGRESS 1893-94 IN 12 VOLUMES, VOL 4 NO 104, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1893.)END OF FOOTNOTE.

IT WAS THE WORK OF AN ACCURATE AND INDUSTRIOUS HISTORICAL SCHOLAR. WHILE WEEKS' ACCOUNT HAS BEEN CRITICIZED AS OVER-GENEROUS TO MARTIN, AND THERE MAY BE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ABOUT HIS OPINION OF THE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF SOME OF MARTIN'S ACTS, HE HAS ACCURATELY RECORDED THE FACTS OF MARTIN'S LIFE. BUT, BY ANOTHER TRICK OF FATE, WEEKS' ARTICLE, ALONG WITH THE OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1893, WAS PUBLISHED IN A DOCUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AND IS NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE.

THE SOURCE MATERIAL CONCERNING MARTIN DESERVES SOME- CONSIDERATION. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF IT IS FOUND IN THE DRAPER COLLECTION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND THE MANUSCRIPTS SHOW THAT IT

WAS MOSTLY WRITTEN IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUEST OF DR. DRAPER. THE TWO DOCUMENTS WHICH GIVE THE MOST INFORMATION ABOUT MARTIN ARE THE EXTENSIVE REDD REMINISCENCES, (FOOTNOTE: JOHN REED, "REMINISCENCES OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, 1770-1790" (AND OF JOSEPH MARTIN), IN VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY VOLUMES 6 AND 7, 1899, 1900. ALSO PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, VOLUME 7, 1903.)

AND THE LONG LETTER FROM HIS SON, COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN, FROM DIXON SPRINGS, TENN. DATED JUNE 1. 1842 (FOOTNOTE: WILLIAM MARTIN, " A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL X JOSEPH MARTIN" (FATHER OF WILLIAM MARTIN), PUBLISHED IN THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY VOL 8, 1901.)

BOTH OF THESE DOCUKENTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED.

WILLIAM MARTIN'S LETTER OF JUNE 1, 1842 WAS FOLLOWED BY OTHER VERY LONG LETTER TO DRAPER WHICH GIVE MUCH SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION CONCERNING GENERAL MARTIN; THREE LETTERS FROM WILLIAM MARTIN AT DIXON SPRINGS, TENN. (ONE OF JULY 7, 1842, ONE OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1842, AND THE OTHER OF DEC. 1, 1842; AND A LETTER FROM COLONEL JOSEPH MARTIN, JR., ANOTHER SON OF GENERAL MARTIN, FROM GREENWOOD, VIRGINIA, DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1842. THESE LETTERS HAVE NOT BEEN PUBLISHED. THEY ARE INTERESTING NOT ONLY AS HISTORICAL RECORDS, BUT AS EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE AND CHARACTER OF THEIR AUTHORS. THEY ARE ALL WRITTEN BY OLD MEN, BUT THEY PRESENT INTERNAL EVIDENCE OF METICULOUS ACCURACY OF STATEMENT. WEEKS SAYS JUSTLY THAT "FEW OF THE CHARGES TO WHICH 'REMINISCENCES' ARE SO FREQUENTLY LIABLE, CAN BE BROUGHT AGAINST WILLIAM MARTIN'S NARRATIVE. IT IS REMARKABLY ACCURATE. I HAVE FREQUENTLY DOUBTED SOME OF HIS STATEMENTS, BUT ON TRACING THEM BACK TO UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY FOUND THAT THEY WERE CORRECT". REDD'S ACCOUNT IMPRESSES ONE EQUALLY AS FAVORABLY.

ALL OF THESE LETTERS ARE FROM MEN WHO NOT ONLY HAVE A SENSE OF HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY BUT WHO HAVE MORE THAN ORDINARY EDUCATION AND

ARE ABLE TO APPRAISE THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS EVENTS. ALL OF THEM ARE REMARKABLE IN THE FREEDOM WITH WHICH THEY ACKNOWLEDGE IGNORANCE AND WITH WHICH THEY CORRECT INACCURATE STATEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE BY OTHERS EVEN WHEN THEY ARE FAVORABLE TO THEIR SUBJECTS. THESE LETTERS ARE LONG DOCUMENTS, WRITTEN (IN THE CASE OF THE MARTINS) IN GOOD ENGLISH AND IN EXCELLENT STYLE. THEY CONSTITUTE AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF MOST OF THE EVENTS AND LEADERS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN BORDER. ALL OF THEM DESERVE PUBLICATION. INCIDENTALLY, THEY ARE A SAD COMMENTARY ON THE WAY HANDWRITING HAS DEGENERATED. COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN'S LETTERS ARE WRITTEN IN A LITERALLY BEAUTIFUL COPPERPLATE SCRIPT. HE SAYS IN ONE OF HIS LETTERS THAT THEY WERE TRANSCRIBED BY HIS SON. THE LETTER OF COLONEL JOSEPH MARTIN, JR., IS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN A BOLD, LEGIBLE HAND, VERY SIMILAR TO THAT OF HIS BROTHER WILLIAM. I HAVE NOT SEEN MORE SATISFACTORY MANUSCRIPTS.

IN WILLIAM MARTIN'S LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1842, HE MENTIONS THAT HIS BROTHER JOSEPH HAS WRITTEN HIM FROM HIS HOME IN HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, OF HIS FINDING IN AN OLD DESK OF HIS FATHER'S A SURPRISING NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HIS FATHER'S CAREER AND THE HISTORY OF THE BORDER. HE REGRETS THAT THEY ARE TOO BULKY TO SEND TO DRAPER, BUT INVITES DRAPER TO ~~6~~ COME AND VISIT HIM AND CHOOSE FOR HIMSELF. THAT OFFERS THE EXPLANATION OF THE PRESENCE OF SO MUCH MARTIN MATERIAL AT MADISON, WISCONSIN. WE CAN IMAGINE THE ALACRITY OF DRAPER'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION AS SOON AS HE HAD THE TIME AND THE WHEREWITHAL TO MAKE THE TRIP.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN CAME OF A GOOD BREED. HIS GRAND FATHER, WILLIAM MARTIN, WAS AN IMPORTANT MERCHANT OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND, ENGAGED IN AMERICAN TRADE, A MAN OF LARGE ESTATE. SOME TIME IN THE EARLY PART OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, IN ORDER TO PREVENT AN UNDESIRABLE ENGLISH MARRIAGE OF HIS SON JOSEPH, HE SENT HIM OUT TO VIRGINIA IN COMMERCIAL CHARGE OF A CARGO. THIS SON IN TURN ILLUSTRATED THE FACT THAT IN SUCH AFFAIRS

FORESIGHT MAY BE VAIN BY PROMPTLY MARRYING IN VIRGINIA A MISS SUSANNAH CHILDS (OR CHILES). THIS, ALTHOUGH SHE WAS A MEMBER OF A HIGHLY RESPECTED FAMILY, ONE OF THE OLD FAMILIES IN THE STATE, FURTHER OUTRAGED THE FATHER'S SENSITIVE FEELINGS. THE ANXIETY AND THE FUTILE EFFORTS OF HIS FATHER TO PREVENT, IN TWO INSTANCES, WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS AN INFERIOR ALLIANCE FOR HIS SON WOULD INDICATE THAT THE FAMILY THOUGHT PRETTY WELL OF ITSELF.

THIS JOSEPH MARTIN, THE FIRST IN AMERICA~~N~~, WAS DISINHERITED BY HIS FATHER, BUT, AFTER HIS FATHER'S DEATH, HIS BROTHER AND SISTER IN ENGLAND SHOWED THE QUALITY OF THE STOCK BY OFFERING TO DIVIDE THE PATERNAL ESTATE WITH HIM. THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THEM, HOWEVER, AND ACCIDENTS OF THE SEA, PREVENTED HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE FAMILY FORTUNE, BUT HE SETTLED IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY VIRGINIA, AND ACQUIRED A GOOD ESTATE ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT. THIS JOSEPH MARTIN SEEMS ALSO TO HAVE BEEN SOMEWHAT OF AN ENGLISHMAN OF HIS FATHER'S TYPE, FOR COLONAL WILLIAM MARTIN DESCRIBED HIM AS "HE, MY GRANDFATHER, WAS A PERFECT ENGLISHMAN. LARGE AND ATHLETIC- BOLD, DARING - SELF-WILLED AND SUPERCILIOUS, WITH THE HIGHEST SENSE OF HONOR." (FOOTNOTE- SEE WILLIAM MARTIN, IN VA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY, VOL 8, PAGE 340) JUDGING FROM THE CAREER OF HIS SON, MANY OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS WERE PROBABLY CARRIED DOWN IN OUR JOSEPH MARTIN.

OUR JOSEPH MARTIN, THE SECOND JOSEPH IN AMERICA, WAS BORN ON THE THE FAMILY ESTATE NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, 1740, THE THIRD SON OF THE FAMILY. HIS FATHER TRIED TO EDUCATE AND ~~X~~ REAR HIM TO THE LIFE OF A VIRGINIA PLANTER, BUT HE WAS A POOR SUBJECT FOR ACADEMIC EDUCATION. HE PROVED THOROUGHLY INTRACTABLE, AND IN YOUTH BEGAN A LIFE OF ADVENTURE ON THE WESTERN BORDER. IN 1756, WHEN HE WAS SIXTEEN, HE RAN AWAY AND JOINED THE ARMY AT FORT PITT, (FOOTNOTE -SEE WILLIAM

Martin, letter June 1, 1842, Draper Manuscripts, No 8ZZ2.) and that after that his youth was spent with kindred spiritis, among whom was the future General Thomas Sumter, in the hazardous life of the frontier.

As a hunter, fur-trader and adventurer, he went far into the Indian country 100 miles from his home, spent many months at a time there, and began to acquire that knowledge of the Indians and association with them that stood him in such good stead through all his later year. He seems to have been in Powell Valley as early as 1761, in a party of hunters under Wallen, whose name is preserved in the fine monument of Wallen's Ridge/ In 1760, when he was twenty, his father died and he was left a small property.

He married a superior woman, and undertook to settle down as a farmer, but he actually continued his life of adventure. Weeks speaks of his "debauchery" at this period, but in almost the same sentence says that he never took more than a social glass, was never drunk, and never never profane. He was moreover punctilious in meeting his responsibilities, even old gambling debts. His "debauchery" consisted in a love of the life of the wilds and of gambling, in which he showed high proficiency. Roistering pleasures and youthful brawling among young men of high spirits in the wold life of the frontier are hardly to be regarded as stigmas upon character. The history of his whole life indicates that his character commanded the esteem and confidence of whites and Indians alike.___(Footnote:

I first wrote that sentence "All the evidence shows him to have been of high character in youth as he unquestionably was in later life." But that statement might be challenged by some on the ground that he maintained a half-breed Indian wife by whom he had two children during all of his residence at Long Island (Sullivan County Tennessee). Incidentley he carried out fully his responsibilities as the father of these children. This wife, Betsey Ward was a member of a powerful family in the most distinguished clan of the Cherokees and upon the marriage the clan adopted him as a member of the clab. And thereafter regarded him as one of them. This was an important factor in his early infleucece with the

CHEROKEES, AND PROBABLY ALWAYS REMAINED SO. ON THIS GROUND MARTIN JUSTIFIED THE MARRIEAGE. WM MARTIN LETTER OF JULY 7, 1842 UNPUBLISHED.)
END OF FOOTNOTE.

BY THE TIME HE WAS 29, HE HAD BECOME A BORDER LEADER OF SUFFICIENT STANDING AND RESPONSIBILITY TO BE CHOSEN BY DR. THOMAS WALKER AS LEADER OF A PARTY FOR THE TASK OF ESTABLISHING A SETTLEMENT IN POWELL VALLEY. DR. WALKER HAD DISCOVERED POWELL VALLEY 1748, AND IN 1768 HE ACQUIRED A LARGE TRACT OF LAND THERE ON WHICH HE PROPOSED TO PLACE SETTLERS. AT THE SAME TIME HE GAVE MARTIN HIS COMMISSION, HE COMMISSIONED ANOTHER PARTY, IN COMPETITION WITH MARTIN'S, BUT MARTIN LED THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY. MARTIN HAS LEFT HIS OWN DESCRIPTION OF THIS ADVENTURE IN THE VALLEY IN A LETTER OF MAY 9, 1869. HE SAYS:

"....PERHAPS IT MAY NOT BE DISAGREEABLE TO YOU TO HEAR OF OUR FORMER TRAVELS, AS WELL AS OUR PRESENT STATION..: THE WEATHER PROVING TOLERABLY GOOD, I GOT TO STANTON IN FOUR DAYS. COMPETED MY BUSINESS THERE,-- GOT TO CAPT ENGLISHES ON NEW RIVER, 14TH OF THE MONTH, BEING MARCH, WHERE I LAID IN A SUFFICIENT STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FOR OUR JOURNEY, (VIZ:) SEED CORN AND AMMUNITION ETC. I THEN SENT THE BOYS ON UNDER THE CARE OF MY BROTHER, AND WAITED FOR DOCTOR WALKER AND MY COMPANION CAPT. HOOD, WHO CAME UP 16TH AT NIGHT. NEXT MORNING WE STARTED. NOTHING MATERIAL HAPPENED TIL WE GOT TO HOLSTON RIVER, WHERE WE WERE INFORMED THE DAY WE LEFT NEW RIVER THE KIRTLEYS, WITH CAPT RUCKER AND SEVERAL OTHERS, CAME THERE AND GAVE A MAN FIVE POUNDS TO PILOT THEM A ROAD.---- DAYS JOURNEY NEARER THAN THE ROAD WE THEN GOING, WHICH CONFUSED US VERY MUCH. FOR THE CASE STOOD THUS. IF THEY GOT THERE FIRST, THEY WERE ALL TO HAVE 1,000 ACRES OF LAND EACH, WHERE THEY THOUGHT PROPER TO TAKE IT. IF WE GOT THERE FIRST, WE WERE TO HAVE 21,000 ACREW, WHERE WE CHOSE, AND THEY WERE NOT TO INTERFERE WITH US. WE IMMEDIATELY HIRED A PILOT-- TOO K TWO OF OUR BEST HORSES, ABOUT ONE QUART OF FLOUR, AND PUSHED ON AS HARD AS INTEREST AND DESIRE

could lead us, leaving the boys to follow after. The third day to our great mortification, we found we were lost-- and after three days travel more, over mountains-- creeks, laurel-- canebrakes, etc. our days being spent with hunger, gave out---ourselves and horses, very little better. We were under the disagreeable necessity of resting part of two days, The 2nd day I found the Hunters track about 5 5 miles from our camp. I hastened back as fast as possible to tell the welcome news to my companions. The next day being the 24th, we set out, full of hopes once more. With much diffuclty I prevented my companions from discharging our pilot with heavy blows. 26th we got to our long desired place.

"April 1 the boys got to our camp, which was on Saturday Monday being the 3d, we then began to work, and from then till now, there has been little else but eating and confusion; as to our health, I need not mention it, you may be assued of that yourself, after I tell you, we have eat and destroyed 23 deer.--15 bears-- 2 buffaloes-- and a great number of turkeys. The 15th April the Kirtleys got to the Valley, very well pleased with the land, till we gave them a letter from Doctor Walker, that informed them if we got to the valley first, we were to have 21,000 acres of land, and they were not to interfere with us. They endeavored to prevail on us for a part of our land, which we would not consent to. They then pushed home without making any further search for land.

"The place we are now Settled on, in the waters of Beargrass, called by the Hunters Powels River, about a mile from the foot of a long ledge of mountains, called Cumberland, much resembling our Blue Ridge, only considerably longer, and much steeper, running the same course, by the account, three hundred miles,

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AND FROM POWELS MOUNTAIN ABOUT 7 MILES. POWELS MOUNTAIN IS NEAR THE COURSE. FROM WHERE WE CROSSED IT, FOR NEARLY 6 MILES, IS BROKEN LAND. THEN COMMENCES OUR RICH VALLEY, WHICH IS IN LENGTH (BY THE HUNTERS ACCOUNT) EQUAL TO THE MOUNTAINS ABOVE MENTIONED. WE HAVE MARKED OFF IN LENGTH ABOUT 10 MILES-- IN WIDTH, SOME PLACES A MILE-- SOME PLACES MORE, SOME LESS-- ALL VERY RICH, AND LIES VERY WELL, WITH VAST QUANTITIES OF BLACK WALNUT AND WILD CHERRIES. GREAT SIGNS OF OLD INDIAN LANDS. IT LIES OUT OF ALL DANGER FROM WATER BEING NEAR 5 MILES FROM POWELS RIVER. VERY GOOD SPRINGS--BOLD CREEKS, BIG ENOUGH FOR MILLS, --GREAT QUANTITIES OF CORN, SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT GREAT STOCKS FRO MANY YEARS. I THINK CONSIDERABLY WARMER HERE THAN WITH YOU. (VAST NUMBERS OF TICKS AND GNATS). WE HAD ABUNDANCE OF SNOW FALL THE 20TH OF APRIL, THO, VERY LITTLE LAY WE HAD FROST 4TH MAY, APRIL 24, CAME & SEVERAL GENTLEMEN FROM CULPEPPER, WITH NEGROES TO SETTLE. LIKEWISE SEVFRAL GENTLEMEN FROM BEDFORD, 2 GENTLEMEN FROM MARYLAND, TO GET LAND TO SETTLE 100 FAMILIES." 7/

THIS EXPEDITION OF MARTIN'S LED AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL 1769 TO THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT OF MARTIN'S FAMOUS STATION IN POWELL VALLEY. THE ACTUAL BUILDING OF THE STATION WAS MADE EASIER BY ITS LOCATION ON THE "OLD INDIAN LANDS" WHICH REDD REFERS TO AGAIN IN 1775 AS "AN OLD INDIAN FIELD." THEY PLANTED CORN AND DOUBTLESS BUILT THE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDER TO MAKE IT A "SETTLEMENT" TO COMPLY WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. THE NUMBER IN MARTIN'S PARTY IS UNCERTAIN. REDD SAYS THERE WERE ONLY FIVE OR SIX, WHILE COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN THOUGH THAT THERE WERE 20 OR 30 IN THE PARTY. FROM THE AMOUNT OF GAME THEY HAD EATEN THE LATTER FIGURE

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seems likely. The party apparently did not take their farming responsibilities very heavily, for they quickly left to explore Kentucky. Redd says that Martin left the station in 1765, only one day after his arrival there.[8] (Footnotes [7]: This letter found among his father's letters by his brother is copied in William Martin's letter of September 6, 1842. Draper Manuscripts, Number 3XX7, pages 4-5.) (Footnote #8 John Redd, Va Magazine of History Volume 6, page 342.)

According to the above letter of Joseph Martin himself the party was there at least from April 20 to May 4.

Because of Indian depredations the station was abandoned in the fall of 1769, and Martin did not return to it until six years later.

The abandonment of the station stopped efforts at settlement for a time but Dr. Walker showed his faith in Martin by returning to the subject, as shown by a letter in September 1771, (Weeks, page 415). Martin, however, made no further effort at establishing his station until the beginning of 1775. He returned to farming, first as an overseer for one of his relatives, but within three years he had progressed in material success to the point where he was able to purchase a tract of good land for himself. This was on Smith River, at that time in PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, in a part of the county from which Henry County was made in 1776. He gradually developed into a man of substance, and his family lived upon this estate until 1803, when he removed to a farm in the southern part of Henry county and built himself a large residence on Leatherwood Creek. This estate on Leatherwood, called Belmont and containing 1,210 acres, was purchased in 1796

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in 1796 from Benj. Harrison, Jr. of Berkeey. 9/(Foot note #9

(Wm Martin, see Va Mag. of History Vol 8 page 347)

These residences were for him but the sign of his substance and position, and the homes of his family; actually for many years his activities compelled him to spend most of his time elsewhere. In 1789 he returned to spend his last years at his home at Belmont. 10/

(Foot note 10, Wm Martin, Va Mag of History Vol 8 pages 358-359.)

During the six years before 1775, when he was theoretically leading the life of a farmer, he was active in frontier affairs. In the Shawnee War of 1774, Lord Dunmore commissioned Martin as captain in the Pittsylvania militia, and the esteem in which he was held is shown by his quick appointment to the command of the Virginia scouts. On Oct 12,1774, Colonel Preston wrote to Martin, " I know you have made several long fatiguing scouts with your men, for which I am much obliged. (Weeks, page 415.) The defeat of the Indians at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10 1774, ended the Shawnee War, and the opportune lull in hostilities opened the way for the movement to Kentucky.

Early in Jan,1775, Martin was back at Martin's Station to reestablish his claim in Powell Valley. According to Redd, who accompanied him, the party, consisting of sixteen or 18 men, set out on Dec 28,1774, from Henry Co,. Early in Jan they arrived at the valley and halted in a large old Indian Field. 11/ Redd says: "We immediately set to work and built several strong cabins and Stockaded them, which made it a good fort for defense. We then fenced in with brush and rails a large portion of the old field in which we made a large crop of corn,

(Foot Note #11: John Redd, Publications of the Southern Historical Association, Vol 7 page 5)

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The Valley abounded in almost every Species of game, and the time we had to spare from cultivating our corn was employed in killing game, we soon had a large supply of meat."[12] (Footnote: John Redd, Publication of the Southern Historical Association, Vol 7 page 6)

"Martin's fort was on Martin's Creek, north side, several fine springs near it. It consisted of five or six cabins, they were built some 30 feet apart with strong stockades between them; in the stockades were port holes, and the station covered about 1/2 mile, in shape a paralelogram; woods came near it on north. (Footnote #13 John Redd Pub of SOU Hist Ass'n Vol 7 page 257)

The strategic advantages of Martin's Station showed Martin's grasp of the problems of this frontier. It was in the middle of Powell Valley, 20 miles from Cumberland Gap, and commanded the upper part of the Valley and the Gap, it was half way between the Holston Settlements and the Ky country; it was situated exactly on the Wilderness Road, where it crosses a creek which still bears his name.

(The wording under the map drawn on this page shows: May showing location of Joseph Martin's Station, on the wilderness road, in what is now Lee county Virginia. Martin's station or Cabin was, in the early days, the only station on the Wilderness Road between Blockhouse, the roads's beginning in Va, and Crab Orchard, on the edge of the settlement in Ky, a total of about 200 miles.

In passing I wish to voice surprise and regret, that should be common, that the site is unmarked. Half a mile away, at a spot that has no historical significance and that later was the site of a now abandoned post office called Boone's Path, there is a marker of the Wilderness Road. At Martin's Station, with all the historical markers that are scattered over Va there is none.

Weeks thinks that Martin's return to Powell Valley at this time was independent of Richard Henderson and his Company or "at any rate in anticipation of them." (Weeks page 418). A consideration of the collateral facts would seem to leave no doubt that Martin went to Powell Valley at this time as an agrent of the Transylvania Company, on prearrangement with Henderson. His previous experience in Powell Valley would have suggested him as an outstanding man for this service. The Transylvania Company was evidently anxious to secure Marti Martin, for, on January 20, 1775-- almost before Martin reached the Valley-- the Transylvania company confirmed Martin's title to all the lands he had claim to under the Doctor Walker deed of 1769. This was even two months before the land had been granted to the Company at the treaty of Sycamore Shoals.

A leader like Martin and a fort like Martin's Station were essential for the success of the Transylvania Company's party that went out under Boone and for the contemplated settlement in Kentucky. The Transylvania Company depended upon Martin's Station. Boone and his party arrived at Martin's Station about March 16, and made their final arrangements for the journey, and when Henderson arrived there, ten days later, he made most important use of the station, as if by prearrangement. It was the outpost, fifth miles from the nearest settlement on the Clinch, where they rested, made their repairs, left their wagons, and gathered their party together for the final 100-mile dash to Kentucky.

It was essential to Boone and Henderson on their expedition in order to protect their rear from the Indians. It was the outpost necessary not only to the first parties, but to the settlement they established in order to keep open their line of communication with the Holston.

HENDERSON AT ONCE MADE MARTIN HIS MAN OF AFFAIRS. HE RELIED UPON MARTIN TO PERFORM THE ESSENTIAL FUNCTION OF RESTRAINING THE INDIANS IN POWELL VALLEY AND OF KEEPING OPEN THE ROAD TO KENTUCKY THROUGH THIS LONG STRETBH. A LETTER OF HIS TO MARTIN OF JULY 20, 1775, SHOWS THIS. HENDERSON SAYS:

"KEEP YOUR MEN IN HEART IF POSSIBLE, NOW IS OUR TIME, THE INDIANS MUST NOT DRIVE US-- DEPEND UPON IT THAT THE CHIEF MEN AND WARRIORS OF THE CHEROKEES WILL NOT COUNTENANCE WHAT THEIR MEN ATTEMPTED AND WILL PUNISH THEM--PRAY MY DEAR SIR DON'T LET ANY PERSON SETTLE LOWER DOWN THE VALLEY I AM AFRAID THEY ARE NOW TOO LOW AND MUST COME AWAY I DID NOT WANT ANY PERSON TO SETTLE YET BELOW CUMBERLAND GAP."

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF CLOSE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE TRANSYLVANIA COMPANY AND MARTIN COMES UP IN THIS SAME LETTER, WHEN HENDERSON SPEAKS OF THE MATTER OF LAWS FOR THE KENTUCKY SETTLEMENT. HE SAYS:

"WE DID NOT FORGET YOU AT THE TIME OF MAKING LAWS, YOUR PART OF THE COUNTRY IS TOO REMOTE FROM OURS TO ATTEND OUR CONVENTION YOU MUST HAVE LAWS MADE BY AN ASSEMBLY OF YOUR OWN, I HAVE PREPARED A PLAN WHICH I HOPE YOU'L APPROVE BUT MORE OF THAT WHEN WE MEET WHICH I HOPE WILL BE SOON."

MARTIN WAS APPOINTED BY THE TRANSYLVANIA COMPANY ATTORNEY FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ITS BUSINESS AND ENTRY-TAKER FOR THE POWELL VALLEY PORTION OF ITS TERRITORY.(FOOT NOTE: WM MARTIN, VA MAG. OF HISTORY VOLUME 8 PAGE 353) AND WAS GIVEN EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SALE OF THE LANDS.

ALL OF THESE FACTS NONSTITUTED THE DELEGATION OF IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES TO MARTIN. IT MADE HIM AND BOONE THE MOST IMPORTANT AGENTS FOR THE SUCCESSFUL CARRYING OUT OF THE ATTEMPT AT COLONIZATION IN KY. IT IS HARDLY CONCEIVABLE THAT THE FARSIGHTED HENDERSON AND HIS

PARTNERS IN THE TRANSYLVANIA COMPANY SHOULD HAVE MADE NO ARRANGEMENTS AHEAD FOR SO ESSENTIAL A PART OF THE PROJECT. IT IS EVEN LESS SO THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE LEFT TO THE CHANCE OF THE JOURNEY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS ESSENTIAL STATION UPON THE WAY, OR SHOULD HAVE ACCEPTED MARTIN FOR THE RESPONSIBILITIES THEY PUT ON HIM SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY HAPPENED TO FIND HIM ON THE GROUND. IT SEEMS EVIDENT THAT MARTIN'S SELECTION FOR HIS IMPORTANT PARTICIPATION IN THE ENTERPRISE WAS THE RESULT OF THOUGHTFUL PREARRANGEMENT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARTIN'S STATION TO HENDERSON WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF THE IMPORTANT ROLE IT PLAYED IN THE EARLY MIGRATION TO KY, AND IT REMAINED AN OUTPOST OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO TRAVELERS OVER THE WILDERNESS ROAD UNTIL THE ROAD FELL INTO DISUSE AFTER 1794.

MARTIN'S STATION FULFILLED ITS FUNCTIONS FOR THE TRANSYLVANIA COMPANY THROUGH THE IMPORTANT YEAR OF 1775, BUT, THROUGH INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND LACK OF PROVISIONS, IN THE WINTER OF 1775-76 IT DID SO WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY. IN THE SPRING OF 1776 MARTIN WAS IN THE VA SETTLEMENTS TRYING TO GET SUPPORT, BUT, BEFORE HE COULD GET IT, THE CHEROKEE INDIAN WAR BEGAN IN MAY. THIS ADDED TO ITS OTHER DIFFICULTIES, LED TO THE ABANDONMENT OF THE STATION IN JUNE 1776.

THE THIRD ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT IN POWELL VALLEY WAS NOT MADE BY MARTIN UNTIL 1783 AND THE FORT WAS NOT REGULARLY OCCUPIED IN THE MEANTIME, BUT EVEN UNOCCUPIED THE STATION REMAINED THE IMPORTANT HUMAN LANDMARK ON THE ROAD THROUGH THE WILDERNESS. EVEN UNOCCUPIED IT WAS A PLACE OF REFUGE AND A SYMBOL OF MARTIN'S INFLUENCE AND THE WHITE MAN'S PRESENCE. THUS GEORGE ROGERS CLARK RECORDS THAT WHEN, ON HIS TRIP TO VIRGINIA TO GET AID OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE KENTUCKY SETTLERS, HE AND HIS COMPANION BECAME

THIS WAS THE ONLY INSTANCE OF A HEAD CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEES BEING KILLED OR MURDERED EXCEPT ONE TIME IN THE CASE OF A TEXAS CHEROKEE CHIEF.

SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY WERE SCOTCH: IRISH: GERMAN AND ENGLISH SETTLERS WHO HAD MARRIED INTO THE TRIBE AS HAD McDANIEL: ADAIR. JOHN WARD: CLEMENT VANN: DANIEL ROSS: GEORGE LOWRY AND OTHERS.

JAMES WARD'S CHARACTER AND ABILITY PROVED THAT HE HAD INHERITED THE HADY SPIRIT OF HIS FATHER AND MOTHER. IN HIS MATURE YEARS HE SETTLED IN GEORGIA WHERE HE BECAME A RESPECT PLANTATION OWNER. HIS FIRST WIFE: SARAH REDDING DIED SOON AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE. HIS SECOND WIFE WAS LUCY HAINY AND THEY WERE THE PARENTS OF TEN CHILDREN:

JAMES WARD SR. MOVED TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY DURING THE TIME OF THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES FROM GEORGIA. HIS BUSINESS AFFAIRS HAD PROSPERED. HE WAS THE OWNER OF EXTENSIVE LANTATIONS AND MANY SLAVES. ARRIVING IN THE TERRITORY HE SELECTED A FAVORABLE LOCATION FOR HIS NEW PLANTATION HOME AND WAS PROSPERING AGAIN IN THE NATION WEST? BEFORE MANY SEASONS. THE WARD FAMILY BIBLE RECORDED HIS DEATH MAY 20, 1859 IN THE 74TH YEAR OF HIS AGE. I AM PREPARED TO DIE".

JAMES WARD. JR. WAS BORN 11-15-1826 THE SON AND NAMESAKE OF JAMES WARD SR. AND HIS WIFE LUCY HAINY. THE SON WAS ONLY A LAD WHEN THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF THE "TRAIN OF TEARS" OCCURRED. THE CHEROKEES HAVING BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOME AT THE POINTS OF SOLDIERS' BAYONETS. MOST OF THE EMIGRANTS WERE FULL BLOODS THOUGH MANY HUNDREDS WERE OF A SMALL DEGREE OF CHEROKEE BLOOD EVEN MORE LOYAL IF WORDS CAN DESCRIBE THEIR FEELINGS, TO THEIR INDIAN FRIENDS. KINSMEN AND NATION.

AS A YOUTH JAMES WAS GIVEN EVERY ADVANTAGE OF SCHOOLING AFFORED IN THE UNSETTLED CONDITIONS OF EARLY DAYS IN THE WEST. WHEN HE REACHED HIS

INCAPACITATED THROUGH CHAFING OF THEIR FEET, AND AS HE STATES SUFFERED "MORE TORMENT THAN I EVER EXPERIENCED BEFORE OR SINCE,"THEY MADE THEIR WAY TO MARTIN'S STATION, WHICH, ALTHOUGH ABANDONED, GAVE THE SAFE REFUGE FOR SEBERAL DAYS, UNTIL THEY WERE AGAIN ABLE TO TRAVEL.(FOOT NOTE #16 MANN BUTLER'S HISTORY OF KY 1834, PAGES 38 AND 39.

MARTIN'S ~~N~~ ACTIVITIES AS A MAN OF AFFAIRS AND GUARDIAN OF THE ROAD BETWEEN KY AND THE HOLSTON SETTLEMENT FOR HENDERSON WERE 2ND IN IMPORTANCE ONLY TO BOONE'S ACTUAL LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY TO BOONESBORO. THE TWO SUPPLEMENTED EACH OTHER PERFECTLY AND EITHER WAS ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE. THIS SERVICE ENTITLED MARTIN TO A PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN KY AS HIGH AS THAT OF ANY OF ITS PIONEER WORTHIES.

THAT WAS THE FIRST OF MARTIN'S IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS. THE 2ND AND MORE IMPORTANT CAME THROUGH THE ABILITY AND SUCCESS WITH WHICH HE CONDUCTED INDIAN AFFAIRS ON THE WHOLE SOUTHWESTERN BORDER. MARTIN'S CAPACITY MAY HAVE BEEN AS HIGH AS AN INDIAN FIGHTER AND LEADER IN THE WILDERNESS AS IT WAS AS AN INDIAN CONCILIATOR, BUT HIS GREAT USEFULNESS CAME FROM HIS RARE ABILITY AS A MEDIATOR. DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION, AND IN THE UNCERTAIN TIMES LATER BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY, HE WAS THE OUTSTANDING INFLUENCE FOR PEACE WITH THE INDIANS IN THIS TERRITORY. HIS GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT WAS THE PACIFICATION OF THE INDIANS DURING THE TIME CORNWALLIS WAS OVERRUNNING GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, WHICH FINALLY ENABLED THE FRONTIERSMEN TO GIVE THE BRITISH GENERAL A BLOW AT KINGS MOUNTAIN FROM WHICH HE NEVER RECOVERED. THAT WAS A CRITICAL EVENT IN THE REVOLUTION. IN WEEKS' OPINION IT ENTITLED MARTIN TO BE ENROLLED AMONG "THE HEROES OF '76' ".

DURING HIS ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRST YEAR OF THE SETTLEMENT OF KY, MARTIN WAS APPOINTED BY THE VA COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, ON OCT 9, 1775, CAPTAIN OF THE PITTSYLVANIA MILITIA, WITH THE DUTY OF OPPOSING THE THREATENING CHEROKEES. HIS REPUTATION GREW RAPIDLY. IT WAS THROUGH HIS INFLEENCE WITH THE INDIANS-- BY HIS INDIAN WIFE OR HER CLANSMEN-- THAT THE WHITES IN THE TERRITORY WERE WARNED OF THE PLANS OF THE CHEROKEES IN 1774 TO ATTACK THE SETTLEMENTS ON THE HOLSTON IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF TENN. AND THEN TO INVADE VA. FOR THE WAR WITH THE CHEROKEES IN 1776 HE RAISED A COMPANY, OF WHICH HE WAS CAPTAIN AND REDD WAS A SERGEANT, AND MARCHED TO LONG ISLAND ON THE HOLSTON TO JOIN COL. WM CHRISTIAN. AFTER ERECTING A FORT AND STOREHOUSE ON THE HOLSTON, THEY MARCHED IN OCT. AGAINST THE CHEROKEES, LAID WASTE THEIR SETTLEMENTS, AND RETURNED TO THE FORT IN NOVEMBER.(FOORT NOTE: JOHN REDD, PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, VOL 7 PAGES 2, 3. WM MARTIN VA. VA MAG OF HIST. VOL 8 PAGES 355-356)

AFTER THIS CAMPAIGN MOST OF THE TROOPS WERE DISBANDED, BUT MARTIN AND HIS COMPANY WERE RETAINED. HE SPENT THE WINTER OF 1776-77 WITH HIS MEN AT RYE COVE, VA.(F T NOTE 18, JOHN REDD, VA MAG OF HISTORY VOL 7 PAGE 115) AND CONTINUED IN ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT UNTIL AFTER THE SAVAGES STRENGTH HAD BEEN BROKEN. HE WAS PRESENT AT THE TREATY OF LONG ISLAND IN JULY, 1777, AND AFTER THE TREATY, JULY 20TH WAS APPOINTED TO THE VERY IMPORTANT POSITION OF INDIAN AGENT TO THE CHEROKEES. AS REDD COMMENTS, "DURING THE PERIOD HE SERVED AS AGENT YOU WILL RECOLLECT THAT PEACE EXISTED BETWEEN THE CHEROKEES AND THE WHITES."(F CT 19, WM MARTIN, VA MAG OF HIST. VOL 8 P 356, JOHN REDD, IBID, VOL 7 PAGE 7.)

NOVEMBER 3, 1777, HE WAS COMMISSIONED, BY GOVERNOR PATRICK HENRY, AGENT AND SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE STATE OF VA A POSITION WHICH HE CONTINUED TO OCCUPY UNTIL 1789. IN ~~X~~ HIS COMMISSION

Governor Patrick Henry outlined the duties of his position as follows.

"You are hereby appointed Agent and Superintendent of Cherokees Indian affairs for the State of Va, and you are to reside at some place in that Nation in order to negotiate and direct all things relating to the Commonwealth and which concern the Interest thereof, using your best endeavours from time to time to preserve peace with that Nation and to cultivate their present good Disposition. You are also to give Intelligence to the Governor for the time being of all occurrances that happen in your Department which shall concern Government to know, and to counteract the evil Desires of the Enemy and their intrigues to debauch these Indians from their friendship and in all things to promote the interest of the Commonwealth according to the utmost of your skill and Judgment, and all the subject of this State are requibed to be aiding and assisting you herein. Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth at Wmsburgh on this 3 Nov 1777. (signed) P. Henry (see John Redd, Pub of the Sou Hist Assn Vol 7 p 261, and John Redd, Va Mag of Hist Vol 7 page 116)

This was a large order, but Martin faithfully met it. As Superintendent he took up his resident at the famous rendezvous of the territory. Long Island on the Holston and "built a large storehouse in the Island for the purpose of deposeting such goods as the Government might send out for the Indians. He maintained his position there for twelve years until 1789. His situation there was difficult and dangerous for in his position as mediator between the whites and Indians he had to see that each respected the rights of the other under the treaty of Long Island and to deal fairly with both; also to counteract the influence of the British agent who hung around the Indians and incited them against the whites. In these duties he made alone many long,

DANGEROUS VISITS TO THE CHEROKEES.

MARTIN MET HIS RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE WHOLE WITH GREAT SUCCESS. HE WAS RELIED UPON BY GOVERNOR HENRY, GOVERNOR HARRISON, GOV. ALEXANDER MARTIN, GOV CASWELL, GENERAL GREENE, ALONG WITH OTHERS IN RESPONSIBILITY, FOR ADVISING THEM ABOUT THE STATE OF MIND OF THE INDIANS, THE ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH AGENTS AND ALL OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTS ON THE BORDER. IT IS HARD TO ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING AND LOSS WHICH THE FRONTIERSMEN ESCAPED THROUGH MARTIN'S EFFICIENCY IN DISCHARGING THESE DUTIES.

IT IS EQUALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE AID THAT THIS INFLBENCE OF MARTIN'S AMONG THE INDIANS GAVE IN THE SUBEESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. IN 1779, HOPING TO END THE WAR BY COMPLETING THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, SIR HENRY CLINTON, AND LORD CORNWALLIS, LATE IN DECEMBER, SAILED FROM NEW YORK WITH 7,600 MEN TO CAPTURE CHARLESTON. THEY, WITH THE OTHER BRITISH FORCES THERE, QUICKLY HAD GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, APPARENTLY CONQUERED. ON AUG 16, 1780, CORNWALLIS ANNIHILATED GATES AT CAMDEN, AND MADE HIS PLANS TO ADVANCE INTO NORTH CAROLINA FOR ITS CONQUEST. IN ENGLAND IT WAS THOUGH T THAT THE WAR WAS OVER. IT WAS THEN THAT THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN CHANGED THE WHOLE COMPLEXION OF THE SITUATION. THE FRONTIERSMEN HAD BEEN AROUSED TO STRONG RESENTMENT BY ACTIVITIY OF THE BRITISH AGENTS AMONG THE INDIANS AND RAIDS OF THE BRITISH IN THE BACK DISTRICTS. AT THIS OPPORTUNE TIME THE INDIANS WERE AT PEACE, THANKS TO MARTIN, AND THE FRONTIERSMEN WERE FREE TO JOIN IN REPELLING THE BRITISH. THE DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT TOOK PLACE AT KING'S MOUNTAIN. COLONEL FERGUSON WITH 1,000 TORIES AND REGULARS HAD BEEN SENT INTO THE WESTERN COUNTRY TO SUBDUE THE SETTLERS AND GET TORY RECRUITS, INSTEAD, THE BACKWOODSMEN SWARMED AFTER HIM. LET REDD DESCRIBE THEIR PART. HE SAYS:

"Col Campbell, Isaac Shelby, Col Benj Cleaveland and some other prominent leaders determined that they would arest his course, accordingly men were dispatched in every direction, informing the Whigs of Ferguson's movement and that an effort was about to be made to raise a number of men to meet him and give him battle. In a very short time an army of something like one thousand men met and placed themselves under the command of Campbell, Shelby, Cleveland and others. This army was raised without any authority from the government, the men had their own muskets, rifles an shot guns and such other weapons as they could raise, the patriots met with the British and Torays encamped on top of KING'S MOUNTAIN. (Foot note: John Redd, Va Mag of His, Vol 7 p 121)

King's Mountain, where Ferguson was compelled to take refuge, is an isolated peak which, as I remember, is about two or three hundred feet high. There Ferguson thought himself safe, and defied "all of the rebels outside of hell" to take him." (Foot note: C.H.Van Tyne,the American Revolution, 1776-1783, p 302.) The rebels' reply was a devastating fight on Oct 7,1780, in which they killed Ferguson and three hundred men and took the other 700 prisoners. As Weeks says, "To General Joseph Martin, their leader and representative, is due in no small measure the check given the Cherokees in the Revolution. It was largely his diplomatic work that kept them quiet during the British invasion of 1780 and 1781....This enabled the men....to strike a heavy blow for liberty at King's Mountain, which proved to be the beginning of the end." Ferguson's command was a body of picked men, the loss of which hopelessly crippled Cornwallis, and made it possible for General Greene successfully to harass him.

The battles of the Cowpens and of Guilford Court House which followed

were indecisive, but Cornwallis was in a hostile country and he had to have a decision. In resperation he first retired to Wilmington, hoping for the relief of the British fleet. Disappointed in this he began the retreat to the north which ended in his being penned up at Yorktown, and his surrendering on Oct.7,1781, almost exactly a year after King's Mountain.

But the Cherokees could not be long restrained with all of Martin's efforts. He presented their chiefs with medals from Congress. But they had made a treaty with the British to make war on Carolina and Va., to murder the traders, to make prisoners and to steal horses; and hostilities began. A company was organized in Washington Co,Va, under the command of Colonel Arthur Campbell, and Major Martin joined with an independent command in Sullivan County. They met Sevier and the Watauga men on the French Broad and advanced against the Indians on the Tenn. The Indians, although they were commanded by the British agent, retreated, abandoning their homes, and the frontiersmen, by destroying their abandoned houses and settlements, and their crops and provisions, attained their objective of putting them in position where they were compelled to sue for peace.

Campbell, Sevier and Martin warned the Indians that if they wanted peace they must come to LONG ISLAND. On February 26 1781, General Greene appointed "William Christian, Wm Preston, Arthur Campbell and Joseph Martin of Va, and Robert Sevier, Evan Shelby, Joseph Williams, and John Sevier, of North Carolina, commissioners to meet commissioners from the Cherokees to treat on the question of boundaries to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and terms of peace, and to invite the Indians to appoint a commissioner to visit Congress."

In March 1781 Martin was made a Lieutenant colonel of the Washington Militia. The British agents tried to prevent peace, and Martin wrote to Colonel Campbell on Sept 20,1781, "Scott, the present English agent

IS VERY INDUSTRIOUS IN STIRRING UP THE INDIANS TO WAR." (WEEKS PAGE 433.) ON DEC. 29,1781, HE WROTE TO SHELBY, "COULD IT BE DONE WITH CONVENIENCE, I THINK IT WOULD BE WELL DONE FOR YOU TO MARCH IMMEDIATELY AGAINST SCOTT; I THINK ONE HUNDRED MEN, WELL MOUNTED, WOULD DO THE BUSINESS. I SHOULD THIN MYSELF HAPPY TO BE ONE OF THE NUMBER."

MARTIN'S ACTIVITIES IN PACIFYING THE CHEROKEES CONTINUED THROUGH 1782 JANUARY 13 1783 HE AND ISAAC SHELBY AND JOHN DONELSON, FATHER-IN-LAW OF ANDREW JACKSON, WERE APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS IN BEHALF OF VA TO HOLD A TREATY AT FRENCH LICK, NOW NASHVILLE, WITH THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS AND CHICKASAWS." (FOOTNOTE: WM MARTIN, VA MAG.OF HIS.VOL 8,P 357). ON THE PREVIOUS SEPT.18, 1782, HE HAD WRITTEN COL CAMPBELL, "I BELIEVE THAT NEVER WERE PEOPLE MORE DESIROUS OF PEACE THAN THE CHEROKEES," (WEEKS, PAGE 435).

ON MAY 17, 1783, HE WAS COMMISSIONED INDIAN AGENT OF NORTH CAROLINA AMONG THE CHEROKEES AND CHICKAMAUGAS, WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO VISIT THEM ONCE IN SIX MONTHS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, DELIVER THEM MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR, AND RECORD THEIR TALKS.

MARTIN FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND VA AND DONELSON FOR VA HELD A TREATY WITH THE CHICKAMAUGAS AT LONG ISLAND, ON JULY 9 1783.

WHILE THESE NEGOTIATIONS OF MARTIN AS INDIAN AGENT WERE GOING ON, MARTIN WAS CALLED ON TO MAKE HIS THIRD, AND FINALLY SUCCESSFUL, ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH HIS STATION IN POWELL VALLEY. THE CONVICTION HAD GROWN AMONG THOSE INTERESTED IN CONDUCTING THE AFFAIRS OF THE FRONTIER THAT A STRONG STATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN POWELL'S VALLEY, PERHAPS AT CUMBERLAND GAP. THE REASONS FOR IT WERE STATED IN A LETTER FROM COL. CHRISTIAN---"THAN WHOM," SAYS WEEKS, "NO BRAVER PIONEER GRACES THE ANNALS OF OUR EARLY HISTORY." ---TO COL. SAMPSON MATHEWS, DEC 30, 1782:

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".....THE ISLAND IS IN NORTH CAROLINA ABOUT 10 MILES;---- THE ONLY WAY THE INDIANS CAN COMETO THE ISLAND IN SAFETY IS UP THE RIVER, AND EVEN ON THAT ROUTE THEY HAVE SUFFERED.....THESE INCONVENIENCES OBLIGE COL. MARTIN TO GO ALL THE WAY TO THE NATION WITH THE GOODS THE EXECUTIVE FURNISHES HIM WITH, WHICH ADDS CONSIDERABLE TO THE EXPENSE ATTENDING THE TRADE. AND IF BUSINESS IS TO BE DONE IT IS A GREAT RISK TO BRING THEM TO THE ISLAND.

"WHAT I MEAN THEN, TO SUBMIT TO YOUR CONSIDERATION, IS THE REMOVING OF THE STORE AND AGENCY TO CUMBERLAND GAP....THE GAP IS NEAR HALF WAY BETWEEN OUR SETTLEMENTS ON HOLSTON AND KENTUCKY, AND A POST THERE WOULD BE A RESTING PLACE FOR OUR POOR CITIZENS GOING BACK AND FORWARD, AND IT WOULD BE A GREAT MEANS OF SAVING THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF THEM. FOR IT VERY SELDOM HAPPNES THAT INDIANS WILL KILL PEOPLE NEAR WHERE THEY TRADE; AND IT IS THEREABOUTS THAT MOST OF THE MISCHIEF ON THE ROAD HAS BEEN DONE.

"COL MARTIN COULD EASILY PROCURE A NUMBER OF FAMILIES TO JOIN HIM AND ERECT A STATION NEXT SPRING IN POWELL'S VALLEY, AND WOULD WILLINGLY DO IT, IF DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE GOVERNMENT.

...INDEED I ALWAYS THOUGHT OUR STATE OUGHT TO HAVE KEPT A POST AT THE GAP. THERE IS A NOTED PLACE CALLED MARTIN'S, TWENTY MILES ABOVE THE POST AT THE GAP, WHERE THERE WAS A STATION SOME YEARS AGO, THAT MIGHT ANSWER....I KNOW OF NO VIEWS BUT THE PUBLIC GOOD THAT MARTIN OR MYSELF COULD HAVE IN THIS CHANGE. I HAVE, THEREFORE, TO STIPULATE WITH YOU, SIR THAT IF THE PROPOSTITION IS DISPIKED THAT THE BLAME MAY FALL ON ME ALONE.

"I WISH TO MENTION TO YOU THAT I HAVE BEEN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH COL, MARTIN'S PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS AND MANAGEMENT FOR MORE THAN 6 YEARS PAST, AND HAVE ALWAYS OBSERVED HIM TO BE A FAITHFUL, TRUSTY SERVANT TO THE PUBLIC, ACTING AT ALL TIMES FAIRLY AND OPENLY WITHOUT RESPECT TO THE CENSURE OR APPLAUSE OF THE LAWLESS OR LICENTIOUS. I HAVE ALWASY FOUND

him a man of the greatest candor and integrity in all his dealings, public and private, and I verily believe the back country does not afford a man so fit in all respects, as he is for your agent. I am sure he has been within an inch of losing his life in the service, when a man of less zeal for his country's welfare would have shunned the danger; In short Sir, he is an undesigning, plain, honest, brave man, and understands the manners and dispositions of the Indians better than (any) body I know; besides, he is held in great esteem by all ranks of them. It is for fear Col Martin has been, or may be traduced by men unacquainted with his merits, that I trouble you upon this head, and I am satisfied it will give you pleasure to know that those in trust under the direction of your Board are honest men...."

When the matter was presented to Governor Harrison, he urged Martin to undertake it, and Martin accepting, proceeded vigorously. There was some delay due to Indian attacks on the settlements on the Clinch, but on August 30, 1783, Martin wrote Governor Harrison that he had sent men there to begin the station. Even then it was the only settlement between Ky and the Clinch. (Footnote; see Wm Martin, Draper Manuscripts, 3XX4, page l.; In May 1784, more than 100 men, women and children were there, and Martin was still anxious about their danger from Indians as late as the Summer of 1786; but the settlement was never again dislodged. In 1788 General Martin finally severed his connection with the Powell Valley settlement by selling his interest in it.

In 1783 he was not only establishing the Powell Valley settlement but was at the same time Indian Agent for North Carolina and Virginia, Virginia Commissioner to the Chickasaws, and a participant in an extensive land project in the Big Bend of the Tennessee. Others in this last enterprise were Wm Blount, John Seveer, Griffith Rutherford, John Donelson

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and Governor Caswell. Martin was made agent and superintendent of Indian affairs of the company, but the settlement was unsuccessful. Charges were brought against Martin for his participation in this land speculation but he was fully cleared.

Martin's career to 1789 is a constant succession of this sort of activity-- always on the forefront of affairs on this frontier, conferring with the Indians, trying to protect them from the aggressions of the whites & acting as agent to settle disputes between the whites and the Indians, and in so doing incurring the hostility of many of the pioneers. As Weeks says, "We can but admire the determination of the agent who insisted on having the rights of the red man respected although it brought down on his head the wrath of the men whose interests were thus thrown into jeopardy

The State of Franklin particularly embodied the inevitable conflict of interests between the frontiersmen and the Indians on the headwaters of the Tennessee. The settlers beyond the Blue Ridge felt that they were detached from Va and North Carolina. They also felt that their States neglected them and overtaxed them, and not only did not give them protection against the Indians but that in endeavoring to make them live up to their treaty obligations with the Indians, they actually favored the Indians. Martin was a member of the convention to establish the State of Franklin, and a member of the committee of the State of Public Affairs, including the question of secession from North Carolina. But he opposed the establishment of a separate state. As Wm Martin said, "My father was in the negative, with his usual decisiveness on all public matters. (Footnote: Wm Martin Va Mag. of Hist. Vol 8 page 358) He was not a member of the 2nd convention -tion of the State of Franklin. Throughout the life of this State he represented the opposition to the establishment of the State. As John Sevier typified its proponents-- and as Indian Agent was zealous in

upholding the rights of the Indians; therecy he incurred much hostility.

But in spite of this hostility his position and influence were little affected. From 1784 to 1787 he was a member from Sullivan County of the North Carolina legislature. On Dec.15, 1787 he was appointed by Guv Caswell, brigadier general of Militia of North Carolina in the ~~Wes~~ Washington (Western) district (footnote, Joseph Martin Jr. Draper Manuscripts 3XX13, page 1) This made him the head of the military organization in Tenn, and in that capacity it was his duty to call upon Sevier and his followers to lay down their arms. There could hardly have been a more difficult task to carry through without armed conflict. His correspondence, (Weeks, pp 454, 455) indicates that he handled it ~~w~~ with the utmost tact, with the greatest consideration for Sevier, his old friend and co-worker in the West and the hero of the movement. Ramsey says of the war in which Martin handled this difficult situation that "Its tone, its moderation, its wisdom, its sympathy for a soldier and a patriot constitute the highest eulogy upon his own bood sense, his patriotism, and his hood feelings."

As a result Martin brought the difficulty to a successful conclusion, and on April 17, 1788, was able to write to Governor Randolph, "I am happy to inform your excellency that the late unhappy dispute between the State of North Carolina and the pretended State of Franklin is subsided."

In 1786 the Federal Government appointed a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department. Martin was either a candidate or was proposed for this position, and Governor Martin of North Carolina, and Governor Henry of Virginia supported him for it. But he was not selected, probably through the influence of the supporters of the State of Franklin, and Dr. James White was appointed. With

THIS APPOINTMENT THE POSITION OF INDIAN AGENT FOR VA. ENDED. MARTIN WAS INFORMED OF THIS IN A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR RANDOLPH DATED JANUARY 31,1787, IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED HIS REGRETS AND HIS APPRECIATION OF MARTIN'S VALUABLE SERVICES. THIS ENDED A TERM OF AGENT FOR VA OF ALMOST TEN YEARS. NORTH CAROLINA CONTINUED HIM AS INDIAN AGENT UNTIL 1789..

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS UNDER DR WHITE AND HIS SUCCESSOR RICHARD WINN (WEEKS, PAGE 460) DID NOT IMPROVE, AND IT WAS STILL FOUND NECESSARY TO UTILIZE MARTIN'S SERVICES. IN JUNE 1788 IN AN EMERGENCY, HE WAS APPOINTED BY CONGRESS AGENT TO THE CHEROKEE NATION, AND IN AUGUST AGENT TO THE CHICKASAWS, WITHOUT COMPLETE AUTHORITY IN EITHER CASE, AND LATER WAS COMPELLED TO ACT AS LEADER IN DIFFICULT BORDER HOSTILITIES.

THE CHICKASAWS AND CREEKS, AND THE CHEROKEES TO A LESS EXTENT, WERE COMMITTING DEPREDATIONS ALONG THE BORDER. MARTIN WAS ABLE TO PLACATE THE CHEROKEES TO A VERY GREAT DEGREE, AND WHAT WAS EQUALLY DIFFICULT TO MOLLIFY THE WHITES. BUT REPRISALS AGAINST THE OTHER BECAME NECESSARY, AND MARTIN UNDERTOOK A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THEM WITH A FORCE OF PROBABLY 800 TO 1000 MEN . (WEEKS, PAGE 463.) THE INDIANS RETREATED TO THE MOUNTAINS AND MARTIN'S FORCE FOLLOWED AND WAS SURPRISED AND BADLY DAMAGED AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. MARTIN WAS ABLE TO WITHDRAW HIS TROOPS AND RETREAT WITHOUT DEMORALIZATION, IN SPITE OF THE FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION, IT IS RATHER REMARKABLE THAT MARTIN WAS NOT BLAMED; NEXT YEAR THE TROOPS WERE PAID BY THE STATE AND DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE. THE FOLLOWING YEAR MARTIN WAS ENGAGED IN OVERCOMING THE MACHINATIONS OF THE SPANIARDS, COUNTERACTING HOSTILITIES AND TREATING WITH THE INDIANS ON THE GEORGIA BORDER.

IN 1789 NORTH CAROLINA CEDED THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND THE LEGISLATURE REPEALED THE LAW PROVIDING AN INDIAN AGENT FOR THAT DISTRICT. GENERAL MARTIN'S COMMISSION AS INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA LAPSED WITH THE CESSION OF THAT DISTRICT TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. MARTIN'S COMMISSION AS INDIAN AGENT FOR THE UNIT

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States expired also in 1780, and for the first time in 15 years since 1774 he was a private citizen.

Martin was now in his 50th year, after more than 30 years of incessant activity on the southwestern border. He was evidently too old in service to retire quetly to his Henry County estate and give up his frontier life. In 1789 he established VIRGINIA/ a fort and took up his residence in Georgia, was engaged in Indian hostilities, and elected to the Georgia legislature. (Footnote; see Joseph Martin Jr, Draper Manuscripts 3XX13, pp 1-3 1-3). He was active in preventing Indian Depredations not only in Georgia but also in Va. Thus he continued until 1793. On Dec 11, 1793 he was commissioned by Gov Henry Lee of Va brigadier general of the Va militia.

Martin was in the Hillsboro convention in 1788, when North Carolina discussed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and he was for immediate ratification (Footnote: see Wm Martin Va Mag of Hist Vol 8 page 359) He was also a member of ~~k~~ the Fayetteville convention when N.C. adopted the Constitution in 1789. Following his service with the North Carolina legislature from 1784 to 1789, he was in the Va legislature from 1791 to 1799 when he refused further election on account of age. Redd, who was in the Va legislature with him 3 times, said, "Capt Martin was elected several years afterwards and in fact he was elected whenever he offered his services." (see John Redd, Va Mag of Hist Vol 7 p 117) He was Mr. Madison's right arm" in the famous Va resolutions of 1798 and 1799. (see Wm Martin Va Mag of Hist V 8 p 359).

During Martin's late years in public life he was called to act upon various commissions which had to do with the difficult business of establishing state boundaries. Ky and Va were in disagreement about their boundary and in 1795 commissions were appointed for its determination. On this commission for Ky were John Coburn, Robert Johnson and Buchkner Thruston, and for Va Archibald Stuart, Creek Taylor and Joseph Martin) (~~see Wm Martin~~ (see Joseph Martin Jr, Draper Manu. 3XX13 p 1-3

The Tenn and Va boundary was also uncertain. N C and Va had not been able to settle it while Tenn was part of N.C. In 1790 Martin got the Va Assembly to refer it to a committee but he could never get the committee to meet and nothing came of it. In 1802 a commission was appointed consisting of Joseph Martin, Creed Taylor and Peter Johnston for Va, and John Sevier , Moses Fish and George Rutledge for Tenn. They succeeded in getting perfected an agreement between the rival claims which ran the line westward to the top of Cumberland Mountain. As Redd says, "The line the commission ran commenced in the old Cumberland Gap on a tree which Ky cornered, which tree was the corner tree of Ky, N C and Va (see John Redd, Va Mag of Hist Vol 7 p 117)

The states accepted this in 1803, and it has since been the boundary.

Martin's service on the commission to settle the boundary between Virginia and Tennessee, from which he retired in 1803, was his last official position. After the conclusion of this service he removed his residence from Smith River to Leatherwood creek in Henry County (Va) and devoted himself to his private affairs. He had accummulated a considerable estate x in Va and Tenn, and had reared a large family, and here he lived the life of a prosperous Va land-owner. In the summer of 1808 he made a long journey to the West upon private business, during which he returned to many of the scenes of his early activities and visited his Cherokee friends. He no longer had his old endurance, and he returned home greatly fatigured by the journey. Whether as a result of it, as his son William intimates, or not , he died of paralysis on his estate in Henry County on December 18, 1808 at the age of 68." (footnote: 34; Joseph Martin Jr.Draper Manuscripts,3XX13,p1)

This incomplete account of Martin's activities shows the extent and significance of his services on the Western border. His career

was one of remarkable activity and great importance.

As Gibbon said of Belisarius, Martin, "attracted and satisfied the eyes of the people." In his early years he must have been a fine figure of a frontiersman, tall, lean, quiet, athletic, vigorous and powerful. He was six feet fall and weighed 200 pounds in his maturity. His son gives a picture of him on his return with the troops from the Chickasaw war, when he was forty-one years old, "My father's appearance on their return, although more than sixty years ago, is now vividly before my eyes, his fine manly form--his hunting shirt and leather leggins--his large (illegible) sword and pistols, and mounted on one of the finest geldings for the occasion I ever saw....His corps did most of the killing." 35 (See footnote: Draper Manuscripts, 3XX4, pp 4, and 5). His manners were easy, and he was sociable and affable, or dignified, reserved and commanding, as circumstances affected him. His son says, "Although many years of his afterlife associated him with men of fashion and refinement, and although he was fond of fine clothes and dressed neatly, yet he bever changed the fashion of his dress, but tenaciously adhered to the small clothes, pants short and knee buckles, wide-backed straight-breasted coat, skirted vest and neck-stock with the buckle." His son continues, "Indeed he had in his composition a good deal of the old English aristocracy which would occasionally leak out and prided himself much on being a Saxon."

Martin's standing on the Southwestern border was indicated by the commanding position which he held there for 30 years, by the important responsibilities which he was continually called upon to assume; by the confidence that was given him by such men as Goevernor Patrick Henry, Governor Benjamin Harrison, Governor Henry Lee and Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Governor Richard Caswell and Governor Alexander Martin of North Carolina; by his association in responsibility

QUOTES FROM THE FILSON CLUB HISTORY QUARTERLY VOL 10 #2. Page 243

with all of the leaders of his time, with such men as Richard Henderson, Wm Preston, John and Robert Sevier, John Donelson, James Robertson, Isaac and Evan Shelby, Wm Christian and Arthur and William Campbell. But the greatest tribute to Martin is shown in the high esteem in which he was held throughout his long career by those justly skeptical and sorely tried critics, the Cherokee Indians.

Indian fighter and Indian friend, warrior and peace-maker, border leader and Virginia planter, statesman and man of affairs, advocate and arbitrator, he was a remarkable and admirable combination. Martin was the most important influence in maintaining peaceful relations with the Indians from the beginning to the completion of the early settlements of the Southwestern border. From 1775 to 1790 he, of all men, held the Indians there in restraint. It was the greatest service that ~~wx~~ could be performed performed for the people of that territory, and gives him valid claim to be regarded as one of the most important, if not the most important, figure in its history. General Joseph Martin deserves to be remembered.

BRITISH EMPIRE BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION VOLUME 9

TITLE OF BOOK " THE TRIUMPHANT EMPIRE"

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN THE ENLARGED EMPIRE 1763 -1766

The other volumes in this series are entiled as follows:

Volume I Great Britain and Ireland,
Volume II The Southern Plantations
Volume III The Northern Plantations
IV Zones of International Friction, North America, south of the Great Lakes Region 1748 to 1754
V Zones of International Friction, the great lakes frontier, Canada, the west indies, India 1748 to 1754
VI The Great War for the Empire, the years of defeat 1754 to 1757
VII The Great war for the Empire, the victorious year 1758 to 1760
VIII The great war for the empire, the culmination 1760 to 1763
IX the Triumphant Empire, New Responsibilities within the enlarged Empire 1763 to 1766

--------Index to Attacullaculla or Little Carpenter in Vol 9 pages 56, 61, 62, 64-65, 66,-72 75 79-82-84-85-86

---CHOTE: Cherokee stronghold on the Little Tennessee, page 58 Ouconnostatah pretends an expedition with warriors of, page 75 assault on Fort Loudoun planned, p 75, the terms of the capitulation involving Fort Loudoun agreed upon p77-78

Fort Prince George was on the Keowee South Carolina the construction of it in 1753, page 57, commanded by Coytmore page 62 traders flee to for protection page 62, Gov Lyttleton enters into a treaty with indians page 65,

For information of the reader concerning Creek Indians there is quite an extensive list of the CREEK INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES in Senate Document, concerning "INDIAN REMOVAL" - see 23rd Congress First Session No. 247.

QUOTATIONS FROM VOLUME No 16 CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA, page 5 "Oconostota the Great Cherokee war Chief was just coming into prominence. He did not accompany the delegation to England, but his brother Kitegiska the Prince, was one of the visiting Chiefs and Spoke for the Indians before the King. He later attained considerable prominence. By far the most important of the seven, however was:

OUKOU-NAKA, who was later to be known as

ATTA-CULLA-CULLA, or the (Little Carpenter)

one of the greatest Cherokee to ever live. He became PEACE CHIEF OF THE THE NATION, associated with OCONOSTOTA as war Chief.(see Cummings, Journal, republished in WILLIAMS. "Early Travels in the Tennessee Country. ----Full proceedings at Glen's treaty are given in South Carolina Public Records.

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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY BULLETIN NO 40 part I HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE BY FRANK BOAS . There is no call number but printed by Government Printing Office in 1911, and now seems to be out of print, which gives information about Christopher Columbus, discoveries of American and ~~SHS~~ about the different or difference in Indians.

---Books in the INDIAN OFFICE ROOM NO 11-K, AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES call numbers 2. 1. EE, letters from War Department about the Removals of Cherokees No 32 Office of Indian Affairs September 1831 to 1834, December --- copies of incoming of Cherokee removals list.

--- -- AND there is a large book "Emigration of the Cherokee , - and I intend to ask Librarian at archives about Poore's list

*--CHEROKEE *CONTR

NANCY WARD RECORDS

CHEROKEE CONTRACTORS LEDGER 1829 to 1834 No 33, New agent at Arkansas --Capt Geo Vashon.

--- Book of Propert left by Indians in CASS COUNTY GEORGIA, Agent - No Book No 34.

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CHEROKEE ENROLLMENT ARKANSAS 1828, (1828) No 36 Removal, Cherokee who have enrolled from Georgia.
No 37, 1838 original returns of the property for Georgia counties of
Cherokee Alabama 1838 Original returns of the property for Georgia counties of Cobb, Gilmer, Floyd, Paulding, Walker and Lunday, and Union counties of Georgia

and Bradley and Hamilton County Tennessee No 37. These consist of what was left in that county to sell.

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A book which they will let me have in Central Search room 2.-I-q Cherokee Emigrants 1817 -1834 D. No. 35

Wm and Mary Dougherty Volume I page 4 Robert I page 4, James I page 4
Charles book 6 page 2

Jeremiah Horn book I pae 4, McIntosh, John Sr. I page 4, Wm and Samuel
I page 5
book 5, page 3, book 4 page I. David A Reece 2 page 2.

Samuel Adair book 6 page 2.

- - - - - - - - - -

and Isaac Springton Vol 2 p 2 and vol 3 p 2

Edly Springton 6 page 2. Bryant Ward Vol I page I, Polly E I page 2

Nancy Walker 2 page 2, 3 page 2. Ward Vol 6 page 2.

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No 2 book Original Spoilation Book

Special Cherokee, Emigration Muster Rolls. Book in good condition and I can get it for searching evenings - contains register of persons who or which contains HIWASSA 2- I- K Cherokee reservation treaty of 1817 July 18 No I. In this book No 156 Nancy Ward, with same wording as in the photostat I have copied in this book, except she calls Jenny McIntosh her daughter and in photostats calls her Grand Daughter. The number in

her family was One. States one mile below John McIntosh's on Mouse creek where the old trace crosses said creek from Tellico block house, to Hiwassee Garrison, beginning at the ford and running down said creek for compliment at the side, which reservation by her f r divers causes and considerations bequeathed to her beloved daughter Jenny McIntosh and to her heirs forever, witness; Jas C Williams.

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All 1817 No 154 Elizabeth Walker a native 5 in family, in Pumpkin town. Late resident of -- the subject of this reservation was discussed in the presence of Governor McKinn or McMinn

-- - - -

John Walker No 236, at the Mouth of Scotch creek.

No 94 tract Bryant Ward 2 in family, Chattahoochee

93 Charles Ward, deep creek

92 Samuel Ward, 4 in family, s Soqued

89 George Ward, mouth of deep creek, 6 in family

88 James Ward, 7 in family, mouth of deep creek

90 CATY WARD 3 in family, Chattahoocha

96 Robert Adair, Samuel Adair, 97, Chestater Waler No 22

Edward Adair 96 - 5 in family, Sequed.

22 Walter Adair, 6 in family, east side of Chatahoocha, 100 acres,
includes a line Kela, and 540 where he lives

in the front part of this book shows date of Aug 4, 1808
(I have made a complete copy of this book, which I will sell
at 10¢ per page, if anyone wants to buy it

No 72 James Doherty Jr, 9 in family at Hightower

176 John Martin in right of wife, at Hightower

110 Katy Harlin, a native, 1 in family, at Pumpkin town

One statement in above book shows South bank of Hiwassee, opposite the Agency Island on Highwassee.

48 David Taylor, 2 in family, south side of little Tennessee about 12 miles below Morgantown.

Harlin, Hannah No 106 in right of their children, 4 in family, on Hiwassee River

123 Mary Harlin

124 JOHN HARLIN IN RIGHT OF HIS WIFE, 4 ON LITTLE KIOKA, WEST SIDE OF HIWASSEE RIVER IN ENROLLED FOR ARKANSAS

145 JOHN HILDEBRAND, IN RIGHT OF HIS CHILDREN, 6 IN FAMILY, MOUTH OF THE CREEK WHERE THE PUBLIC MILL STANDS, ON HIWASSEE RIVER

1819 SAME BOOK NO 160 BETSY MCINTOSH IN RIGHT OF HER CHILDREN - 5 IN FAMILY, ON MOUSE CREEK TO INCLUDE THE PLACE WHERE SHE LIVES, 6 IN FAMILY (MIGHT HWE BEEN BETSY WARD MARTIN)

170 JAMES MCINTOSH A NATIVE OF SWEETWATTER CREEK WHERE HE NOW LIVES,

159 CHARLES MCINTOSH A NATIVE ABOUT 3 MILES (5 IN FAMILY)

A NATIVE ABOUT 3 MILES FROM CAPT JOHN MCINTOSH, ON PATH LEADING FROM THE CH CHEROKEE AGENCY TO TELLICO

273 BETSEY ________ A WIDOW 18 IN FAMILY, HEAD WATERS OF TENNESSEE

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BOOK NO 2. I- G
F. CHEROKEE CLAIMS 1835 NO 3 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PAGE 73 HANNAH HARLAN (OR PERRY) NO 18 PRESENTS A --(OR PERRY)

NO 18, PRESENTS A SPEILATION CLAIM EXTENDING BOOK I 1814, 1819

-------VOLUME I (BOOK IN GOOD CONDITION)MINUTE- DOCKET OF THE TRANSACTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (4TH COMMISSION) UNDER THE TREATY OF DECEMBER 29, 1835, ~~THAT~~ WITH THE CHEROKEE

NO 716 DECREE, GEORGE WARD AND MARTIN WARD, SONS OF SAMUEL WARD, RESERVATION NO 92 AND NOW ON THIS DAY SAME THE CLAIMANT BY ATTORNEY AND THE BOARD HAVENG FULLY CONSIDERED THE PAPERS SUBMITTED THAT IS TO SAY.

I. MEMORIAL 2. 2: DEPOSITION OF THOMAS RAPER; I ADJUDGED AND DECREE THAT THIS CLAIM BE REJECTED FOR THE REASON ASSIGNED IN THE CASE OF COLEECHA DAUGHTER OF BETSY NO 719 PAGE 45 OF THIS FAMILY.

PAGE 443 SAME VOLUME (SEE MY PHOTOSTAT DECEMBER 1847) DECREE NO 767 OF WHICH I HAVE A PHOTOSTAT RESERVATION 156.

NANCY WARD'S HEIRS AND NOW ON THIS DAY CAME THE CLAIMANT'S BY ATTORNEY AND THE BOARD HAVING FULLY CONSIDERED THE PAPERS SUBMITTED THAT IS TO SAY I; CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY. ON THE DAY ADJUSTED

and decree as follows; there is no evidence filed in this case at a certificate of reservation. On examining the books at his ascertained that this case was investigated and rejected by the first commissioner, vide decree of said board No 36--- we cannot reverse it without any brief or argument to justify us in so doing. This claim is therefore rejected.

Betsy McIntosh, decree No 39 page page 49, page 54, 236-387
John Martin 257, 283, 96- 108- 385

Page 387 and 89, Betsy McIntosh, we should allow her and her children $7,680.00 which is a satisfaction of ~~$40~~ 640 acres and one of her children was named Maria Mulkey formerly Maria McIntosh.

Page 237 Betsey McIntosh, there is an affidavit of Joseph Milligh who states that in 1821, he was traveling In Tennessee and spent the night at Henry Matlocks who was writing on the reservation all of said Betsy and a conversation passed between him and Matlock, said Matlock told him the improvement on the place atonce made by an Indian named McIntosh whose widow Betsy claimed as a reservation but that Matlock had purchasedit of the state at the first sale k 1820. There is also affidavit of John Bridges the present clerk of McMinn county 1847.

Page 385 Decree 212 George Wm Martin, improvement 1847

---- Page 385 Decree 212 - this day came- on Okosh river, now Polk County Tennessee the claim asked for $277.90 brief furnished in this case. The Claim rejected.

Room 5-W at The National Archives claim No 33719, see also 33720; 33721, 33722, Nancy Ward, residence of Rex Tennessee,
- Rex is in Monroe County Tennessee, had 6 in family, rejected.

Kirkland case; special commissioners court of claims Washington D C English name; Nancy Ward was Indian name - Kirkland

I FEEL THAT I OWE AN APPRECIATION TO PROF BERLIN BASH CHAPMAN PHD PROFESSOR OF HISTORY OF OKLAHOMA, A. & M. COLLEGE; PRESIDENT OF THE PAYNE COUNTY OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY ; LIFE MEMBER OF OKLAHOMA SOCIETY FOR REFERRING ME TO VOLUME NO 16 OF THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA WHICH CONTAINS THE WRITINGS OF J. P. BROWN REGARDING THE INDIANS IN TENN, AND ESPECIALLY THE REFERENCE TO ATTACULLACULLA, THE UNCLE OF NANCY WARD. AND ABOUT THE CHEROKEES.

DR. CHAPMAN HAS WRITTEN FOR MANY HISTORICAL MAGAZINES, AND HE HANDED ME A BOOK WHICH HE HAD WRITTEN TO EXAMINE. THE TITLE OF SAME WAS "THE FOUNDING OF STILLWATER OKLAHOMA": CALL NUMBER AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES IS "F. 704 S 85, C. 5.

THE CHRONICLES OF OKLAHOMA STATES TO READ DINWIDDIE PAPERS. FOR TROUBLES OF CHEROKEE IN VA 1758 SEE DINWIDDIE PAPERS, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF WASHINGTON BY SPARKS, CALANDER OF VA STATE PAPERS, ALSO SEE SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC RECORDS, INDIAN AFFAIRS NO 6 CUMING'S JOURNAL, REPUBLISHED IN WILLIAMS, EARLY TRAVELS IN TENNESSEE COUNTRY.

FULL PROCEEDINGS AT GLEN'S TREATY ARE GIVEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC RECORDS, ALSO SEE DRAPER VARIOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE BY KENNETH ROBERTS, ABOUT FORT LOUDOUN.

A SEARCH OF THE BRITISH COLONIAL PAPERS AT LAWSON MCGEE LIBRARY KNOXVILLE TENNESSEE ABOUT JOHN STUART'S AGENCY AND BULL'S TREATY WITH CHEROKEE, 1761 ALSO IN LAWSON MCGEE LIBRARY, BRITISH COLONIAL PAPERS SOUTH CAROLINA JOURNAL 1761.

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCES IN BOOKS AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES; ABOUT ATTACULLACULLA REFERENCE IN VOLUME XV OF SOUTHERN COLONIAL FRONTIER 1754 TO 1775 BY UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS "HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE BY JOHN & RICHARD ALDEN.

PAGES 40-~~56~~ 45, PAGE 62 SHOWS NAME OF BROTHER TO ATTACULLACULLA WHOSE NAME WAS "WILLINAWA". A GOOD MAP IN THIS BOOK "SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN NATION WHICH IS IN A FOLDER IN THE BACK OF THE BOOK.

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A BOOK AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, ENTITLED BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

OF SOUTHWEST INDIANS 1756 TO 1783, BY H.L.SHAW. E 77 S 54 AT CONGRESSIONAL, ALSO AT THE ARCHIVES.

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GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN BY STEPHEN WEEKS, SEE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL REPORTS, 1893, 1894 PAGES 403 TO 477, CALL NUMBER AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, E 72 A 68, WHICH GIVES CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION REGARDING GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN, THE SONIN-LAW OF NANCY WARD AND HIS NUMEROUS FAMILY.

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IN A FOOT NOTE TO PHILIP P. HAMER'S "FORT LOUDOUN IN THE CHEROKEE WAR 1758 TO 1761"-- ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY IN THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY 1754-1757 NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW JULY 1925, WHICH IS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA SHELF AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, ARE A LOT OF GOOD INDIAN RECORDS OF TENNESSEE.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN IN HALIFAX COUNTY JUNE 1 1758 LACHLAN MACKINTOSH TO LYTTELTON, FORT PRINCE GEORGE JUNE 5, 1758, GEORGE TURNER TO LYTTELTON 7-2-1758 SOUTH CAROLINA INDIAN BOOK 6, PAGES 153,162, ABOUT OLD HOP AND OTHERS TO LYTTELTON. 7-28-1758 THE LITTLE CARPENTER OR ATTACULLACULLA TO LYTTELTON, 7-29, 1758. LYTTELTON TO THE BOARD OF TRADE, OCT 2, 1758 SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC RECORDS, 28, 86,87. 90-93 JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF BURGESS OF VA 1758 TO 1761, PAGE 6-8-10 ---LYTTELTON TO THE HEADMEN AND WARRIORS OF THE MIDDLE AND LOWER SETTLEMENTS. 9-26-1758 SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC RECORDS 28, 89-90

. JOURNALS OF HOUSE OF BURGESSES 1758-1761 PAGE 267 SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE, 4 -21 1759 EXECUTIVE JOURNAL OF S C COUNCIL APR 17 18-21 1759 S. C PUB REC RDS, REC 28 P 138, 149, 190.

S.C. GAZETTE JUNE 9 68 1759, LYTTELTON TO BOARD OF TRADE APR 14 1759 S.C PUB RECORDS . S. C. GAZETTE JUNE 9, 1759, LYTTELTON TO BOARD OF TRADE APR 14, 1759. S C PUB & REC 28 177-185 PAUL DEMERE TO LYTTLETON MAY 2 AND 12, COYTMORE TO LYTTELTON MAY 3 ∅ NATHAN ALEXANDER TO LYTTLE TON

May 4, 1759. T. Lyttelton June 27, 1759 S C Pub Records 28 218, 225 or 250, Board of Trade Sept 1 Paul Demere to Lyttletown 9-13 1759 S C Pub Records 28 226-228, 210 211 251 254. S C Gazette Sept 22 1759 from London Chronicle, March 6 1760

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The following copied from Dictionary of American Biography concerning JAMES ADAIR, 1709-1783 Pioneer Indian trader - author is said to have been born in County An[illegible]im Ireland,- the dates given above are merely conjectural. The known facts of his life are few, gathered in the main from persons, incidents narrated in the book, The History of the American Indians 1775 and occasional references in South Carolina CHRONICALS, a recent book "Adair History and Genealogy 1924 printed by J B Adair gives many biographical details, purporting to be based on family tradition, but few of them are verifiable by any available records. He was highly educated. By 1735 he had come to America; probably entering at the port of South Carolina, at Charleston. In that year he engaged in trade with the Catawba Indians and Cherokees continuing with them until 1744. He then established himself among the Chicasaws whose villages were on the headwaters of the Yazoo in Mississippi, where he remained for about six years. 1751 he removed to District 96-, the present Laurens county South Carolina and resumed trade with the Cherokees - remaining there until 1759. He is said to have been married and to have had several children and also to have died in North Carolina, shortly after the close of the Revolution (reader look to see if the will made in Washington Co Tennessee is of the right date to be his will).

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See Indian Books of South Carolina Volume III, pages 14 and 15 about Attacullaculla, and Old Hop Volume 5 pages 224-231 (I B S C)

*** South Carolina Historical and Genealogy Magazine Vol 10, p 62-63 (S C H G M

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Lord Loudoun in North America (New Haven 1933) Stanley M. Pargellis author

A compilation prepared 1764 by John Stuart, British Supt. of Indian affairs in Southern District of North America. are in Thomas Gafe Manuscripts in Wm L Clement Library.

North Carolina Colonial Records Vol 5 page 612 ref. Wm L Saunders editor.

Dinwiddie Records, Vol II page 538, 540, 543, 544, 548 ,553, and Vol 5 p 612
page 612

Dinwiddie Records Vol II pages 538, to 560 - Va Hist Magazine

South Carolina Gazette November 4, 1756.

QUOTES FROM A STORY (not a play)

WILD ROSE OF CHEROKEE OR NANCY WARD BY ELISHA STERLING KIND

printed 1895 Call number at Library of Congress "P Z 3, K 5822

CHOTA: Is a strange name but queer as it may sound it has a heavenly meaning in Cherokee language. It was a City of Refuge - a town where the Cherokee might escape, - nothing could harm them here- this semitaritie have lead some enthusiasts to endeavor to trace their origin to one of the ten lost tribes. The history of the Cherokee nation is not here. We know nothing but the sad swee story of the "Wild Rose of Cherokee".

HER LOVE: HER GOODLINESS: HER VIRTUE AND BEAUTY HER SORROWS: HER GRIEFS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS. Of this traditions were whispered in our ear and we must tell it to the young folks who now live in the beautiful country wherein once retgned as queen of the Wild Tribe of Cherokee.

A picture in this book of Fort Patrick Henry at Kingsport and ruins of the Old King's Mill station tavern, Old Kingsport.

See page 100. Page 112 Kings Meadows- Bristol, Long Island Flats, where my ancestors were married, their names were Edward Walker Sr, and Maria Jane Horn - he was the son of John Walker who made his will in Hawkins Co Tenn 1818, and was formerly from Duplin Co N C and she was the daughter of

FREDERICK HORN OF SULLIVAN CO TENN. (SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR VOLUME 2 OF NANCY WARD RECORDS.

I SENT TO FRANKLIN COUNTY GEORGIA FOR THE FOLLOWING RECORDS WHICH I THINK MIGHT BE THE RECORDS OF HUSBAND OF NANCY WARD, OR THEY MAY NOT. YOU WILL NOTE THEY MENTION A SON JOHN WARD, AND ALSO MENTION A JOSEPH MARTIN. THIS JOSEPH COULD NOT BE THE GENERAL AS HE DIED 1808 IN HENRY CO VA, BUT MAY BE NEAR RELATIVE:

----THE WILL READS: STATE OF GEORGIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN:

I, BRYANT WARD BEING OF SOUND & PERFECT MEMORY AND CALLING TO MIND THAT MAN WAS BORN TO DIE AND KNOWING THAT THE TIME WHEN IS UNKNOWN TO ALL, DO MAKE ORDAIN AND CONSTITUTE THIS TO BE MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT IN WRITING. FIRST OF ALL I WILL THAT MY SOUL SHOULD RETURN TO THE ALMIGHTY GOD WHO GAVE IT ME HOPING FOR CHRIST SAKE HE WILL RECEIVE THE SAME AND SECONDLY I WILL AND BEQUEATH MY BODY IN DECENT BURIAL TO ITS MOTHER EARTH FROM WHENCE IT WAS TAKEN AND AS TOUCHING SUCH WORLDLY GOODS, AS IT HAS PLEASED GOD TO BLESS ME WITH, I DISPOSE OF THE SAME IN THE MANNER AND FORM FOLLOWING (VIZ): FIRST, I WILL AND BEQUEATH MY NEGRO WOMAN JEAN TO MY BELOVED WIFE ANN WARD DURING HER NATURAL LIFE AND ALL HER DECEASE SHOULD SAID NEGRO JEAN SURVIVE MY WILL IS THEN AND IN THAT CASE THAT SHE THE SAID NEGRO JEAN SHALL BELONG TO MY NIECE, SUSANNAH WARD NOW SUSSANNAH ENGLAND AND THE HEIRS OF HER BODY AND NOT THERE FROM TO BE TAKEN.

2ND, I WILL AND BEQUEATH MY NEGRO BOY PROVIDENCE AT MY DECEASE TO BRYANT WARD, MY NEPHEW BUT SHOULD I DECEASE BEFORE MY NEPHEW AFORESAID ARRIVES TO THE AGE OF 18 YEARS THEN AND IN THAT CASE MY WILL IS THAT THE NEGRO BEFORE NAMED REMAIN IN HANDS OF MY EXECUTORS HEREAFTER TO BE NAMED UNTIL MY SAID NEPHEW BRYANT WARD ARRIVES TO THE AGE OF 18 AFORESAID AT WHICH TIME HE MY EXECUTORS IS TO PUT MY NEPHEW IN POSSESSION OF SAID NEGRO.

3RD, I WILL AND BEQUEATH MY SON SAMUEL WARD FIVE DOLLARS TO BE PAID BY MY EXECUTORS OUT OF ANY MONEYES GOODS OR CHATTELS THAT I MAY BE IN

possession of said negro

possession of at my decease.

4th. I will and bequeath my son John Ward five dollars to be paid by my executors out of any moneys goods or chattels that I may be in possession of at my decease.

5th. And lastly I will Joseph Martin of this County on TUGALO RIVER to be my whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament and hope and trust that he will faithfully execute the same, and I do hereby revoke all other wills legacies or requests by me made and ratify and confirm this to be my only and last will and testament. In witness therefor I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 18th day of August in the year of our Lord 1815.

signed Bryant (his X mark)Ward
(SEAL)

Signed, sealed and confirmed
in presence and etc.
N. Dobson
John Bryon
and GEORGE WARD.

(signed by Mrs Lissie M.Crow
C C O

This will was taken from the Minutes of the Court of Ordinary Dated March 7, 1814 through July 7 1823 on pages 50-50a of the Records of Franklin County Georgia.

signed Mrs Edna Manley Phillips
Franklin County Historian.

* *

Land granted to Bryant Ward September 21, 1785 by Governor Samuel Elbert, Georgia History and Archives, - Atlanta, Georgia

June 21, 1792, Bryant Ward sold 100 acres of land on TUGALO RIVER to George Rushin for the sum of 50 lbs, sterling money. Page 76 deed book II Feb. 15, 1792 to Nov 4, 1791

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December 16, 1793 Bryant Ward sold to Robert Duncan 200 acres of land on the North Fork of Broad River.

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1792 Feb 1st. Bryant Ward sold to Samuel Fulton 900 acres on the North Fork of Oconee River for the sum of 50 lbs sterling. Page 109

BOOK H FEB 15, 1792 TO NOVEMBER 4, 1793.

THIS INDENTURE MADE THIS 4TH JUNE 1796 BETWEEN BRYANT WARD, SAMUEL WARD AND ANN WARD THE WIFE OF BRYAN WARD ALL OF THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN AND STATE OF GEORGIA OF THE ONE PART AND JOSEPH BOX OF THE STATE AND COUNTY AFORESAID OF THE OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH THAT THEY THE SAID BRYAN WARD, SAMUEL WARD AND ANN WARD FOR AND IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING TO THEM IN HAND PAID BY THE SAID JOSEPH BOX AT OR BEFORE THE SEALING AND DELIVERY OF THESE PRESENTS THE RECEIPT WHEREOF IS HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGED HATH GRANTED BARGAINED SOLD RELEASED AND CONFIRMED AND BY THESE PRESENTS DOTH GRANT BARGAIN SELL RELEASE AND CONFIRM UNTO THE SAID JOSEPH BOX, HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS FOR EVER ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED 87 AND ONE HALF ACRES SITUATE LYING AND BEING IN THE SAID COUNTY OF FRANKLIN IN AND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FORKS OF THE NORTH BRANCH OF BROAD RIVER NEAR THE CURRAHEE MOUNTAIN (BE THE SAME MORE OR LESS)

BEGINNING AT A POST OAK CORNER THENCE N. 35° E 40 CHAIN TO A SPANISH OAK CORNER THENCE S. 55° E. 71;75 TO A CHESNUTT CORNER THENCE S. 35 W 40 CHAIN TO A POST OAK THENCE N 55 W. 71:75 TO THE BEGINNING POST OAK CORNER ORIGINALLY GRANTED TO THE SAID BRYANT WARD THE 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1785 AND VACANT ON ALL ~~X~~ SIDES WHEN FIRST SURVEYED, BUT SAID GRANT IS ASSIGNED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL ELBERT THE THEN GOVERNOR OF THE SAID STATE OF GEORGIA.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAID TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND AND SINGULAR TOGETHER WITH ALL THE RIGHTS MEMBERS AND APPURTENANCES THEREOF AND THE REVERSION AND REVERSIONS THEREOF AND EVERY PART AND REVERSION AND REVERSIONS THEREOF AND ALL CLAIMS AND DEMANDS IN ANYWISE APPERTAINING OR BELONGING TO THE ONLY PROPER USE BENEFIT AND BEHHALF OF THE SAID

JOSEPH BOX, HIS HEIRS, EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND ASSIGNS FOREVER AND THEY THE SAID BRYANT WARD, SAMUEL WARD AND ANN WARD THE WIFE OF BRYANT HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND AFFIXED OUR SEALS THE DAY AND YEAR FIRST ABOVE WRITTEN.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED IN PRESENCE OF INTERLINED BEFORE ASSIGNED

HIS
BRYANT B WARD
MARK (L.S.)

WITNESSES WERE

JOHN ADELLE
CHARLES TUTTY
JOHN DAILEY
MAL, JONES

HER
ANN PL WARD (L S)
MARK

SAMUEL WARD (L S)

GEORGIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY
PERSONALLY CAME BEFORE ME MAL JONES AND BEING DULY SWORN SAITH THAT HE SAW BRYANT WARD AND SAMUEL SEAL SIGN AND DELIVER THE FOREGOIN. DEED OF CONVEYANCE TO JOSEPH BOX FOR THE PURPOSE MENTIONED IN THE DEED.
SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO THIS 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1798.
MAL JONES.

JO. SPARKS, J .
RECORDED 2ND FEB 1799

THE ABOVE WRITTEN DEED WERE TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, FRANKLIN COUNTY, DEED BOOK "M" PAGES 164, 164-B, 165
SIGNED MRS EDNA MANLEY PHILLIPS
FRANKLIN CO HISTORIAN

SIGNED
PATRICIA AYERS,
DEPUTY C S C.

- - - - - - - - - - -

In the Book: History of the Cherokee Indians by Emmett Starr
Page 350

Nancy Ward (or Ghigau) descentants of her are:
1^1 Ghigau Kingfisher and Bryant Ward

1^1 2^2 Catharine Kingfisher and who married
(1) Samuel Candy
(2) John Walker
(3) Ellis Harlan
2 son Five Killer * Catharine
(I suppose "Kingfisher)

----Elizabeth Ward married Joseph Martin (1) the General
__________Hughes (2)

1^1 $_1 2$ and 1^3 Samuel Candy, Elizabeth West

2 John Walker to Elizabeth Sevier nee (Lowrey)

3 Jennie Walker to Charles Fox, _ _ _ _ Taylor
(The DAR papers of Mrs. Philips shows his name was Charles Fox Taylor)

And she married second John McIntosh

(probably this Jennie Walker is the same woman mentioned as ~~her~~ niece of Nancy Ward)

- - - - - - -

4. Nannie Harlan married Caleb Starr
5 Sallie Harlan to Joab West
6 Ruth Harlan to Joseph Philips
7 Elizabeth Harlan to Peter Hildebrand
8 George Harlan to Nannie Sanders
Annie May and Elizabeth Riley
9 Ezekiel Harlan to Hannah Lewis
10 Susannah Harlan to Otterfifin
12
1 3^2 1^3 James Martin

2 Nannie Martin to Michael Hildebrand

---

3 Rachel Hughs to Charles Rogers
Ollie Candy to Harry Conrad
Thomas Candy to Susan Graves
Catharine Gentry
Nev Drew

---

3 George Washington Candy to Elizabeth Hughes Bell
and Elizabeth Webber nee Watie

4 Samuel Candy
5 Nannie Candy to John Harlan
Henry Cobb

6. John Walker Candy and Mary Watie and Elick W Adams

$1^1 \; 1^2 \; 2^3 \; 1^4$ John Walker to Emily Meigs (1)
Nannie Busyhead (2)

$1^1 \; 1^2 \; 3^3 \; 1^4$ Richard Taylor to Ellen McDaniel and
Susie Fields

2 Fox Taylor to Mary Vann and
Lucy Ottertifler
3 Susan Taylor to Samuel Parks
–
4 Nellie McIntosh to James McDaniel and etc

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